INDIA-GAZZ
JULY-SEPT
1906

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

CONTENTS OF INDEX.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART I.

D

E

F

H

M

N

O

P

S

T

U

V

W

Y

SUBJECT INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOMINAL INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. Nos.

A

B

E

H

I

J

K

M

Q

G. G. O. Nos.

R

S

T

U

V

W

Y

Z

SUBJECT INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906,

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

NOMINAL INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Port Blair.

Public.

Medical.

Sanitary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Cotton.

Customs.

Emigration.

Explosives.

Lighting of Coasts.

Merchant Shipping.

Post Office.

Stores.

Geology and Minerals.

Railways.

Telegraphs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts and Finance.

Mint.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Famine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART II.

E

M

N

Q

R

S

T

X

Y

Z

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART III.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART IV.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART V.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

PART VI.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1906.

The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July, 1906.

No. 7.—Mr. G. P. Boys, Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign the appointment of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 16th July, 1906, and Mr. A. H. C. Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter in the said Court, with effect from the above date, and until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1906.

No. 718.—The services of Babu Gopal Chandra Banarji, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca and Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 726.—Mr. W. F. W. Wells is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th May 1906.

No. 732.—The services of Mr. Saiyid Abdul Ghani, Tahsildar, are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MEDICAL.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 581.—The services of Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Hira Lal Basu Bahadur, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from the 1st November 1905 to the 31st March 1906, both days inclusive.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 5th July, 1906.

No. 1155.—In the Home Department notification no. 1134, dated the 28th June 1906, directing that no tickets to travel by railway to certain stations on the South Indian Railway and on the Pamban branch of the South Indian Railway shall be sold within the Mysore state to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Adi Amavasai and Car Festival at Rameswaram in the Ramnad Division of the Madura District of the Madras Presidency *for* the figures and words "16th July 1906" *read* "26th July 1906."

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 934.—The services of Captain R. W. Burton, 98th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as officiating district superintendent of police at Secunderabad.

POLICE.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 665.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:

Lieutenant H. E. Henderson, 28th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant W. R. Carey, 53rd Sikhs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd July, 1906.

No. 285.—The services of the Reverend I. R. Fraser, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th June 1906.

No. 286.—The Reverend I. R. Fraser, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Reverend G. J. Chree.

The 4th July, 1906.

No. 291.—The following addition and alterations are made in the subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries which were published in the Home Department notification no. 247, dated the 7th June 1901, and modified in the Home Department notification no. 533, dated the 5th December 1901 :

Rule VIII.—Add the following :

" Note.—A clear distinction must be maintained between (1) *ordinary* and (2) *special* endowments (*vide* rule VII) in all the documents and accounts mentioned in this rule."

Rule XI.—For the words "3½ per cent. per annum on the capital sum deposited," *substitute* the words " 3¼ per cent. per annum for ordinary endowments and at 3 per cent. for special endowments made ".

Rule XII.—For the words " 3½ per cent. calculated on the amount standing at credit of the deposit head on," *substitute* the words " 3¼ per cent. per annum for ordinary endowments and at 3 per cent. for special endowments made up to the ".

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1906.

No. 803—199-11-*F*.—Mr. A L. McIntire, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th June 1906.

From the same date, Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 1438—139-2.—Dr. E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th July 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1906.

No 95.—Mr. M. W. Clifford, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 96.—*Corrigendum.*—For *11th June 1906* at end of Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated 18th June 1906, read *18th June 1906.*

No. 97.—Major H. W. Rushton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Eastern Bengal and Assam is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 26th June 1906, during the absence of Mr. W. McM. Sweet, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 5th July, 1906.

No. 98.—Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, two days' extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 6, dated 11th January 1906.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 99.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated 11th May 1906, Mr. P. G. Jacobs, officiating Superintending Engineer, Bengal, reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 22nd June 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1906.

No. 1421-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. J. Meana Y Martinez, as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The 2nd July, 1906.

No. 1462-*G.*—The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th July, 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1463-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 1464-*G.*—Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

No. 1466-*G.*—Mr. A. Williams, a Resident of the 2nd class, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted special leave for four months, with effect from the 1st July, 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1467-*G.*—Major C. Archer, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on special leave of Mr. A. Williams, or until further orders.

No. 1468-*G.*—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Assistant of the 1st) class, is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 1480-*G.*—Captain A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th June, 1906, combined with furlough for fourteen months, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2051-*F.*—Lieutenant N. E. Reilly, 128th Pioneers, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Mekran Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant J. A. Brett.

The 5th July, 1906.

No. 1500-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed temporarily under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:

Lieutenant D. G. Wilson, Indian Army.

No. 1502-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed temporarily under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, Indian Army.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 1511-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Khan Bahadur Hadji Mirza Shujaut Ali Beg, as Acting Consul General for Persia at Calcutta.

No. 2771-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, in continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5022-I, dated the 24th December, 1891, that Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, acting as Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, shall exercise the powers of an Appellate Court for hearing such appeals from the decrees and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, as may be transferred to him by the said Political Agent.

No. 2773-*I.C.*—Lieutenant T. C. Burke, 125th Rifles, officiating Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st July, 1906, *vice* Major W. L. Conran, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1906.

No. 3709-*E.O.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 27th of May 1906, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. D. Woollam,

Mr. O. J. Sykes to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr. A. C. Gupta to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of June 1906,

Mr. A. C. Gupta to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th of June 1906, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. D. Gordon,

Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in class III,

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr. A. C. Gupta to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th of June 1906,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to revert to class II,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class III,

Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to class IV,

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class V instead of in class IV,

and

Mr. A. C. Gupta to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of June 1906,

Mr. O. J. Sykes to revert to class V,

and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th of June 1906,

Mr. C. O. Slacke to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

The 5th July, 1906.

No. 3765-*E.O.*—The services of Mr. O. J. Sykes, Assistant Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 25th of June 1906.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 3704-*A.*—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information :

I.—Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending on the 31st March 1906 :

	Dr. £		*Cr.* £
Opening Balance	10,360,741		
Net profit on Coinage	2,022,445		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	68,726	Closing Balance	12,451,912
Total	12,451,912	Total	12,451,912

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Fund was held on the 31st March 1906—

	£
As a book credit	286,879*
Gold in India	*Nil.*
British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, 2¾ per cent. National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock and 2¾ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,641,210, £1,252,366, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,165,033
Total	12,451,912

* The amount has been paid to the Fund during April 1906.

O. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

No. 5257-15.

Simla, the 5th July, 1906.

Comparative Statement for the half-year which ended on the 31st March 1906, showing the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers and packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year which ended on the 31st March 1905. In the statement is also included a comparison of the figures for the whole year 1905-06 with the figures for the whole year 1904-05.

Classes of postal articles.	Half year ending 30th September 1904.	Half-year ending 31st March 1905.	1904-05.	Half-year ending 30th September 1905.	Half-year ending 31st March 1906.	1905-06.	Percentage of: Increase (+) or decrease (—) during half-year ending 31st March 1906, as compared with half-year ending 31st March 1905.	Percentage of: Increase (+) or decrease (—) during the year 1905-06, as compared with the year 1904-05.
* Letters, unregistered	134,954,000	149,604,000	284,558,000	143,591,000	162,022,000	305,613,000	+ 8·30	+ 7·40
* Letters, registered	6,597,000	7,066,000	13,663,000	7,191,000	8,063,000	15,254,000	+ 14·11	+ 11·64
* Postcards	143,342,000	156,144,000	299,486,000	154,979,000	169,282,000	324,261,000	+ 8·41	+ 8·27
* Registered newspapers	17,996,000	19,082,000	37,078,000	19,003,000	21,197,000	40,200,000	+ 11·08	+ 8·42
* Book and pattern packets, unregistered.	17,589,000	21,020,000	38,609,000	20,106,000	22,457,000	42,563,000	+ 6·84	+ 10·24
* Book and pattern packets, registered	455,000	528,000	983,000	524,000	632,000	1,156,000	+ 19·70	+ 17·60
† Registered parcels	1,473,181	1,598,436	3,071,617	1,588,777	1,719,237	3,308,014	+ 7·56	+ 7·70
† Unregistered parcels	708,912	750,677	1,459,589	827,362	820,003	1,647,365	+ 9·23	+ 12·86
TOTAL (in round figures)	323,115,000	355,793,000	678,908,000	347,810,000	386,192,000	734,002,000	+ 8·54	+ 8·12

* Computed on the enumeration made in the second week of February.

† Actual postings.

CUSTOMS.

The 3rd July, 1906.

No. 5103-79.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of American or West Indian Cotton Seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.

The 7th July, 1906.

No. 5187-90.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the corresponding items of entry No. 15 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7641-78, dated the 23rd December 1905, the following shall be substituted with effect from the 10th July 1906, namely :

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
15	* * * * * *			
	Copper braziers and sheets up to ¼" thick	Cwt.	63 0	Five per cent.
	* * * * * *			
	Copper pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs . .	"	58 0	Ditto.
	" plate over ¼" thick and sheathing	"	68 0	Ditto.
	* * * * * *			
	Tin, block	"	130 0	Ditto.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 2nd July, 1906.

No. 5113-133.—Mr. D. Shearme, I.C.S., Assistant Director of Statistics, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th of July 1906.

POST OFFICE.
POSTAGE RATES.

The 7th July, 1906.

No. 5172-182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for rule 165 and the heading above it, of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, namely :

"VIII.—Complaints against the Post Office and the Telegraph Department.

"165. Letters containing complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department may be transmitted by the inland post, free of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postal or telegraph officer and provided that it is certified on the cover under the full signature of the sender, that they are complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department as the case may be."

POST OFFICE.
MONEY ORDERS.

The 7th July, 1906.

No. 5169-175.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 46, sub-section (2), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 122 of the rules published in

the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by Notification No. 5239—67-4, dated the 22nd September 1905, in the Department of Commerce and Industry:

122. The following fees (including the cost of the telegram) shall be charged on Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders issued in India, namely:

(*a*) *For sums not exceeding Rs. 25—*

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the first Rs. 10	1	6	0
For the balance — if it does not exceed Rs. 5	0	1	0
For the balance — if it exceeds Rs. 5	0	2	0
(*b*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 150—*			
For the first Rs. 25	1	8	0
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 additional	0	4	0
For sums less than Rs. 25 additional—			
If the sum does not exceed Rs. 5	0	1	0
" " " " 10	0	2	0
" " " " 15	0	3	0
If the sum exceeds Rs. 15	0	4	0
(*c*) *For sums exceeding Rs. 150 up to Rs. 600—*			
For the first Rs. 150	2	12	0
For each complete sum of Rs. 50 additional	0	8	0
For sums less than Rs. 50 additional—			
If the sum is Rs. 10	0	2	0
" " " " 20	0	4	0
" " " " 30	0	5	0
" " " " 40	0	7	0

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 5307-89.—The undermentioned qualified Apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the fore-noon of the 27th June 1906:

Mr. Lajmi Lakshman Rau.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th July, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 251.—Jemadar Muhammad Azim Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 1172 of 1903, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 19th January 1904.

COMMANDS.

No. 252.—Lieutenant-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division, to officiate as Lieutenant-General Commanding, Western Command, *vice* General Sir A. Hunter, on leave. Dated 24th June 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 253.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 12th June 1906, pages 4078-80.

INDIA OFFICE;
12th June, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Charles Davidson, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 14th January 1906.

Clinton Cortlandt Anderson, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 18th February 1906.

Alfred Horsford Bingley, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Army Department. Dated 19th March 1906.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 14th March 1906.

Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson, 22nd Punjabis.

Harry Burroughes Ford, 31st Punjabis.

The promotion of Captain Owen Annesley Smith, 27th Punjabis, to the rank of Major, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 15th December 1905, was provisional.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd March 1906.

Harold Philip Muir White, 47th Sikhs. Dated 24th March 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Arnot Edward Joseph Connell-McDowell, 116th Mahrattas, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 1st February 1906, but to rank from 1st September 1904.

Lieutenant Seymour James Gordon Beaumont, 101st Grenadiers, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 23rd November 1905, but to rank from 1st September 1904.

Lieutenant Richard Martin Forsythe Patrick, 74th Punjabis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 26th January 1906, but to rank from 29th November 1904.

Lieutenant Thomas Owen Wilkinson, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 10th February 1906, but to rank from 8th March 1905

Lieutenant John William Henry Darby Tyndall, 5th Light Infantry, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 1st January 1906, but to rank from 16th December 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 46th Punjabis, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated and to rank from 21st January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur John Herbert Chope, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), from the West Riding Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 29th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant (now Lieutenant) Hubert Edward Peter Dyke Acland, 11th (King Edward's Own) Lancers (Probyn's Horse), from the West Riding Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 31st January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant William de Carteret Malet, 93rd Burma Infantry, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 9th February 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

George Gilbert Creswick Maclean, 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 20th December 1904.

Harold Swifte Parkin, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd August 1905.

William Bernard Comber Higgs, 67th Punjabis. Dated 11th December 1905.

David George Bromilow, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 8th January 1906.

Herbert Mullaly, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 4th February 1906.

Charles Alfred Montanaro Paske, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 28th February 1906.

Maurice Castle Smith, 64th Pioneers. Dated 16th March 1906.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 4th February 1906, but to rank from 27th January 1904.

Second-Lieutenant James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry, from the Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 25th January 1906, but to rank from 2nd March 1904.

Second-Lieutenant William John Bovill, 62nd Punjabis, from the Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 6th February 1906, but to rank from 2nd March 1904.

Second-Lieutenant William Archibald Swinton Grey, 33rd Punjabis, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 1st February 1906, but to rank from 4th June 1904.

Second-Lieutenants, from the unattached list, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Alexander Henderson Burn. Dated 24th January 1906, but to rank from 9th January 1904.

Dated as below, but to rank from 18th January 1905.

Arthur Marston Daniels. Dated 7th March 1906.

Godfrey Leveson Brooke-Hunt. Dated 7th March 1906.

Harry Allardice. Dated 14th March 1906.

Malcolm Ostrehan. Dated 14th March 1906.

Henry Blackwell. Dated 16th March 1906.

Ian Burn-Murdock. Dated 10th March 1906.

St. John Vashon Baker. Dated 11th March 1906.

William Brook Northey. Dated 10th March 1906.

Frederick Obré Mackenzie. Dated 6th March 1906.

Harold Wyn Goldfrap. Dated 8th March 1906.

Charles Molyneux Sandys Manners. Dated 6th March 1906.

St. John Arthur Browne. Dated 6th March 1906.

Charles Hamilton Grant Hume Harvey-Kelly. Dated 10th March 1906.

William Reginald Warden. Dated 7th March 1906.

Archibald Kenneth Park. Dated 6th March 1906.

Noel Frank Coote Molloy. Dated 6th March 1906.

Steriker William Finnis. Dated 7th March 1906.

Wigram Seymour Elliot Money. Dated 9th March 1906.

Guy Stoddart. Dated 8th March 1906.

Eric George MacKenzie. Dated 6th March 1906.

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INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Richard Cubbon is promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissary (supernumerary), with the honorary rank of Captain for services with the Seistan Mission. Dated 13th October 1905.

Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) and honorary Lieutenant William Henry Dare is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary. Dated 4th October 1905.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor William Rule. Dated 1st March 1905.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edward Pluckrose. Dated 13th December 1904.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Dated 15th May 1905.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant James Lennox.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Thomas George Sparkes.

The promotion of honorary Captains Ulyett, Hudson, Carroll and Franklin, Public Works Department, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 15th May 1906, should have been to the grade of Deputy Commissary.

The King has approved of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers:

Colonel Bradshaw Lewis Philip Reilly. Dated 2nd June 1906.

Colonel Hugh Claude Edward Lucas. Dated 27th May 1906.

Colonel Aubrey de Vere Alexander. Dated 28th May 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMN.

General Donald James Sim Macleod, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 8th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Withers Ravenshaw. Dated 25th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richard Marrett. Dated 21st April 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wingfield Verner Pakenham. Dated 28th April 1906.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 254.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st June 1906.

Major Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, D.S.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, Professor, Indian Staff College.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Colonel.

23rd June 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) John William Akerman Morgan, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.

NATIVE ARMY.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 255.—In Army Department Notification No. 166 of 1906, *for* "Bella Singh" *read* "Pela Singh."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 256—Major Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th April 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 257.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Patrick Dillon, Public Works Department, Madras, is, on appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service, permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1906, under the provisions of paragraph 165, Chapter I, Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 258.—The undermentioned departmental officer with honorary rank is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th April 1906:

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain James Smith.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 259.—The Reverend Arthur Bernard Eastgate to be honorary Chaplain. Dated 16th April 1906.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 260.—Octavius Mortimer Ball White, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilcox, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 22nd May 1906.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 261.—Lieutenant Frank Edward Hardcastle resigns his commission.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 262.—Captain (honorary Major) Reginald Augustus Donnithorne, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps on retirement.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 263—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Edward James Webb.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act. 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Army Department between the 30th June and 6th July 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Norton James Goodwyn.	6th May 1906 .	Sydney, New South Wales	...	...
69th Punjabis.	Major Edward William Anson Firth.	28th June 1906 .	Dera Ismail Khan.	...	...
2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	Sergeant-Major Thomas Bull.	23rd May 1905 .	Multan . .	...	...
2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	Bandmaster Thomas Patrick Brown.	22nd June 1906 .	Multan . .	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 6th July 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 73.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 10th June 1906.

No. 877, Mul-chand (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 37.—Chief Engineer H Johnston, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, *vice* Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 11th May 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1906.

No. 152.—The services of Captain R. S. Muter, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his arrival in India on return from a course of instruction at Chatham.

The 6th July, 1906.

No. 153.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 133, dated the 12th June 1906, Rai Sahib Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North Western Railway, officiated as Assistant Manager, on that Railway from the 24th May to the 18th June 1906 inclusive.

No. 154.—Mr. Malcolm Young Grant, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

No. 155.—Mr. D. L. McPherson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st March 1906.

No 156.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, Locomotive Superintendent, in class I, grade 1 (*supernumerary*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th July 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 5th July, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 30th June 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	46	42
		Dholera Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	...	...
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	"	...	...
		Mahikantha State	" "	...	...
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Palanpur State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	3	4
		Surat District	" "	16	15
		Panch Mahals District	" "	...	...
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	3	...
		Bandra "	"	7	5
		Umborgaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	15	16
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Khandesh District	. . . .	...	...
		Nasik "	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Mora „		...	...
		Panvel „		...	...
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Roha „		...	...
		Ashtami „		...	...
		Revdanda „		...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	5	6
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizodrug „		...	...
		Harnai „		...	...
		Rajapur „		...	...
		Vengurla „		...	...
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Joigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	...
		Belgaum „	S. M.	...	...
		Hubli Town		...	...
		Dharwar District	S. M.	...	...
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Kumta „		...	...
		Kanara District		...	...
		Bijapur „		...	...
		Savantvadi State		...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	29	29
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	(a) 1	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	„	...	...
		Khairpur State	„	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		...	...
		Aundh „		...	...
		Phaltan „		...	...
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mundra „		...	...
		Jukau „		...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port		...	...
		Cutch State		...	...
		Savanur „		...	...
		Bhor „		...	...
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Porbandar Port		47	21
		Jamnagar Town and Port		6	1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	...	...	...
		Jafrabad "	...	...	...
		Jodia "	...	...	...
		Verawal "	...	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Vawania "	...	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	2	...
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	...	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	...	...	...
		Murud "	...	...	...
		Barimandla "	...	...	...
		Nandgaon "	...	...	...
		Majagoan "	...	...	...
		Rajapuri "	...	...	...
		Janjira Port	...	...	...
		Janjira State	...	...	...
		Velan Port	...	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bot Port	...	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	4	2
		Dwarka Port	...	1	2
		Kodinar Port	...	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	10	7
		Satara "	...	...	...
		Jath "	...	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	...	...	...
			TOTAL	196	151
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	...	...
		Anantapur District	"	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	"	...	...
		North Arcot "	"	...	...
		Nilgiris "	...	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	6	5
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	"	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	...	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ermala Port	. . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	. . . .	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	. . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	. . . .	...	...
		Cochin State	. . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cocanada "	. . . .	...	...
		Gopalpore "	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	6	5
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(a)26	(a) 23
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	. . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District	"	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E.	...	...
		Howrah Town	. . . .	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Chapra Town	"	...	...
		Saran District	"	...	1
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur Town	"	...	...
		Darbhanga District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Patna City	"	8	8
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Darjeeling District	. . . .	3	3

(a) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	. . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State	. . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District	. . . .	...	...
		Purulia	. . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District	E I.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	"	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
			TOTAL	38	36
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	B.N.	...	...
		Malda District	. . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	. . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District	B.N.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	3	3
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	. . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City	. . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" "	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	B. & N. W. & O. & R	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	...	...
		Etah "	. . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra City	. . . .	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	1	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor Town	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District	O. & R.	...	...
		Moradabad City	. . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	. . . .	...	...
		Pilibhit District	. . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	10	8
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	...	...
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" "	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	"	...	...
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	4	2
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	" "	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	"	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	...	...
		Basti District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	" "	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	...	...
		Rae Bareli "	"	...	...
		Sitapur "		...	...
		Kheri "		...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda "	"	...	...
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	...	...
		Ajodhia	"	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" & O. & R.	1	1
			TOTAL	19	14

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Delhi "		...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Rohtak "	N. W.	...	...
		Ludhiana District	"	...	...
	Jullundur.	Jullundur City	"	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	2	4
		Hoshiarpur "		1	1
		Ferozepur "	N. W.	16	16
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City		6	6
		Amritsar District	N. W.	17	17
		Gurdaspur "	"	36	36
		Lahore City	"	1	...
		Lahore District	"	124	98
		Gujranwala District	"	(b)15	(b)15
		Sialkot "	"	65	65
		Montgomery "	"	2	2
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	"	6	4
		Gujrat "	"	4	4
		Shahpur "	"	3	1
		Attock "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	4	3
	Multan.	Lyallpur District	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State		...	...
		Nalagarh "		...	...
		Jind "		...	...
		Kalsia "		...	...
		Nabha "		...	...
			TOTAL	332	302
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town		157	137
		Pegu District		...	...
		Tharrawaddy District		5	3
		Prome "		1	1
		Hanthawaddy District		(a)15	(a)14
	Irrawaddy	Bassein		18	17
		Maubin District		...	...
		Henzada "		3	3
		Pyapon "		...	...
		Myaungmya District		1	1
	Minbu.	Pakokku District		...	...

(a) Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of the week ending 23rd June 1906.
(b) Including 17 seizures and 16 deaths of the week ending 23rd June 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	. . . .	2	2
		Moulmein Town . . .	. . . .	32	28
		Amherst District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Thaton " . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	. . . .	...	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	. . . .	2	2
		Mandalay District . . .	. . . .	23	16
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . .	. . . .	...	...
		Sagaing " . .	. . . .	..	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Yamethin " . .	. . . .	1	1
		Kyaukse " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Meiktila " . .	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	260	225
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . .	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District . . .	"	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	. . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Chanda Town	. . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat " . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P. . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	. . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni "	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District . . .	"	...	...
		Burhanpur Town . . .	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	„	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	„	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	„	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	„	...	...
		Narsingpur District	„	...	...
		Betul District	„	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	„	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	„	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Bilaspur District	„	...	...
		Raipur „	„	...	...
		Raipur Town	„	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town		...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Buldana Town	„	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town		...	...
		Amraoti District	„	...	...
		Amraoti Town		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	12	12
		Bangalore City	„ „	...	1
		Bangalore District	„ „	...	...
		Mysore City	„ „	...	1
		Mysore District	„ „	3	2
		Kolar „	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga „	„	...	...
		Chitaldrug „	„	...	...
		Kadur „	„	1	1
		Hassan „	„	...	1
			TOTAL	16	18

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	"	(a) 1	(a)1
		Indore Residency . . .	. . . .	(a) 1	...
		Gwalior City	. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City	. . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Maksudangarh State . .	. . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	. . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sailana State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Piploda District	. . . .	...	...
		Bagli State	. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station . .	. . . .	...	...
		Manpur	. . . .	...	...
		Sitamau State	. . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh "	. . . .	...	...
		Kurwai "	. . . .	...	...
		Barwani "	. . . .	...	...
		Lashkar City	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	2	1

(a) Figures for week ending 23rd June 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	. . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City	. . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road	. . . . . .	...	...
		Mewar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	"	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	C. I.	...	...
		Bikanir State	J B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shahpura "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur State	. . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City	. . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Beawar	. . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State	. . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State	. . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	. . . . . .	27	17
		Kathua "	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	27	17
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District	. . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	. . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok	N. W.	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	896	769

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 5th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The noteworthy feature of the weather during the week was a depression which formed over the United Provinces on the 30th and then drifted slowly westward to south Rajputana, where it disappeared at the close of the week. Under its influence, monsoon rains extended into the Punjab and Rajputana about the middle of the week and reappeared in Gujarat on the 5th. The Bay current was rather weak, but the Bombay monsoon possessed considerable vigour in the central portions of the country.

In Burma rainfall was light on the coast throughout the week and in the interior it was fairly general on the 29th and 30th June, but from the 1st only isolated falls have been reported. Skies were moderately overcast and temperature which was below normal in upper Burma and in excess in lower Burma at the beginning of the week was everywhere in slight excess at the close.

In northeast India and Orissa there was light to moderate rain from the 29th to the 3rd; but on the 4th only isolated falls occurred and on the next day rather widespread rain in Assam and Orissa. Skies were heavily overcast during the first half of the week and only moderately clouded over during the latter half. Temperature did not differ very much from the normal throughout the period.

In the United Provinces, the extreme east of the Punjab, the east of Central India and the Central Provinces well distributed rainfall occurred on the 29th and 30th June, and for the next four days the rainfall was chiefly associated with the depression, being light and scanty to the north and moderately heavy to the south of it. On Monday the depression began to affect Rajputana, and rain fell over the greater part of it during the next two days. From the 2nd to the 5th almost all of the stations in the Punjab reported some rain and in Gujarat good rain occurred on the last day of the week. Skies were heavily overcast during the greater part of the week in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat, but in the Punjab and the Frontier Province they were clear or lightly clouded over. Temperature was in very large defect in the west of the United Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab at the beginning of the period, but at the close it was in excess. In the other areas just mentioned temperature was normal or in defect.

In the Peninsula, excluding the Central Provinces, rainfall was confined chiefly to the west coast with rain for several days on parts of the Circars coast and a few isolated falls in the interior. Skies were on the average moderately overcast throughout the week, and the weather was slightly warmer than usual.

The rainfall of the period from the 4th May to the 5th July is now below the average only in the northern districts of north-east India, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the west coast, the south of Madras and Baluchistan: in all other parts of the country it is either equal to or in excess of the normal. The excess occurs chiefly in the central divisions of India.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

June 29th. Sibsagar 2·44″, Nowgong 2·42″, Mainpuri 1·97″, Agra 1·67″, Meerut 3·12″, Roorkee 5·86″ and Simla 4·81″.

" 30th. Bhamo 2·51″, Gauhati 4·14″, Patna 2·32″, Gaya 3·58″, Bahraich 2·80″, Delhi 2·85″ and Ambala 1·77″.

July 1st. Sutna 3·12″ and Pendra 2·83″.

" 2nd. Burdwan 3·57″, Sambalpur 2·13″, Jubbulpore 4·10″ and Saugor 10·00″.

" 3rd. Chaibassa 2·86″, Benares 1·88″, Neemuch 1·80″, Kotah 6·97″, Sialkot 3·37″ and Dera Ismail Khan 1·60″.

" 4th. Ajmer 1·95″ and Jodhpur 1·79″.

" 5th. Mandalay 1·75″, Veraval 4·30″ and Rajkot 2·48″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 5TH JULY 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 5TH JULY 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	0·25	3·28	−3·03	50·92	38·13	+12·79	+ 34	+ 45
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	6·01	6·91	−0·90	51·21	50·44	+ 0·77	+ 2	+ 4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·67	2·94	−0·27	20·84	18·95	+ 1·89	+ 10	+ 13
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·85	0·62	+0·23	12·32	10·48	+ 1·84	+ 18	+ 16
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	3·04	3·79	−0·75	26·54	31·14	− 4·60	− 15	− 14
	Calcutta	2·41	3·14	−0·73	23·94	19·53	+ 4·41	+ 23	+ 31
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	5·47	6·90	−1·43	32·82	49·21	−16·39	− 33	− 35
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	3·89	5·82	−1·93	23·75	29·82	− 6·07	− 20	− 17
	Darbhanga	2·54	3·20	−0·66	7·31	12·94	− 5·63	− 44	− 51
	Bahraich	2·70	3·78	−1·08	8·83	10·34	− 1·51	− 15	− 7
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	4·46	3·00	+1·46	14·97	17·93	− 2·96	− 17	− 30
	Patna	6·31	2·64	+3·67	9·59	10·49	− 0·90	− 9	− 68
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	3·80	2·68	+1·12	11·02	10·05	+ 0·97	+ 10	− 2
	Ludhiana	3·66	2·53	+1·13	7·97	7·88	+ 0·09	+ 1	− 19
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	3·64	2·30	+1·34	7·30	6·74	+ 0·56	+ 8	− 18
	Lahore	3·18	1·17	+1·71	4·61	4·63	− 0·02	0	− 55
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·68	0·47	+0·21	1·47	1·77	− 0·30	− 17	− 39
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·07	−0·07	0·09	0·40	− 0·31	− 78	− 73
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·86	1·44	+0·42	10·61	7·54	+ 3·07	+ 41	+ 43
	Cuttack	1·52	2·98	−1·46	12·10	17·01	− 4·91	− 29	− 25
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	3·07	3·42	−0·35	9·68	14·74	− 5·06	− 34	− 42
	Raipur	2·62	3·04	−0·42	11·87	11·26	+ 0·61	+ 5	+ 13
	Jubbulpore	4·43	3·60	+0·83	16·13	12·54	+ 3·59	+ 29	+ 31
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	8·59	2·95	+5·64	13·38	9·99	+ 3·39	+ 34	− 32
	Jaipur	1·64	1·33	+0·31	3·51	3·86	− 0·35	− 9	− 26
	Indore	1·76	2·86	−1·10	11·25	8·58	+ 2·67	+ 31	+ 66
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·56	5·46	−2·90	23·52	37·13	−13·61	− 37	− 34
	Bombay	3·04	7·33	−4·29	26·71	35·24	− 8·53	− 24	− 15
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·86	2·99	−2·13	10·02	10·49	− 0·47	− 4	+ 22
	Rajkot	2·03	1·49	+0·54	4·60	4·98	− 0·38	− 8	− 26
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·98	1·88	−0·90	10·71	8·07	+ 2·64	+ 33	+ 57
18 Deccan	Bellary	0·08	0·73	−0·65	5·73	4·83	+ 0·90	+ 19	+ 38
	Bijapur	0·48	1·10	−0·62	7·72	7·53	+ 0·19	+ 3	+ 13
	Hyderabad	0·05	1·03	−0·98	7·35	5·30	+ 2·05	+ 39	+ 71
19. South India	Mysore	0·11	0·47	−0·36	6·32	7·32	− 1·00	− 14	− 9
	Madura	0·05	0·34	−0·29	3·01	4·07	− 1·06	− 23	− 18
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·05	0·62	−0·57	1·72	2·90	− 1·18	− 41	− 27

J. PATTERSON,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 5th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 30th June 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was general; it was very heavy in Arakan; heavy in Katha, Shwebo, and the Northern Shan States; and moderate elsewhere. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy is progressing and sowing has also commenced in Kyaukpyu, Prome, and Maubin. Reaping of dry-weather paddy is completed in Minbu. Sowing of hill side paddy is completed in Myitkyina and the Southern Shan States. Transplanting of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Northern Shan States and reaping in Mandalay. Agricultural operations for wet-weather paddy have commenced in irrigated tracts of Mandalay. Reaping of sessamum has commenced in Kyaukse. Cultivation of sessamum, maize, *jowar*, ground-nut, and cotton continues in several districts. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Upper Chindwin; changes are slight at two centres; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Abundant rain has fallen in almost every part of the Province and improved the condition. More rain is wanted in Bogra, Bakarganj, and parts of Dacca for tansplanting rice and in Kamrup for tea. Prospects of tea are good in Nowgong and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress in places. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern Bengal districts and Nowgong and fair in other districts, but insects are causing some damage to standing rice crops in Bakarganj and in parts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera, and Sylhet. Fodder is scanty in parts of Bogra. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 13; Kohima $10\frac{1}{2}$; Comilla $9\frac{7}{8}$; Noakhali, Dhubri, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 9; Pabna and Chittagong $8\frac{3}{4}$; Dacca $8\frac{1}{2}$; Dinajpur $8\frac{3}{8}$; Dibrugarh $8\frac{1}{4}$; Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Malda, Rampur Boalia, Mymensingh, Rangamati, Sylhet, Silchar, and Gauhati 8; Faridpur 7 to 8; Bogra $7\frac{7}{8}$; Barisal $7\frac{1}{2}$; Tura 7; Shillong 6; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in five; slightly fallen in seven; and remain stationary in the remaining districts. Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj. 63 men, 161 women, and 531 children received gratuitous relief and 1,228 men, 7 women, and 281 children attended test works in Bakarganj during the week ending Saturday; 46 men and 12 children were employed on three test works in Noakhali. The condition of the people is improving in Faridpur.

Bengal.—There was fairly general rain all over the Province during the week, the fall being heavy in the Patna Division and also in Darjeeling and Midnapore but generally light in the rest of the Province. More rain is however needed for transplantation of winter rice which has just commenced in places. Jute and sugarcane are doing well. Some damage to jute and summer paddy by insect pests is reported from the 24-Parganas. District Board works have been opened in Nadia to see if labour would be attracted. Appearance of locusts is reported from Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Manbhum. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in four and fallen in six districts, but continues high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was heavy and well distributed rain throughout the Provinces during the week. The sugarcane crop is flourishing and ploughing and sowings for the autumn crops are being pushed forward vigorously. Fodder is still scarce in parts of the Agra and Allahabad Divisions but the rain is bringing up a plentiful supply of grass. Cholera is disappearing from the districts where it was prevalent. Prices of food-grains have risen in six districts and are falling in four.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was general rain sufficient for agricultural purposes throughout the affected areas. The numbers on relief works have fallen by 40 per cent. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Fodder is still scarce. Distribution of takavi for purchase of seed and plough bullocks continues and free grants for the same purpose will now be made from the funds provided by the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust. Prices of food-grains are stationary except in Banda where they are rising and in Etawah where they have fallen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 53,000, on gratuitous relief 58,000; Agra Division—workers 3,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 123,000.

Punjab.—There was good rain during the week in the Delhi Division; slight in Multan; and moderate in other divisions. The prices of food-grains are unsettled; wheat is rising in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Lyallpur, and falling in Hissar and Rawalpindi. Cutting of tobacco continues in Sialkot and sowing of autumn crops is going on; since the rainfall further autumn sowings have commenced in most districts. More rain is wanted. The condition of the standing extra spring and autumn crops is good; and the yield of extra spring crops is good in Delhi. Cotton has been somewhat damaged by grasshoppers and insects in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lyallpur, and Multan; sugarcane in Sialkot; and indigo in Multan. Extra spring crops in Mianwali have been destroyed by the heaviest flood of the year in the Indus. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon. Fodder is still scarce in Gurgaon and Ferozepore but the aspect of things will improve now. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rohtak : on works 5,595, on gratuitous relief 6,700, total 12,295. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good and relief measures are sufficient. The public health is generally good.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was good rain all over the Province which has benefitted the extra spring crops. More rain is however needed everywhere. There was a slight fall of hail at Swabi but no damage was done to the crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Canal water is sufficient but there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Floods have occurred in the Indus Valley, Kurram, and Gambila. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Bannu district. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable but not in abundance. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 14 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$; gram 16 to 19; *bajra* 13 to 17½; and maize 15 $\frac{5}{16}$ to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are falling. Prices :—wheat 14 to 25 and maize 16 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally bright with some rain during the week. Prices are almost stationary. Rice sowings are finished.

Rajputana.—There was good rain during the week in Alwar, the Eastern States and parts of Jaipur, Kotah, and Sirohi, and partial or slight rain elsewhere. More rain is needed in Ajmer-Merwara, Kishengarh, and parts of Jaipur. Ploughing and sowing are in progress generally. The condition of cattle is still poor in affected tracts and in Kotah, but pasturage and water-supply should now improve. Prices have fallen in the hill tracts and Partabgarh; and have risen in Marwar and Kishengarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works 9,828, on gratuitous relief 4,161, total 13,989; Merwara—on works 19,666, on gratuitous relief 7,536, total 27,202; grand total 41,191. Native States :—Marwar—on works 2,100, on gratuitous relief 1,563, total 2,663; Mewar—on works 1,996, on gratuitous relief 261, total 2,257; Shahpura—on works 37, on gratuitous relief 84, total 121; Tonk—on works 2,577, on gratuitous relief 979, total 3,556; Jaipur—on works 17,559, on gratuitous relief 674, total 18,233; Kishengarh—on works 3,564, on gratuitous relief 2,987, total 6,551; Alwar—on works 1,755, on gratuitous relief 2,141, total 3,896; Eastern States—on works 9,258, on gratuitous relief 4,470, total 13,728; total in Native States 52,005. Decrease due to commencement of sowings. Grand total 93,196. Prices vary between 12 seers in Karauli and about 15 seers per rupee in Alwar. Sporadic cases of cholera are still reported in Dholpur, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara.

Central India.—Rain was insufficient in Bhopawar and in parts of Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior, Indore, and Bundelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Gwalior and Indore; scarce in Bundelkhand; and indifferent to good elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand; have fallen in Malwa; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general position is unaltered. Good rain has fallen over the affected area in Gwalior and autumn sowings have begun. Prices in Gwalior vary from 10 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are :—on works, Gwalior 45,000, on gratuitous relief 13,000, total 58,000. In Bundelkhand States and Jagirs :—on works 20,000, on gratuitous relief 5,600, total 25,600; grand total 83,600.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in all districts during the week; the heaviest falls were in Saugor 14¼, Damoh 8¾, Jubbulpore 6¾, and Bilaspur

5 inches ; the rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 4½ in Balaghat to 1¼ inches in Nimar. Autumn sowings are in rapid progress everywhere but operations were retarded to some extent by continuous rain in Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat. Early sown crops are germinating well almost everywhere. In Chhattisgarh the area sown with rice is said to have increased since last year. Heavy rain and lack of labour is retarding sowing and causing more *til* than usual to be sown in Balaghat where seedling nurseries have been flooded and spoilt. Few immigrants now remain in Saugor and work is plentiful. The condition of the people in Bilaspur continues to be satisfactory. Fodder is scarce in parts of Chhindwara and Chanda and is still dear in Wardha and Akola. Water is now sufficient everywhere. Cattle are dying in parts of Nagpur from gorging fresh green fodder. A slight rise in the price of wheat still continues in the northern districts ; the price of *juar* has risen by 1⅜ seers per rupee in Betul and fallen by 1¼ seers in Nagpur ; rice is cheaper by 1¼ seers in Chhindwara ; the prices of food-grains are still equal to or above the warning rates in nearly all districts, and have reached the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Baroda.—For week ending 23rd June 1906. The numbers on relief are :—on works 2,539, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,687.

Bombay.—There was general and beneficial rainfall during the week in Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi, and Baroda; moderate in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Cutch, and Mahi Kantha; and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Karnatak, and Palanpur. The rain was insufficient in parts of the Karnatak, Poona, Satara, and Nasik. Sowing is generally in progress except in parts of Nasik and Poona where it is retarded owing to deficiency of rain. Seedlings are thriving and transplantation continues in Sind, Surat, and the Konkan. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar. The supply of drinking water is still insufficient in Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar; water is increasing in irrigation canals, tanks, and wells. The deficiency of agricultural stock is being made good from takavi advances. Fodder continues scarce and cattle are not yet improved in condition. The price of local fodder is two to three times above the normal. Trade is active and the stock of food-grains in markets is ample. The quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee in the Deccan is 28 to 57 per cent; in the Karnatak 35 to 49 per cent; in Gujarat and the Konkan 20 to 40 per cent ; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 23rd June were :—Dharwar 184, Phaltan 129, Miraj Junior 181, Kathiawar 1,033, total 1,527. The distress is not acute Agricultural labourers are in fair to good condition ; the people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. The numbers on relief are decreasing. Returning emigrants get sufficient employment in fields and on other works in their villages. There is no aimless wandering or emaciation reported. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan, and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are :—British districts :—Deccan—on works 20,394, on gratuitous relief 38,333, total 58,727 ; Karnatak—on works 14,072, on gratuitous relief 15,482, total 29,554. Native States :—on works 5,543, on gratuitous relief 3,108, total 8,651.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—1 inch 15 cents. Autumn sowings are general. Early rice has been sown in three taluks. Lands are still being prepared for sowings. Fodder scarcity continues in fifteen taluks. The attendance on road works amounted to 1,193 persons and in poor-houses to 722 persons. Prices have fallen in twenty taluks from a half to four seers per rupee and risen from a half to one seer in seven taluks. Prices:—wheat 8½ ; coarse rice 7¼ ; and *juar* 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain during the week in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore. Markets are fairly well supplied but prices are high in Kolar, Hassan, and Shimoga. Sowing and ploughing are in progress. More rain is much needed throughout the Province. Prospects depend on early rainfall. Cattle are unhealthy in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, and Kadur. Water is available except in parts of Shimoga and Hassan. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

Coorg.—Rainfall—1 inch 92 cents. Sowing of rice has commenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, Kistna, and South Canara ; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral and Malabar; fair in Guntur and Nilgiris ; and light or no rain elsewhere. The irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, and Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Salem and Coimbatore are withering or have withered. Harvests continue in parts with outturn bad to normal and bumper.

Pasture is insufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, West Coast districts and Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Bellary, Salem, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in eleven. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; and has slightly risen in seven.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	677	...	677	1,574	761	2,335	+1,658
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	96,000	73,000	169,000	56,000	67,000	123,000	−46,000
Punjab	6,152	6,759	12,911	5,595	6,700	12,295	−616
Ajmer-Merwara	36,370	2,765	39,135	29,494	11,697	41,191	+2,056
Bombay	39,552	54,890	94,442	34,650	53,815	88,465	−5,977
Total British Provinces	178,751	137,414	316,165	127,313	139,973	267,286	−48,879
Native States.							
Rajputana States	50,195	8,208	58,403	38,846	13,159	52,005	−6,398
Central India States	68,944	20,777	89,721	65,000	18,600	83,600	−6,121
Baroda	2,757	148	2,905	2,539	148	2,687	−218
Bombay Native States	7,079	2,442	9,521	6,886	3,108	9,994	+473
Hyderabad	1,244	754	1,998	1,193	722	1,915	−83
Total Native States	130,219	32,329	162,548	114,464	35,737	150,201	−12,347
GRAND TOTAL	308,970	169,743	478,713	241,777	175,710	417,487	−61,226

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5258-37.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(MERCHANT SHIPPING.)

Simla, the 5th July, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The following Order in Council, dated the 11th May 1906, superseding the Orders in Council published with the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 340-S.R., dated the 19th January 1904, regarding the recognition of the tonnage of Italian ships, is published for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace,* the 11th day of May, 1906.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 84, sub-section 1, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that whenever it appears to His Majesty the King in Council that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, His Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being re-measured in His Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, and are now in force in that country, having come into operation on the 10th February, 1906 :

HIS MAJESTY is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order that the merchant ships of the said Kingdom of Italy, the measurement of which shall, after the 10th February, 1906, have been ascertained and denoted in the certificates of registry or other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship :

And His Majesty is further pleased to direct that the Orders of Her late Majesty in Council, dated respectively the 30th day of September, 1873, the 14th day of February, 1883, and the 23rd day of November, 1893, be, and the same are hereby revoked.

A. W. FitzRoy.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th July, 1906.

No. 736.—Mr. G. B. H. Fell, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

No. 738.—The services of Babu Radhika Lal De, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 749.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 8th July 1906.

No. 751.—The services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

No. 753.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st February 1906:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Inglis, I.A.
Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., I.A.
Major C. P. Thompson, I.A.
Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E.
Mr. J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A.
Mr. W. P. Barton, I.C.S.
Captain D. B. Blakeway, I.A.
Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S.
Mr. S. W. Gracey, I.C.S.
Mr. F. W. Johnston, I.C.S.
Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., I.A.
Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, I.C.S.
Mr. H. N. Bolton, I.C.S.
Mr. S. E. Pears, I.C.S.
Captain W. J. Keen, I.A.
Mr. D. deS. Bray, I.C.S.
Mr. S. S. Waterfield.
Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, I.C.S.
Mr. A. R. Jelf, I.C.S.
Mr. E. B. Howell, I.C.S.
Mr. J. H. H. Bill, I.C.S.
Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S.
Mr. A. T. Scott, I.C.S.
Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, I.C.S.
Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th July, 1906.

No. 390.—The following amended rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among officers of the Indian Educational Service, which the Government of India have been pleased to make in supersession of those published with the Home Department notification no. 4, dated the 6th January 1905, are published for general information. These rules will come into force from the date of this notification, except as regards the examination in Assamese, in respect of which they will have effect from the 1st April 1907.

RULES.

I.—The languages recognised in each province, the standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates in the several provinces will be as follows :

—	Languages.	Donation.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
MADRAS—			
High Proficiency	Tamil	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Telugu		
	Kanarese		
	Malayalam		
	Uriya		
	Hindustani		
	Sanskrit	2,000	
	Persian		
	Arabic		

Civil Cadre Gradation List.

1st February, 1906.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs.	
1	Per. (H. P.) ...	*Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*	*25th July 1876* ...	*5th November 1901*	*Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department. 17th March 1903.*	......	*Simla* ...	4,000	...	
2	......	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.	13th September 1877.	19th September 1886.	Resident at Hyderabad. 1st March 1905.	......	Hyderabad. 1st March 1905.	4,000	S. A. 1,000	
3	Per. (H. P.) ...	The Hon'ble Mr. Elliott Graham Colvin.	4th September 1882	13th January 1885	Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. 1st October 1905.	......	Abu. 1st Oct. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 250	
4	Ca. M. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.), Si. (L. S.)	The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Lauzun Pendock Tucker, C.I.E.	6th September 1882	16th April 1888 ...	Sub. *pro tem.* Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan. 23rd January 1905.	......	Quetta. 23rd Jan. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 500 T. A. 250	
5	P. (H. S.), B. (I.)	Mr. Michael Francis O'Dwyer†	6th November 1884	1st February 1906	Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 19th November 1901.	......	Peshawar. 19th Nov. 1901.	2,500	T. A. 250	
6	Per. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Albert Williams ...	6th October 1884	15th March 1894 ...	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. 1st February 1906.	......	Rev. and Judl. Comr., Baluchistan. Quetta. 8th Dec. 1905.	2,500	...	
7	......	The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C.I.E.	13th September 1884.	15th December 1903	Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg. 22nd November 1905.	......	Bangalore. 22nd Nov. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 500	
8	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury.†	16th September 1885.	1st February 1906	Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 9th November 1901.	......	......	2,750	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., viz., priv. lv. for 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 15-11-05.
9	Mal., T. ...	Mr. Henry Venn Cobb ...	24th September 1885.	26th April 1895 ...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Pol. Agent in Gwalior. Gwalior. 15th April 1905.	2,250	...	
10	P. (H. S.) ...	Lieut.-Col. Ernest Inglis† ...	3rd August 1886 ...	1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 15th November 1905.	Peshawar. 15th Nov. 1905.	2,250	A. A. 500	
11	Guj. (H. S.), H. (L. S.), M. (L. S.)	Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.I.E.	5th October 1887...	20th November 1897	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	2,250	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., + 6 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 1 mo. and 12 days, and furlo. on m. c. for remaining period from 15-4-05.
12	T. ...	Mr. Oswald Vivian Bosanquet	17th September 1887.	21st May 1890 ...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Pol. Agt. at Indore. Indore. 19th May 1903.	2,250	...	
13	......	Mr. William Ellis Jardine ...	5th September 1888	21st November 1898	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Pol. Agt. in Bundelkhand. Nowgong. 29th April 1904.	1,800	A. A. 450	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs.	
14	*Per. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.)*	*Major Charles Brooke Rawlinson.*†	*23rd August 1899...*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 1st class 1st February 1906.*	*Peshawar. 16th Jan. 1903.*	*1,800*	A. A. 450	*Special duty from 1-2-06.*
15	P. (H. S.), Bal. (H. S.)	Major Cyril Powney Thompson†	19th September 1889.	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,800	...	Combd. lv., 19 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period from 16-3-05.
16	P. (H. S.), Bal. (H. S.)	Mr. John Stuart Donald,† C.I.E.	12th November 1890.	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr., Hazara. Hazara.	1,800	A. A. 450	
17	*Per. (H. P.), A. (I.), Swa., P. (H. S.)*	*Mr. John Gordon Lorimer,*† *C.I.E.*	*26th August 1891...*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.*	......	*Simla ...*	*1,800*	...	*Special duty in Simla to 15-3-05.*
18	Bal. (H. S.), Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.)	Mr. Ralph Hughes Buller ...	8th September 1892	4th May 1898 ...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,800	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., viz., priv. lv. for 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period from 6-12-05.
19	H. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, C.I.E.	15th September 1892.	2nd May 1899 ...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,800	...	Combd. lv., 6 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 2 mos. 27 days, and spl. lv. for remaining period from 4-1-06.
20	*Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).*	*Mr. Charles Lennox Somerville Russell.*	*14th September 1893.*	*2nd March 1901 ...*	*Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department. 22nd November 1905.*	......	*Simla ...*	*2,250*	...	
21	H. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	Captain Bertram Clarke Waterfield.†	18th April 1893 ...	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr., Kohat. Kohat. 25th Nov. 1903.	1,500	A. A. 300	
22	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. William Pell Barton† ...	2nd November 1894	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Divl. and Sessions Judge, Derajat. Dera Ismail Khan. Nov. 1905.	1,500	A. A. 300	
23	Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).	Mr. John Barry Wood ...	2nd November 1894	24th March 1903 ...	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	1,500	A. A. 300	In transit to take up the post of Dy. Secy., For. Dept.
24	H. (H. S.), M. (H. S.).	Mr. Robert Curzon Henry Moss King.*	6th November 1894	17th August 1901...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st class. Central Provinces.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the Resdt. in Mysore and Secretary to the Ch. Comr. of Coorg. Bangalore. 14th Sep. 1902.	900	A. A. 600 L. A. 250	
25	......	Mr. Alan Thomas Holme ...	4th October 1893 ...	1st February 1906...	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class, 1st February 1906.	Political Agent for Banswara, Pertabgarh and Dungarpur. Banswara. 19th Jan. 1904.	1,500	A. A. 300 Sett. A. 150	

26	Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	Captain Denys Brooke Blakeway.†	23rd November 1894.	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr. Bannu. Bannu. 9th Oct. 1903.	1,500	A. A. 300	
27	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Alfred Hamilton Grant† ...	25th October 1895	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 3rd class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Comod. lv., 11 mos. and 17 days, viz., priv. lv. for 13 days and furlo. for remaining period from 17-4-05.
28	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Francis Pepys Rennie† ...	30th October 1895	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 2 yrs., viz., priv. lv. for 2 mos. 13 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 16-2-05.
29	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Stephen William Gracey†...	29th October 1896	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv. 21 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 1 mo. 5 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 16-2-05.
30	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr Frederick William Johnston.†	22nd October 1896	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Secy. to the Ch. Comr. in the N. W. F. Prov., Peshawar. 1st July 1903.	1,200	A. A. 400	
31	Mal. (H. S.), Tel. (H. S.), U. (H. S.).	Mr. Robert Erskine Holland ...	28th October 1896	16th June 1904 ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Secy., For. Dept., Simla.	900	A. A. 600	
32	Per. (L. S.), P. (H. S.), Fr. (I.).	Major George Olaf Roos-Keppel, C.I.E.†	19th September 1897.	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agt., Khyber, Khyber. 18th Oct. 1903.	900	A. A. 400 L. A. 300 T. A. 150 P. A. 100	
33	*P. (H. S.)* ...	*Mr. Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy.*†	*22nd October 1897*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Bannu. 2nd Oct. 1903.*	*900*	*A. A. 400* *Sett. A. 150* *P. A. 100*	*Settlement Officer, Bannu.*
34	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Philip James Griphiths Pipon.†	20th October 1897	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr. Peshawar, Peshawar.	900	A. A. 400 P. A. 100	
35	*Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).*	*Mr. Edward Herbert Kealy*§ ...	*20th October 1897*	*22nd March 1902...*	*Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Simla ... ...*	*900*	*A. A. 400* *D. A. 250*	*Special duty to 31st July 1906.*
36	Ca., H. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Walter Hugh John Wilkinson.	29th October 1897	13th March 1903 ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Kishengarh ...	900	A. A. 400	For. Service, as Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.
37	Guj. M. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Mr. Charles Cunningham Watson.	28th October 1898	5th May 1903 ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G., Rajputana, Abu. 20th Nov. 1905.	900	A. A. 400	
38	*Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).*	*Mr. Edmund Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O.*	*29th October 1898*	*15th March 1901 ...*	*Under Secretary, Foreign Department 2nd December 1905.*	......	*Simla ... ...*	*1,300*	...	
39	*P. (H. S.)* ...	*Mr. Horatio Norman Bolton*† ...	*19th October 1898*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Assistant, 1st class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Dera Ismail Khan.*	*900*	*A. A. 400* *Sett. A. 150* *P. A. 100*	Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan.
40	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Steuart Edmund Pears† ...	19th October 1898	1st February 1906	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Tochi, Miranshah. 14th Nov. 1904.	700	A. A. 533-5-4 P. A. 100	
41	U. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Leonard William Reynolds.	26th October 1898	2nd May 1902 ...	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G. in C. India, Indore. 24th April 1904.	700	A. A. 533-5-4 L. A. 250	
42	Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	Mr. Leslie Maurice Crump ...	25th October 1898	22nd August 1903	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Wana, Wana. 8th May 1905.	700	A. A. 533-5-4 L. A. 200 P. A. 100	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs.	
43	P. (H. S.) ...	Captain William John Keen† ...	14th October 1898	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr., Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. 17th May 1905.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 P. A. 100	
44	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Stuart Shakespear Waterfield †*	9th April 1900 ...	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Kurram. Kurram. 23rd Dec. 1902.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
45	P. (H. S.), Br. ...	Mr. Denys deSaumarez Bray	29th October 1899	22nd August 1903	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G. in Baluchistan. Quetta. 22nd Aug. 1903.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200 P. A. 100	
46	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Joseph Wilson-Johnston†*	24th October 1899	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Mardan Sub-Divison. Mardan. 23rd Jan. 1905.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
47	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Arthur Roylance Jelf† ...	28th October 1899	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	700	...	Combd. lv., 6 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 3 mos. and special leave for remaining period from 1-11-05.
48	P. (H. S.) ..	Mr. John Loader Maffey ...	1st November 1900	16th August 1905	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Thal. Thal. 14th May 1905.	700	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
49	P. (H. S.) ..	Mr. Evelyn Berkeley Howell†	25th October 1900	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Dist. Judge, Peshawar, Peshawar. 14th May 1905.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 P. A. 100	
50	Pun. P. (H. S.), R. (I).	Mr. John Hugo Hepburn Bill†§	29th October 1900	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Dist. Judge, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Bannu. 17th Jan. 1905.	700	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
51	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Theodore Benfey Copeland†	29th October 1901	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr. and Comdt., B. M. Police, Hazara. Hazara.	700	A. A. 200	Draws a Command allowance of Rs. 100 a month, as Commandant, Border Military Police.
52	......	Mr. Philip Bannerman Warburton.	21st October 1901	22nd July 1905 ...	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. to the A. G. G. in Central India, Indore. 22nd July 1905.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
53	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Arthur Trayer Scott* ...	24th October 1901	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Nowshera Sub-Division. Nowshera.	500	A. A. 266-10-8 P. A. 100	
54	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. John Hugh Ronald Fraser†	22nd October 1902	1st February 1906	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Peshawar Sub-Division. Peshawar. 28th June 1904.	500	A. A. 266-10-8 P. A. 100	
55	......	Mr. James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick.†	30th October 1903	1st February 1906	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	Asst. Comr., Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ismail Khan.	700	...	

* Has no substantive position in the Political Department. | § Has not yet been confirmed in the Department.

B

General Cadre Gradation List.

1st February, 1906.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
1	P. (H. S.)	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Arthur Deane, K.C.S.I.	1st April 1854	2nd July 1885	15th Nov. 1896	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province 9th November 1901.	......	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar 9th November 1901.	4,000	S. A. 500 T. A. 250	
2	P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	The Hon'ble Major Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	28th Nov. 1862	16th June 1887	5th Oct. 1890 ...	Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan 1st January 1905	......	Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.	4,000	...	Combd. lv., 15 mos., viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 6-7-05.
3	Bur. (L. S.), Per. (Hon.)	The Hon'ble Major Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.	29th May 1860	9th Nov. 1884	9th Nov. 1884	Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. 19th February 1905.	......	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore. 19th Feb. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 250	
4	Per. (H. P.)	Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, C.I.E.	4th Feb. 1854...	6th April 1878	6th April 1878	Resident at Baroda. 5th November 1901.	......	Resident at Baroda Baroda. 5th Nov. 1901.	2,500	...	
5	Per. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Withers Ravenshaw.	29th Sep. 1851..	9th Dec. 1875..	29th Sep. 1880	Resident in Nepal. 1st February 1906.	......	......	2,500	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., 5 mos. and 26 days, viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 8-4-05.
6	P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Caldwell Pears.	27th June 1851	11th Feb. 1880	5th May 1882...	Resident in Kashmir. 1st October 1905.	......	Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar and Sialkot. 1st October 1905.	2,750	S. A. 250	
7	Per. (H. P.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert.	16th May 1854	19th June 1882	19th June 1882	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent at Jaipur, Jaipur. 12th March 1905.	2,250	S. A. 100	
8	B. (I), P. (I), Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Jennings, C.S.I.	18th Oct. 1852	1st Feb. 1892...	1st Feb. 1892	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, Bharatpur 1st Nov. 1905.	2,250	...	
9	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Philip James Melvill.	11th Apl. 1858	15th Aug. 1881	6th June 1883...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer. 4th June 1903.	2,250	...	
10	Per. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay Sherwood Newmarch.	23rd Mar. 1857	1st Feb. 1885...	1st Feb. 1885...	Political Resident, Turkish Arabia. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad, Baghdad. 17th March 1903.	2,500	...	
11	...	Major John Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.	30th Aug. 1864	28th June 1887	28th June 1887	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Resident in Nepal ...	Resident in Nepal, Katmandu. 3rd April 1905.	2,250	A. A. 250. L. A. 250.	
12	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, C.I.E.	10th July 1861	23rd Feb. 1886	23rd Feb. 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in Mewar, Udaipur. 14th Nov. 1902.	1,800	...	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
13	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per (H. S).	Major John Ramsay, C.I.E. ...	5th Dec. 1862...	10th July 1886	16th July 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,800	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr. viz., priv. lv., 2 mos. and 10 days, and furlo. for remaining period, from 18-3-05.
14	H. (H. S.) Per. (H. S.)	Major Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton.	19th Aug. 1862	9th May 1885...	9th May 1885...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 24th December 1900.	......	Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana, Jodhpur. 13th April 1905.	1,800	...	
15	H. (H. S.) Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Colquhoun Colvin.	9th Sep. 1858 .	22nd Aug. 1886	22nd Aug. 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 25th January 1901.	......	Political Agent in Bhopal. Bhopal. 22nd Nov. 1905.	1,800	L. A. 200.	
16	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	Major Charles Archer, C.I.E. ...	18th Aug. 1861	8th Aug. 1887	8th Aug. 1887...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 25th January 1901.	......	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, in Quetta and Pishin, Quetta. 8th Dec. 1905.	1,800	L. A. 200.	
17	*H. (H. S.), P. (L.S.) Per. (H. S.)*	*Major Keith David Erskine ...*	*12th J[illegible] 186[illegible]*	[illegible]	*1[illegible] Oct. 1887 ...*	*Political Agent, 2nd class. 3rd April 1901*	......	*Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana, Abu. 4th February 1903.*	*1,800*	*D. A. 200.*	
18	H. (H. S.) Fr. (P.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I.)	Lieutenant-Colonel William Hall Mackintosh Stewart.	2nd Nov. 1856	12th June 1880	12th June 1880	Political Agent, 2nd class. 11th June 1901.	......	His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman. Kerman. 16th Dec. 1905.	1,800	L. A. 200 S. A. 200	
19	......	*Mr. Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, C.I.E.*	*21st M[illegible] 18[illegible]*	*20th Sept. 18[illegible]*	*20th Oct. 18[illegible]*	*Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department. 25th October 1904.*	......	......	*2,000*	...	
20	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Frederick Field ...	8th Dec. 1851. .	1st Se[illegible] 18[illegible]	1st Feb. 1906 ..	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar. Peshawar. 14th Nov. 1905.	1,800	A. A. 450	
21	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Chenevix-Trench.	23rd June 1859	17th June 1888	17th June 1888	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in Zhob. Fort Sandeman. 6th June 1903.	1,800	L. A. 400 T. A. 180	
22	H. (H. S.), A. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), So. (I).	Major Charles Hamerton Pritchard.	12th Oct 1863	20th Mar. 1888	20th Mar. 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 8 mos. and 11 days, viz., priv. lv., 1 mo. and 19 days, and furlo. and extraordinary leave for remaining period, from 3-8-05.
23	H. (H. S.), B. (M.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald.	19th April 1863	14th April 1888	14th April 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi. Sibi. 25th Dec. 1905.	1,500	A. A. 300 L. A. 300 P. A. 100	
24	*H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).*	*Major Laurence Impey ...*	*17th June 1862*	*30th May 1888*	*30th May 1888*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	Political Agent, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	*Famine Commissioner, Rajputana. 4th January 1906.*	*1,500*	*A. A. 300*	
25	B. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Si. (H. S.).	Major Michael Augustus Tighe	27th April 1861	12th June 1888	12th June 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 28th January 1901.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 16 mos. and 27 days, viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 3-9-05.

26	B. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major William Martin Cubitt...	13th June 1864	14th Sept. 1888	1st Jan. 1890...	Political Agent, 3rd class. 29th May 1901.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Sutna. 3rd May 1904.	1,500	A. A. 300	
27	......	Major Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, K.C.I.E.	31st May 1863	1st July 1889	8th Oct. 1890	Political Agent, 3rd class. 14th June 1901.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 17 mos., 6 days, viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 12-11-04.
28	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major James Levett Kaye ...	27th Dec. 1861	19th Sept. 1889	19th Sept. 1889	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st July 1901.	......	Political Agent in Alwar. Alwar. 8th Dec. 1905.	1,500	S. A. 100	
29	H. (L. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Charles Arnold Kemball, C.I.E.	27th June 1860	19th Feb. 1890	19th Feby. 1890	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st January 1905.	......	Political Agent in Loralai. Loralai. 3rd Nov. 1905.	1,500	L. A. 300 P. A. 100	
30	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan.	15th Mar. 1856	1st Sept. 1885	9th April 1891	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 14 mos. viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 1-9-05.
31	H. (H. S.), U. (H.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Stuart Hill Godfrey ...	2nd June 1861	26th April 1889	28th Jan. 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Dir, Swat and Chitral. Malakand. 16th Sept. 1904.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 500 P. A. 100	
32	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S).	Major Stuart Farquharson Bayley.	14th Aug 1863	25th Mar. 1889	25th Mar. 1889	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st September 1900.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	On special duty in Gwalior.	1,200	A. A. 300	
33	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Philip Trevor Augustus Spence.	8th Aug. 1865	[illegible] 1889	28th Mar. 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 19th November 1900.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Malwa. Neemuch. 11th Dec. 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300	
34	H. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O.	2nd Sept. 1867	1st May 1889	1st May 1890...	Political Agent, 4th class. 3rd April 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Gilgit. Gilgit. 19th Oct. 1903.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 300	
35	B. (H. S.), U. (H. P.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Herbert Lionel Showers, C.I.E.	16th June 1861	15th July 1890	15th July 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 23th May 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Kalat, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass. Kalat. 4th April 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 300 B. A. 100	
36	H. (H. S.), Per (H. S.).	Major Francis Granville Beville	21th Mar. 1867	10th Jan. 1890	27th Aug. 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 14th June 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st Feb. 1906.	Political Agent in Bhopawar. Sardarpur. 20th Feby. 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 300	
37	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.), R. (Prel.).	Major Charles Frederick Minchin, D.S.O.	22nd Sept. 1862	15th July 1891	9th May 1892	Political Agent, 4th class. 6th June 1902.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 11 mos. and one day, viz., priv. lv., 2 mos., 28 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 15-5-05.
38	A. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), M. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Percy Zachariah Cox, C.I.E.	21st Nov. 1864	23rd Dec 1890	10th Sept. 1899	Sub. *pro tem.* Resident, 2nd class. 1st October 1905.	......	Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire. 25th April 1904.	2,750	S. A. 250	
39	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Arthur Francis Bruce ...	23rd Decr. 1863	7th June 1891	26th June 1891	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st January 1905.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Bikaner. Bikaner. 3rd May 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300	
40	B. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).	*Major Allen McConaghey* ...	*21st March 1861*	*25th May 1892*	*25th May 1892*	*Political Agent, 4th class. 1st January 1905.*	......	*Supdt., Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan. Quetta. 7th December 1905.*	*1,200*	*P. A. 100*	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
41	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, C.I.E.	20th Feb. 1866	10th Nov. 1892	25th April 1893	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in Kota and Jhallawar. Kota. 26th April 1903.	1,200	...	
42	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Robert Bruce Berkeley	8th May 1864	16th July 1892	16th July 1892	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk. Deoli. 9th November 1905.	1,200	...	
43	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S)., P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), and Fr. (I.), Ger. (I.), R. (I.).	Major John Frederick Whyte	7th June 1865	20th May 1893	20th May 1893	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir Lahore and Dehra Dun. 13th December 1905.	1,200	...	
44	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Henry Barnes Peacock...	19th Oct. 1866	15th Dec. 1889	23rd May 1891	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant Commissioner, Merwara. Beawar. 13th December 1905.	1,200	...	
45	U. (L. S.) ...	Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, C.M.G.	28th Feb. 1867	22nd Nov. 1902	22nd Nov. 1902	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan. Meshed. 15th May 1905.	1,200	L. A. 250 S. A. 700	
46	Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), M. (H. S.), U. (H.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H.).	Major Thomas Wolseley Haig ..	7th Aug. 1865	16th July 1892	20th Mar. 1901	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. Hyderabad. 20th March 1901.	1,200	...	
47	H. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Major Eugene LeMesurier ...	27th Nov. 1866	27th Aug. 1894	2nd April 1895	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 2 yrs., 6 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 2 mos. and 2 days and furlo. on m. c. for remaining period from 2-11-03.
48	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Mr Walter Stewart Davis ..	23rd Aug. 1865	16th Nov. 1884	28th Jan. 1897	Sub. pro tem., Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period from 11-12-05.
49	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), B. (P.).	Major Lindsay Anstruther Forbes.	21st Oct. 1865	7th Dec. 1894	13th April 1895	Sub. pro tem. Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 22 dys. and furlo. on m. c. for remaining period from 22-2-05.
50	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Roger Lloyd Kennion ...	16th Dec. 1866	8th April 1893	4th Jan. 1894	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 27-10-04.
51	U. (H. S.) ...	Major Charles Joseph Windham	7th Aug. 1867	30th July 1893	24th April 1895	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar. 26th November 1903.	900	...	
52	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Claude Tulloch Ducat ..	29th Jan. 1864	24th Nov. 1894	26th Mar. 1895	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 1-5-0[illegible].

53	A. (H. S.), B. (H. S.), Br. H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Stuart George Knox ...	7th Oct. 1869...	22nd Nov. 1894	22nd Nov. 1894	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent at Koweit. Koweit. 6th August 1904.	900	A. A. 240 L. A. 400 S. A. 200	
54	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S), P. (L. S.).	Major Frank Cooke Webb Ware, C.I.E.	10th Nov. 1866	25th Aug. 1896	25th Aug. 1896	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant Political Agent. Dir and Swat. Malakand.	900	L. A. 180	
55	B (H. S.), P. (H. S.), U. (H. S.).	Major Robert Arthur Edward Benn, C.I.E.	4th Feb. 1867	21st June 1895	7th April 1898	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, Chageh. Chageh. 22nd Feb. 1905.	900	A. A. 240 L. A. 200 B. A. 100	
56	B. (H. S.), Br., P. (H. S.), Par., Per. (L. S.).	Captain Armine Brereton Dew	27th Sep. 1867	21st Dec. 1897	21st Dec. 1897	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	......	On Settlement training, Mianwali.	900	...	
57	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S), Pun. (H. S.), R. (I), Si. (H. S.).	Captain Clifford Boardman Winter.	16th Jan. 1869	1st July 1895	29th July 1896	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant. 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi. Sibi. 25th Dec. 1905.	900	B. A. 100	
58	H. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.), R (P.).	Captain Ernest Barnes ...	16th Aug. 1869	21st April 1896	21st April 1896	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 17 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 2 mos., 10 days, and furlo. for remaining period, from 26-10-04.
59	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), U. (L. S.), P (H. S), Par., Per. (L. S).	Captain Arthur Berkeley Drummond.	27th Nov. 1869	7th April 1895	13th May 1895	Political Assistant. 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	On special duty, Karauli. 15th Nov. 1905.	700	A. A. 200	
60	B. (L), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Leslie Jacob ...	20th Dec. 1870	20th May 1895	4th July 1895	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	700	...	Combd lv., 15 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period, from 15-11-04.
61	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Francis Beville Prideaux.	26th Nov. 1871	1st July 1895	1st July 1895	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, Bahrein. Bahrein. 18th Oct. 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200-0-0 S. A. 100-0-0	
62	B (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.), Pun. (H. S.).	Captain Alfred Beckett Minchin, C.I.E.	23rd Dec. 1870	9th Nov. 1896	9th Nov. 1896	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer. Ajmer. 1st May 1905.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200-0-0	
63	A. (H.), Per. (H. P.)	Major William George Grey ...	12th Oct. 1866	1st May 1902	1st Feb. 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, Maskat. Maskat. 11th Jan. 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 400 Language A 150.	
64	B (H. S.), Br., H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	Captain Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough.	5th Mar. 1871	24th April 1898	24th April 1898	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant. 1st class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Kermanshah. Kermanshah. 5th July 1904.	700	L. A. 200-0-0 S. A 50-0-0	
65	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Archibald Duncan Macpherson.	14th Jan. 1872	25th June 1898	1st July 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain. Nasratabad. 1st Feb. 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200-0-0 S. A 200-0-0 Language A. 100.	
66	*H. (L. S.), N.* ...	*Captain Charles Eckford Luard*	*11th Oct. 1869*	*9th Dec. 1897*	*24th Aug. 1899*	*Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.*	......	*Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Central India. Indore. 15th Nov. 1902.*	*700*	*D. A. 200*	
67	U. (L. S.), P. (H. S).	Captain Steuart Blakeley Agnew Patterson.	18th Mar. 1872	24th June 1898	24th Mar. 1900	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant for Leh to the Resident in Kashmir. Leh. 26th Feb. 1904.	700	A. A. 200	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
									Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
68	A. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay.	9th Oct. 1872	16th July 1898	22nd Aug. 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class, 1st February 1906.	......	......	700	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz*, priv. lv., 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period, from 5-7-05.
69	H. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Prescott Trevor	17th Mar. 1872	14th June 1898	9th April 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire. 22nd Aug 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A 250 H. R. 25	
70	P. (L. S.) ...	Captain Frank McConaghey ...	27th Apl. 1871	21st June 1898	1st July 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, and *ex-officio* Commandant. Mekran Levy Corps, Panjghur. 5th July 1904.	700	A. A. 200 L. A. 300	
71	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Charles Aitchison Smith.	12th September 1871.	28th June 1899	25th July 1900	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent at Chilas. Chilas 16th Oct. 1902.	700	A. A. 200 L. A. 230‖	‖ Includes Rs. 100 paid by the Kashmir Durbar.
72	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Henry Beauchamp St. John.	26th Aug. 1874	27th May 1899	10th July 1900	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Abu. 22nd Jan. 1906.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
73	H. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Par., Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton.	8th April 1871	28th June 1898	8th Mar. 1901	Sub *pro tem.* Political Assistant. 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar. 26th May 1905.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
74	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Walter Edmond Knollys.	10th Nov. 1872	17th Jan. 1901	25th Nov. 1901	Sub *pro tem.* Political Assistant. 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906	Assistant Political Agent, Chitral. Chitral. 27th Oct. 1904.	500	A. A 466-10-8 L. A. 193-5-4	
75	*U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).*	*Captain Hugh Stewart* ...	*5th Nov. 1872*	*15th July 1901*	*21st Nov. 1902*	*Political Assistant, 3rd class. 21st November 1902.*	......	*Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Raja of Dewas. Dewas. December 1905.*	*700*	......	*Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800 after a year.*
*76	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Stephen Hector Jacob	8th Mar. 1874	27th April 1901	25th June 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 30th April 1901.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana. Jodhpur. 8th Feb. 1905.	500	A. A 200	

77	B (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.).	Captain Lionel Berkeley Holt Haworth.	30th Sep. 1878	2nd May 1901	9th Mar. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 9th March 1902.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv., 8 mos. and 2 days, viz., priv. lv., 2 mos. and 2 days, and furlo. for remaining period, from 28-1-06.
*78	P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Edmund Henry Salt James.	26th June 1874	3rd May 1901	22nd April 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd April 1903.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., viz., priv. lv., 1 mo. 27 days and furlo. for remaining period, from 1-4-05.
79	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Richard Henry Chenevix-Trench.	4th April 1876	15th Nov. 1901	22nd Oct. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd October 1902.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 5-4-05.
80	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Gordon Hay Anderson	22nd Jan. 1877	5th Dec. 1901	17th Dec. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 17th December 1902.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan in charge Tank Sub-Division, and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan. 5th Dec. 1904.	500	A. A. 200 Com. A. 100 P. A. 100	
81	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Adolphus Lyall	20th Oct. 1876	10th Nov. 1901	11th Jan. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 11th January 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Kohat. Kohat.	500	A. A. 200	
82	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Charles Edward Bruce	23rd Mar. 1876	15th Nov. 1901	22nd Oct. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd October 1902.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
83	P. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Richard Garrat ...	3rd Oct. 1874	26th July 1902	18th June 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 18th June 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, and Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar. 19th January, 1905.	500	A. A. 200 Com. A. 100 P. A. 100	
84	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer.	24th Dec. 1876	9th March 1903	24th Dec. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 24th December 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Arabistan. Ahwaz. 16th June 1904.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 200 S. A. 50	
85	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.), Pun. (H. S.), R. (L).	Captain Terence Humphrey Keyes.	28th May 1877	2nd Feb. 1903	25th Nov. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 25th November 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Seistan, Nasratabad. 9th Jan. 1904.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 100 Language A. 100	
86	U. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite.	3rd June 1878	16th Jan. 1903	22nd Dec. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd December 1903.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv. for 1 yr., from 3-10-05.
87	*U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.), Pun. (H. S.).*	*Lieutenant Robert John Wingfield Heale.*	*24th Sep. 1876*	*9th Jan. 1903*	*3rd Jan. 1904*	*Political Assistant, 3rd class. 3rd January 1904.*	......	*Tutor to the Yuvaraja of Mysore. 4th Nov. 1900.*	950	...	
88	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain William Gordon Hutchinson.*	15th June 1876	6th Apl. 1903	17th Apl. 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 17th April 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Second Assistant, to the Resident at Hyderabad. Hyderabad. 1st May 1904.	500	A. A. 200	

* On probation.

	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
)	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Tudor Henry St. George Tucker.*	22nd Sep. 1878	21st Apl. 1903	6th May 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 6th May 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent in Zhob Fort Sandeman. 6th Feb. 1905.	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100 T. A. 150	
0	A. (H. S.), P. (H. S), Per. (L. S).	Lieutenant William Henry Irvine Shakespear.*	29th Oct. 1878	2nd Jan. 1904	20th Oct. 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 20th October 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas. Bunder Abbas. 20th Nov. 1904.	5:0	A. A. 200 L. A. 200 P. A. 100	
1	P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Clendon Tuberville Daukes.*	24th Dec. 1879	16th Dec. 1903	24th Nov. 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 24th November 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Quetta.	5'0	A. A 200 P. A. 100	
2	P. (H. S), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Francis Henry Humphrys.*	24th Apl. 1879	6th Dec. 1903	27th Apl. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 20th March 1905.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province. Peshawar. 1st Feb. 1906.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
3	U. (H. S.), So. ...	Lieutenant Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard.*	11th Apl. 1879	24th June 1904	1st Feb. 1906	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	500	...	Lv. on m. c., 9 mos., from 13-5-05.
4	U. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant Henry Rundle Lawrence.*	20th July 1878	29th Apl. 1904	26th Mar. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 26th March 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent in Kalat. Kalat. 4th Apl. 1905.	500	A. A. 200	
5	U. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Richard Lockington Birdwood.*	7th Sep. 1879	1st Dec. 1904	8th Sep. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 8th September 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	2nd Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire. 15th Jan. 1906.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 100	
6	Per. (L. S.) ...	Lieutenant Robert Abercromby Yule.*	4th Nov. 1879	3rd Jan. 1905	17th Dec. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 17th December 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Abu. 22nd Jan. 1906.	500	A. A. 200	
7	Per. (H. S.), P. (H S.).	Lieutenant George Drummond Ogilvie.*	18th Feb. 1882	17th Feb. 1905	15th Dec. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 15th December 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin. Quetta. 19th Dec. 1905.	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
8	P. (Oblig.), U. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Cecil Hamilton Gabriel.*	16th Feb. 1879	26th Mar. 1905	23rd Jan. 1906	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 23rd January 1906.	......	Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.	500	...	
9	U. (L. S.), Chinese (Final), Cantonese (Coll.)	Lieutenant William Lachlan Campbell.*	10th Mar. 1880	19th Nov. 1905	1st Feb. 1906	Political Probationer. 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim and Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi. Chumbi. 19th November 1905.	50·	L. A. 100	
0	Per. (L. S.) Tibetan.	Lieutenant Frederick Marshman Bailey.*	3rd Feb. 1882	24th Jan. 1906	1st Feb. 1906	Political Probationer. 1st February 1906.	British Trade Agent at Gyantse. 24th January 1906.	British Trade Agent at Gyantse. Gyantse. 24th January 1906	325 12 0	D. A. 65 S. A. 200	

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th July 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2626 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th June 1906:—

No. 320 of 1906.—Paran Chundra Chatterjee, employed in B. N. Railway, of No. 10 Guru Prosad Choudhery's lane, Calcutta. *An improved fly shuttle loom to be called the "Sree Krishna" loom.*

No. 321 of 1906.—James Henry Rossenrode, proprietor of Rossenrode and Company, civil and military saddlers and bootmakers, the Mall, Rawalpindi and Murree. *An improved simplex gaiter.*

No. 322 of 1906.—Valdemar Poulsen, engineer, of 22 Steen Blichersvej, Frederiksberg, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improved methods of signalling in wireless telegraphy.*

No. 323 of 1906.—Bryant and May, Limited, manufacturers of Fairfield Works, Bow, London, England. *Improvements in machines for filling boxes with matches, or the like.*

No. 324 of 1906.—Hugh Reid, Chief Managing Director of the North British Locomotive Company, Limited, Hydepark Works, Springburn, in the county of Glasgow, Scotland, and David MacNab Ramsay, engineer, of 2 Sunnyside Avenue, Uddingston, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *Improvements in locomotives.*

No. 325 of 1906.—O. Kjellstrom, engineer, of Sveavagen 104, Stockholm, Sweden. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of concrete and like pipes.*

No. 326 of 1906.—Arthur Arnauld Rose, engineer, of Victoria road, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, British India. *Improvements in keys for railway chairs.*

No. 327 of 1906.—Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, of 9 Meadows street, Bombay *Improvements in electric supply plant for railway carriages.*

No. 328 of 1906.—Sait Mutumull and Sait Naraindas, contractors and manufacturers, of Brick Lime and Surkhi of Sukkur, Sind. *Improvements in the construction of reservoirs for obtaining and storing water for drinking or other purposes.*

No. 329 of 1906.—William Adron Ragsdale, gentleman, of New Orleans, county of Orleans, state of Louisiana, United States of America. *Cotton seed delinting machine.*

No. 2627 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 486 of 1905.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore, engineer, of 115 Queen Victoria street, London, and The Telaupad Syndicate, Limited, of 10 Coleman street, London. *Improvements in or relating to telephone or like transmitters.* (Specification filed 8 June 1906.)

No. 240 of 1906.—John I. Solomon, electrical engineer, of No. 51 West 81st street, New York city, New York, United States of America. *Improvement in process and apparatus for accomplishing the examination of matter or objects in quantities.* (Specification filed 22 June 1906.)

No. 2628 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 373 of 1895.—Alexander Muirhead. *Improvements relating to transmission of signals through submarine telegraph cables.* (From 3 July 1906 to 3 July 1907.)

No. 87 of 1899.—Peter Donaldson. *Improved water flush.* (From 12 August 1906 to 12 August 1907.)

No. 209 of 1899.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in buffer and drawbar apparatus.* (From 15 December 1906 to 15 December 1907.)

No. 312 of 1899.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in electro-pneumatic controlling apparatus.* (From 15 December 1906 to 15 December 1907.)

No. 229 of 1901.—Arthur Koppel. *An arrangement for retaining in position the trough-shaped body of a tipping wagon.* (From 2 August 1906 to 2 August 1907.)

No. 87 of 1902.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in dynamo electric generators.* (From 2 July 1906 to 2 July 1907.)

No. 2629 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 268 of 1901.—Jahar Lal Dhar. *Magnetic lock and key.* (Specification filed 25 March 1902.)

No. 342 of 1901.—John Stewart Stewart-Wallace and William Blackwell Cowell. *Improvements relating to the treatment of mineral or vegetable oils or the distillates or residuals thereof.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 473 of 1901.—Claude Kennedy Mills. *Improvements in processes for the production of camphor, pinyl oxalate, and pinyl formate* (Specification filed 26 March 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the prepalation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or *1s. 1d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1906.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.				In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Other Silver Bullion (Ingot Reserve).	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,27,82,595	17,43,90,755	19,71,73,350	6,14,53,064	*1,48,66,508	1,12,21,2 9	...	6,75,00,000	...	...	1,22,25,000	(a) 9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	28,72,65,727	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	2,07,36,340	2,07,36,340	1,33,98,311	20,73,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,71,836	
Lahore	...	3,03,10,710	3,03,10,710	1,02,69,251	82,39,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,09,081	
Bombay	3,39,81,620	9,27,50,005	12,67,31,625	5,28,26,788	1,03,60,973	70,35,095	...	...	...	...	82,78,500	...	...	7,85,01,356	
Karachi	...	1,13,89,155	1,13,89,155	34,30,205	2,49,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,79,730	
Madras	9,96,770	4,62,21,810	4,72,18,580	1,08,25,615	14,41,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,66,875	
Calicut	...	14,53,830	14,53,830	10,63,075	17,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,80,985	
Rangoon	...	2,05,62,255	2,05,62,255	3,82,13,145	12,67,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,80,255	
	5,77,60,985	39,78,14,860	45,55,75,845	19,14,79,454	3,85,16,641	1,82,56,304	...	6,75,00,000	...	...	2,05,03,500	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,62,55,845	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another										6,80,000	
Total Circulation R			45,55,75,845									Total Reserve R		45,55,75,845	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Reserve Fund during the week ending 30th June 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 11, about 89 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1906.

PARTICULARS.	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879. 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th June 1906	85,27,900	1,54,95,200	10,53,56,400	2,18,28,500	1,19,21,500	14,06,200	...	15,60,07,800	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,46,28,933
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd June 1906	...	...	2,02,000	...	...		...	2,01,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2,02,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1906	...	42,600	1,66,600	1,04,500	75,800	...	...	3,88,500	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,88,500
	85,27,900	1,55,37,800	10,57,24,000	2,19,31,000	1,19,97,300	14,06,200	...	15,65,95,300	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,52,19,433
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	500	6,25,000	1,000	53,000	...	...	6,79,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,79,500
Balance on 30th June 1906	85,27,900	1,55,37,300	10,50,99,000	2,19,30,000	1,19,44,300	14,06,200	...	15,59,18,800	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,45,39,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1906 enfaced from India 11,476 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,181 lakhs.
„ 1st May 1906 „ 15th May „ ditto 8 „ ditto 10 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 6 „ ditto 6 „
„ 1st June „ „ 15th June „ ditto 11 „ ditto 7 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 6 „ ditto 7 „

11,507 lakhs 11,211 lakhs.
11,211 „

Balance against India, 296 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd July 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,76,15,303	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	50,85,083	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,47,55,997	1	2
Public Deposits at Head Office R 84,75,477 a. 2 p. 8; Public Deposits at Branches 76,19,413 7 10	1,60,94,890	10	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,86,09,646	11	11
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,86,96,389	0	3
				Balances with other Banks	25,34,035	1	1
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,34,302	15	9
				Stamps	11,939	14	10
				Sundries	12,59,301	15	3
					12,04,01,998	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,25,01,257	3	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *4,16,92,473 a. 14 p. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,36,62,815 13 5	6,53,55,289	12	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,74,876	9	11				
Sundries	19,86,264	0	2				
RUPEES	18,57,57,288	8	4	RUPEES	18,57,57,288	8	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,06,650 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,13,475 0 0
R5,20,125 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th July 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 43·20.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. G. D. Pinder to take charge of the Bank's Pay Office at Chandpore for the season.

By order of the Directors,

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th November 1905.

J. P. ORR,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR;
The 23rd June 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS, FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH JUNE 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Government bullion.	Currency bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	10	15	...	25	8	...	8	...	8	112*	15	135‡	...	...	...
Bombay	51	1	...	52	43	...	43	...	136§	90†	1	227	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 98 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and inclusive of 4 of perfect rupees ready for delivery.
† Do. of 7 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
‡ Includes 57 in the Blank Reserve Fund.
§ Do. 120 do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 4th July 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(Session 1906-1907.)

Rules for Admission.

For admission to the Higher Agricultural Class, an applicant must have one of the following qualifications :—

(i) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age, but no student will be allowed to join the Agricultural Class after the expiration of five years from admission into the Engineering College.

(ii) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications ; be under

23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(iii) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed Special Agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under rules 12 and 13, even though they should obtain fully-signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Every candidate for admission to this Department must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 14th July. The form of application for a nomination, which must be addressed to the Principal, is given in Appendix B. In the event of the form not being properly filled up and accompanied by the necessary certificates, no notice will be taken of the application.

The number to be nominated each year will depend on the accommodation available.

Every applicant, not already a student of the College, must undergo a medical examination by the College Surgeon before admission to this Department. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

The session begins on the first Monday in November. All students are required to join the College on that day. Any student prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No student will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the month of November, except by special orders of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

Course of Instruction.

The course of instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class will extend over two academic years.

Scholarships.

Senior scholarships awarded in the Engineer Department are tenable in the Agricultural Department.

One scholarship of R30 a month, tenable for one year, will be awarded on the result of the examination held at the end of the first academic year.

Appointments.

Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully-signed diploma, one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

Entrance and Tuition Fees.

Each student in the Higher Agricultural Department will be required to pay an *admission fee* of R10.

F. E.'s who elect to join the Agricultural Department immediately after passing the F. E. Examination are exempted from the payment of this fee, as their names are already borne on the College books.

For the present no tuition fees will be charged to students in the Agricultural Department, except in the case of those joining as special students under rule 3 (iii). The tuition fees for these students will be R8 a month.

Further particulars may be obtained free on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 18th June 1906.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906.

No. 17.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 30th June 1905:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices		
Kado	Burma	21st June	Opened.
Madras Royapettah	Madras	24th „	Do.
Pa-an	Burma	23rd „	Do.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads Wireless Telegraph Office	Bengal	29th „	Closed.
Saugor Island Wireless Telegraph Office	Ditto	29th „	Do
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Anangur	Madras Railway	15th June	Opened

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

Simla, the 30th June 1906.

No. 60—Mr. W. D. MacGregor, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months under Articles 233 and 316, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June 1906.

The 3rd July 1906.

No. 61.—Mr. H. M. Ffinch, Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, under Articles 233 and 316, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June 1906

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th June 1906.

No. 2049-D.—Lieutenant C. F. Knaggs, 3rd Skinner's Horse, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach, in addition to his own duties, from the 29th April to the 21st May 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 2052-D.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 666 (Judicial), dated the 5th May 1906, Captain J. W. H. Lyon relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow on the afternoon of the 21st May 1906 and assumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 2055-D.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 496 (Judicial), dated the 6th April 1906, Lieutenant-Colonel E M. Nedham, relinquished charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach on the afternoon of the 28th April 1906

No. 2058-*D*.—Lieutenant C. T. Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, with effect from the 22nd May 1906 and until further orders.

No. 2061-*D*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Cantonment Act, 1889 (Act XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1800, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. T. Shaw, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow, with powers to dispose of all suits cognisable by a Court of Small Causes of which the value does not exceed R50.

No. 2064-*D*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2691-I.A., dated the 7th October 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. T. Shaw, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd class, within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, dated at Lebong, this 3rd day of July 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—3115, Private John Walton.
Age—36 years, 7 months.
Height—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue.
Trade—Groom.
Date of Enlistment—9th October 1891 (23rd August 1901).
Place of Enlistment—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born—Bolton, Lancashire.
Date of Desertion or absence—27th June 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Lebong.
Marks—*Nil*.
Under five years' service.

H. D. THOROLD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th June 1906.

No. 1144-*S*-*Ap*.—Lala Madan Gopal is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as postmaster, Srinagar, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that office and until further orders.

The 28th June 1906.

No. 1184-*S*-*Ap*.—Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th June 1906.

The 30th June 1906.

No. 1188-*S*-*Ap*.—Mr. D. A. Parakh, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 21st June 1906.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. K. D. Tembe, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

Mr. K. B. Desai to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

2. This is in supersession of Notification No. 1069-S-Ap., dated the 20th June 1906.

The 2nd July 1906.

No. 1207-S-Ap.—Mr. W. Rehill, postmaster, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 16th July 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. L. Fox is appointed to act as postmaster, Peshawar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Rehill or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 26th June 1906.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 140-N., dated 8th June 1906, regarding the grant of 2 months' privilege leave to Mr. E. C. M. Cooke, Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, for "with effect from the 8th June 1906" *read* "with effect from the afternoon of the 9th June 1906."

The 27th June 1906.

No. 293-N.—Mr. H. T. Wickham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, is posted to the Mardan Sub-division of the Peshawar District where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1906.

Peshawar, the 27th June 1906.

No. 112.—The gentlemen named in the statement below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examinations prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore on the 23rd April 1906 and following days in the groups and standards noted:—

Names.	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
OFFICIATING EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.			
L. Nanak Chand	Higher Standard	...	...
L. Eshwar Das, Barrister-at-Law	...	Lower Standard	...

Nathiagali, the 2nd July 1906.

No. 311-N.—Under Clause (S) of Section 4 of Act V of 1898, it is hereby notified that the local area in the Dera Ismail Khan District, hitherto known as the Paniala Police Station, shall in future be designated the Paharpur Police Station.

The 3rd July 1906.

No. 320-N.—1st grade Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Peshawar Jail to Captain A. N. Fleming, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 18th June 1906.

No. 321-N.—Captain A. N. Fleming, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical Duties of the Peshawar District on the forenoon of the 18th of June 1906, relieving 1st grade Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad.

LEAVE.

Peshawar the 27th June 1906.

No. 110.—Malik Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Bannu, is granted 2 months' privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th June 1906.

APPOINTMENT.

The 27th June 1906.

No. 111.—Bhai Lehna Singh, Munsif, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Bannu District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th June 1906.

By Order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Nathiagalli, the 26th June 1906.

No. 276-N.—Said Bashir Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr. E. C. M. Cooke granted leave, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 9th June 1906.

By Order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 28th June 1906.

No. 40-J.—Lala Behari Lal, an accepted candidate on Register A for the post of Munsif is hereby appointed to officiate as a Munsif of the 4th grade, *vice* Bhai Lehna Singh, B.A., appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to Bannu where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th June 1906.

POWERS.

The 28th June 1906.

No. 41-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Lala Behari Lal is appointed a Munsif of the 2nd class for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction with effect from the forenoon of 16th June 1906.

E. INGLIS,

Judicial Commissioner.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 25th June 1906.

No. 2735.—Whereas the Municipal Committee, of Peshawar, has applied to the Local Administration under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab

Municipal Act); and whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by the said Municipal Committee for a public purpose, namely, for an Octroi post at Bhana Mari, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in Acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may by inspected.
Peshawar .	Peshawar .	Bhana Mari	Pole 10·6 .	North and East.	Land of Sher Khan.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
				South . .	Pathway.	
				West . .	Road.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

No. 2738.—Whereas the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, has applied to the Local Administration under the provisions of section 40 of Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act); and whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by the said Municipal Committee for a public purpose, namely, for a slaughter-house at Bhana Mari, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in Acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Peshawar .	Bhana Mari	Rood 2·4 .	North . .	Circular road	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
				South . .	Land of Aminulla Khan.	
				East . .	Land of Akbar Khan.	
				West . .	Serai of Aminulla Khan.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

No. 2742.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 30 (1) of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, I of 1903, which has been extended to the districts of the North-West Frontier Province, by his Notification No. 472-G., dated 8th March 1904, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares that prosecutions under the said Act may be instituted before any Magistrate of the 1st class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence has been committed.

No. 2743.—Under the provisions of section 30 (3) of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act I of 1903, which has been extended to the districts of the North-West Frontier Province by his Notification No. 472-G., dated 8th March 1904, the Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to authorize all Deputy Commissioners of districts in the North-West Frontier Province to sanction, within their respective jurisdictions, the institution of prosecutions under the said Act.

The 28th June 1906.

No. 2773.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Peshawar has applied to the Local Administration under the provisions of section 40 of Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act); and whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by the said Municipal

Committee for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of stables for the Peshawar Hostel and for a road or pathway round the outside of the hostel wall, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
			Pole.			
Peshawar .	Peshawar .	Peshawar .	20·2	North .	Road.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
				East .	Land of L. Sarbdial and M. Abdul Latif.	
				West .	Hostel .	
				South .	Canal and land of L. Sarbdial.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy-Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

The 2nd July 1906.

No. 2794.—In continuation of Punjab Government Notification No. 1457, dated 8th October 1889, it is hereby notified that the following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Kohat under section 92 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, have been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, under section 146 (1) of the said Act, and will come into force within the Kohat Municipality six weeks from the date of publication of this Notification.

(1) Every person giving notice under sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Municipal Act, XX of 1891, shall along with his notice forward—

(*a*) a site plan of the land on which he proposes to erect or re-erect the building,

(*b*) particulars as to places where building materials are to be kept during the construction of the building.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906.

No. 6.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 4, dated 18th April 1906, Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India two months' leave on Medical Certificate in extension of the combined leave already granted to him.

H. P. BURT,

Manager.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1906.

No. 4—*R*2-187.—Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th June 1906 or any subsequent date.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

for Deputy Surveyor General.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. In modification of the list of successful candidates at the recent F. A. Examination already published, it is hereby declared that—

(*a*) Roll Bur. 25, Binayendraprasad Bagchi of the Burdwan Raj College has passed in the First Division and not in the Second as previously announced. His position, in order of merit, is at the bottom of the First Division list.

(*b*) Roll Cal. 571, Haripada Ghosh, St. Xavier's College, has passed in the Second Division and not in the Third as previously announced.

(*c*) The position, in order of merit, of Prabodhchandra Ghosh of the General Assembly's Institution in the lists of successful candidates in the First Division is 39th instead of 44th as previously announced.

(*d*) Cal. 737, Makhanlal Bandyopadhyay of the Bangabasi College is declared to have passed the F. A. Examination in the Third Division.

2. Psalms 42—89 are prescribed as the Poetry text in Hebrew for the F. A. Examination in 1908 and not Psalms 42—79 as previously notified.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar,
Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 2nd July 1906.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 25th June 1906.

No. 97.—The following revised Schedule of Octroi rates leviable within the limits of the Kekri Municipality has received the sanction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, and is published for general information, under section 44 (8) and (9) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886):—

The revised Schedule will come into force with effect from the 1st August 1906.

No.	Names of articles.	Rates.	Per	REMARKS.
		R a. p.		
	I. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK FOR MEN AND ANIMALS.			
1	Dry fruits	1 9 0	Cent *ad valorem*.	
2	Fresh fruits and vegetables including potatoes and Urvi except head loads of vegetables.	1 9 0	Ditto.	
3	Ghi	0 4 0	Maund.	
4	(*a*) Grain of all kinds	0 0 3	Ditto.	
	(*b*) Rice	0 0 3	Ditto.	
5	Brown sugar	0 3 0	Ditto.	
6	White sugar	0 6 0	Ditto.	
7	Gur (Molasses)	0 1 6	Ditto.	
	II. ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.			
	Nil	...	...	
	III. ARTICLES OF FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.			
8	Linseed, Sirsoon, Tilli and poppy-seeds	0 1 0	Maund.	
9	All oils except Petroleum	0 2 0	Ditto.	Petroleum exempted.
10	(*a*) Firewood	0 1 0	Cart.	
	(*b*) Ditto	0 0 3	Animal load	Coal exempted.

No.	Names of articles.	Rates.	Per	REMARKS.
		R a. p.		
	IV. ARTICLES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.			
11	(a) Bamboos	3 2 0	Cent. *ad valorem.*	
	(b) Beams (wrought and unwrought)	0 12 6	Ditto.	
12	(a) Large slabs	0 3 0	Cart.	
	(b) Small slabs	0 1 6	Ditto.	
	(c) Chunam	0 1 0	Ditto.	
13	(a) Ban Munj	0 1 6	Maund.	
	(b) Hemp	0 1 6	Ditto.	
	(c) Twine, sack cloth and ropes	0 1 6	Ditto.	
	V. DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES AND PERFUMES.			
14	(a) Spices of all sorts	0 2 0	Maund.	
	(b) Cardamoms	0 2 0	Ditto.	
	(c) Fresh chillies except head loads	0 0 6	Ditto.	
	(d) Drugs and Medicines (English and Country)	0 2 0	Ditto.	
	VI. TOBACCO.			
15	(a) Tobacco, 1st sort, Malwa	0 4 0	Maund.	
	(b) Tobacco, 2nd sort, and Zarda	0 2 0	Ditto.	
	VII. PIECE GOODS AND OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND DRESS.			
16	(a) European cloth	0 8 0	Cent, *ad valorem.*	
	(b) Country cloth	0 8 0	Ditto.	
	(c) Blankets, Ghugies and Chakmas	0 8 0	Ditto.	
17	Lace	0 8 0	Ditto.	
	VIII. METALS.			
18	(a) Iron (wrought)	0 4 0	Maund.	
	(b) Other metals (wrought)	0 4 0	Ditto.	
	(c) Iron (unwrought)	0 2 0	Ditto.	
	(d) Lead and other metals (unwrought)	0 2 0	Ditto.	
	IX. DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.			
19	(a) Indigo	1 8 0	Maund.	
	(b) All sorts of colour	1 8 0	Ditto.	

Mount Abu the 2nd July 1906.

No. 118—F.-8.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmer District for a public purpose *viz.*, for widening and improving certain streets in the Mohallas noted below, this declaration is hereby made in accordance with the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of that Act, the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified below:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Mohalla.	AMOUNT REQUIRED.									Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
				FOR OCCUPATION.						Total.				
				Permanent.			Temporary.							
				A.	R.	P.	A	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.		
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	Ganchan near Delhi Gate.	..	...	$\frac{400}{1089}$	...	..	...	...	...	$\frac{400}{1089}$	To widen the streets.	Plans can be seen at the office of the Collector, Ajmer.
„	„	„	Kaharan	...	...	$\frac{62}{121}$	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{62}{121}$		
„	„	„	Kumaran near Delhi Gate.	...	...	$\frac{816}{1089}$	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{816}{1089}$		
„	„	„	Regram near Diggi.	...	...	$\frac{512}{1089}$	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{512}{1089}$		
„	„	„	Gancha Sweepers near Pir Mitha.	...	...	$1\frac{396}{1089}$	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{396}{1089}$		
„	„	„	Safed Bafan Nala Bazar.	...	...	$\frac{188}{363}$	..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{188}{363}$		

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Thomas Lewis Margary.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	14th April 1906 .	District Judge, Purnea, on 25th May 1906.	Will Left. Probate granted to the Executors.
Mr. Joseph Sparkes, late a Guard, East Indian Railway, Tundla.	General Hospital, Calcutta.	11th April 1906 .	District Judge, Agra, on 25th May 1900.	Will Left. Probate granted to the Executrix.
Mr. A. D. Rollo, Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Ajmer.	Bombay . . .	10th April 1906 .	Commissioner, Ajmer, on 30th May 1906.	No Will. No application.
Mr. J. H. Temple, late District and Sessions Judge, Saran.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	24th May 1906 .	District Judge, Purnea, on 6th June 1906.	No Will. No information.
Mr. William Perry, late a Coachman of Lucknow.	King's Hospital Lucknow.	November 1905	District Judge, Lucknow, on 6th June 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. A. W. Milne .	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	4th May 1906 . .	District Judge, Purnea, on 6th June 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. Alfred Denbigh Coggan.	Ditto . .	17th May 1906 . .	District Judge, Purnea, on 6th June 1900.	Ditto.
Dr. L. Shapiro . .	Dâk Bungalow, Agra.	24th May 1906 . .	District Judge, Agra, on 25th June 1906.	Will Left. No application.
Mr. William Thompson, late of Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited.	Mogok . . .	31st May 1906 . .	District Judge, Mogok, on 5th June 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. J. Duckworth, late Manager of the Cotton Mill at Cawnpore.	Calcutta . . .	5th May 1906 . .	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 14th June 1906.	Ditto.
Col. J. Matthews, Principal Veterinary Officer in India.	Simla . . .	25th May 1906 . .	District Judge, Simla, on 4th June 1906.	Letters of a Administration granted to the widow.
Mr. J. H. Temple, late District and Sessions Judge of Saran.	Darjeeling . .	23rd May 1906 . .	District Judge, Saran, on 18 20th June 1906.	No will. No information.
Mr. William Henry Maxwell, late a Guard on the G. I. P. Railway.	Agra . . .	8th April 1906 . .	District Judge, Agra, on 25th May 1906.	Letters of Administration granted to the widow.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 39th June 1906.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

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Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ *12a*.
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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 170768 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 100' originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Sreemati Bagula Sundari Dasee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

শ্রীবগলা সুন্দরী দাসী,

Wife of Babu Nobin Chandra Gope of Amirabad,
Thana Madaripur, District Faridpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	874	2,244	9,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	2,244	9,390
Bengal	9,002	4,837	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,002	4,837	1,256
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	12,204	31,682	17,329	2,028	28,774	34,645	...	...	...	14,232	60,456	51,974
Panjab	1,307	20,211	11,250	4,020	47,288	15,214	27,273	72,975	23,099	32,600	140,474	49,563
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,534	31,833	60,424	41,534	31,833	60,424
Raj. & C. India	5,921	2,774	...	43,306	102,056	58,359	...	1,084	300	49,227	105,914	58,659
Bombay	...	...	...	625,148	531,350	400,137	...	...	...	625,148	531,350	400,137
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	29,879	14,249	288,073	489,468	345,401	...	...	...	288,973	519,347	359,650
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	20,676	49,902	59,759	...	...	...	20,676	49,902	59,759
Madras	...	...	...	2,041	2,619	10,065	...	...	...	2,041	2,619	10,065
Mysore	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
TOTAL	29,308	91,627	53,474	986,225	1,251,457	923,580	68,807	105,892	83,823	1,084,340	1,448,976	1,060,877
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	9,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,190
Bengal	10,088	8,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,038	8,735	...
Bombay	613	2,141	...	4,075	2,815	2,478	155	3	23	4,843	4,959	2,501
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	10,725	44,992	2,795	...	...	...	10,725	44,992	2,796
Madras	357	1,895	1,797	2,300	190	5,798	...	...	...	2,657	2,085	7,595
Burma	4,939	2,257	3,041	242	...	534	...	...	...	5,181	2,257	4,175
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	213,530	70,129	162,447	...	...	3	213,530	70,129	162,450
Foreign countries	10	877	13	1,751	30,955	8,046	...	...	...	1,761	37,832	8,059
TOTAL	16,007	15,905	14,641	232,673	155,081	182,099	155	3	26	248,835	170,989	196,766
TOTAL IMPORTS	45,315	107,532	68,115	1,218,898	1,406,538	1,105,679	68,962	105,895	83,849	1,333,175	1,619,965	1,257,643
	Imports to end of April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	22,606	8,837	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,606	8,837	25,079
Bengal	45,051	20,786	25,989	...	1	...	...	...	...	45,051	20,787	25,989
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	105,984	187,207	144,301	84,822	243,407	180,560	760	...	...	191,566	430,614	324,861
Panjab	31,482	72,152	58,714	106,038	228,025	120,625	437,797	454,078	163,766	575,317	754,255	343,105
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,987	178,171	221,365	214,987	178,171	221,365
Raj. & C. India	16,104	10,430	1,468	213,626	234,711	206,890	23,012	6,407	318	252,742	251,608	208,616
Bombay	5	262	...	1,548,511	1,527,704	1,904,105	...	...	...	1,548,516	1,527,966	1,904,105
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	123,403	92,619	1,768,221	2,266,018	1,975,134	...	...	...	1,768,222	2,389,421	2,067,753
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	115,246	189,409	245,142	...	...	...	115,246	189,409	245,142
Madras	...	...	...	3,214	2,955	20,530	...	...	...	3,214	2,955	20,530
Mysore	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
TOTAL	221,233	423,077	348,110	3,840,379	4,692,230	4,652,986	675,956	638,716	385,449	4,737,568	5,754,023	5,386,545
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	9,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,190
Bengal	49,445	16,891	42,859	...	1	8	...	...	...	49,445	16,892	42,867
Bombay	3,273	2,071	8,902	12,158	7,842	8,857	330	190	432	15,761	10,703	18,191
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	81,033	161,614	71,353	...	...	...	81,033	161,614	71,352
Madras	535	2,081	2,555	3,156	1,400	7,352	...	...	...	3,691	3,481	9,907
Burma	21,389	4,827	9,020	895	175	2,473	...	...	...	22,284	5,002	12,093
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	552,889	122,795	421,957	...	...	3	552,889	122,795	421,960
Foreign countries	552	1,741	1,203	7,368	149,318	32,478	121	46	40	8,041	151,105	33,721
TOTAL	75,194	28,211	74,329	657,499	443,145	544,477	451	236	475	733,144	471,592	619,281
TOTAL IMPORTS	296,427	451,288	422,439	4,497,878	5,135,375	5,197,463	676,407	638,952	385,924	5,470,712	6,225,615	6,005,826

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	76	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	104
Bengal	113,588	189,634	6,055	...	7	...	...	...	...	113,588	189,641	6,055
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	830,750	255,398	47,481	122,074	16,415	31,304	163,700	24,830	4,079	1,116,524	296,643	82,864
Panjab	...	21,087	3,981	13,501	50,128	44,061	460,082	747,857	338,932	473,583	819,072	387,574
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,649	43,318	50,504	30,649	43,318	50,504
Raj. & C. India	262	...	...	23,245	19,669	5,640	...	...	...	23,507	19,669	5,640
Bombay	1	...	...	242,078	282,600	13,567	...	...	...	242,079	282,600	13,567
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	171,338	3,634	466,700	582,444	58,677	...	...	...	466,700	753,782	62,311
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,715	49,762	693	...	...	...	3,715	49,762	693
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...
TOTAL	944,677	638,057	61,255	871,705	1,001,025	154,542	654,431	816,005	393,515	2,470,813	2,455 087	609,312
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	7,395	64	95	7	...	2	7,402	64	97
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	21,787	76,588	33,661	...	...	...	21,787	76,588	33,661
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	878	594	...	...	...	...	878	594
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	29,044	2,554	387	1,395	...	...	30,439	2,554	387
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	786	40,815	...	...	...	...	786	40,815
TOTAL	...	...	...	58,226	80,870	75,552	1,402	...	2	59,628	80,870	75,554
TOTAL IMPORTS	944,677	638,057	61,255	929,931	1,081,895	230,094	655,833	816,005	393 517	2,530,441	2,535,957	684,866
	Imports to end of April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	76	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	106
Bengal	181,249	372,033	107,934	...	7	7	...	...	...	181,249	372,040	107,941
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,480,201	1,103,843	312,280	377,009	478,249	31,618	577,708	427,707	8,691	3,434,918	2,009,799	352,589
Panjab	3,697	43,744	127,734	94,249	197,701	77,199	3,042,490	4,282,080	839,917	3,140,436	4 524,125	1,044,850
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,556	438,222	165,545	208,556	438,222	165,545
Raj. & C. India	262	1,606	7,214	51,396	48,887	8,233	...	230	...	51,658	50,723	15,447
Bombay	1	...	...	351,332	523,390	57,413	...	...	...	351,333	523,390	57,413
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	201,111	67,272	810,582	825,025	117,234	...	...	...	810,582	1,026,136	184,506
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	6,602	83,215	3,002	...	...	...	6,602	83,215	3,002
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...
TOTAL	2,665,486	1,722,337	622,540	1,693,622	2,156,480	294,767	3,828,754	5,148,839	1,014,153	8,187,862	9,027,656	1,931,460
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	70,167	71	2,246	135	...	2	70,302	71	2,248
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	216,615	185,402	435,380	2	...	...	216,617	185 402	435 380
Madras	...	162	...	6	193	32	...	...	...	6	355	32
Burma	...	...	...	...	2,299	594	...	...	...	...	2,299	594
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	99,004	5,321	900	6,755	390	...	105,759	5,711	900
Foreign countries	11	31	213,069	40	792	253,921	...	...	...	51	823	466,990
TOTAL	11	193	213,069	385,832	194,078	693,133	6,892	390	2	392,735	194,661	906,204
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,665,497	1,722,530	835,609	2,079,454	2,350,558	987,900	3,835,646	5,149,229	1,014,155	8,580,597	9,222,317	2,837,654

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in April												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	2,279	2,365	3,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279	2,365	3,034
Bengal	509,515	242,799	284,718	...	...	425	...	...	...	509,515	242,799	285,144
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	119,138	23,942	74,049	133,975	6,133	4,274	...	...	...	253,113	30,075	78,323
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	1,521	...	...	1,521	128
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	15,518	3,959	5,322	139,437	25,917	30,369	...	...	...	154,955	29,876	35,691
Bombay	...	...	...	137,640	212,613	58,675	...	...	...	137,040	212,613	58,675
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,146	25,236	19,291	113,354	139,721	105,778	...	...	...	114,500	164,957	125,069
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	313,444	275,233	187,582	...	...	...	313,444	275,233	187,582
Madras	...	...	...	8,333	3,132	6,490	...	...	...	8,333	3,132	6,490
Mysore	...	...	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	519	...
TOTAL	647,596	298,301	386,414	846,183	663,268	393,721	...	1,521	...	1,493,779	963,090	780,135
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	103	54	...	...	...	...	103	54	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	100	192	...	...	...	...	100	192
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	8,700	3,677	13,569	...	...	...	8,700	3,677	13,569
Foreign countries	...	...	...	7	299	327	12	...	...	19	299	327
TOTAL	...	7	...	8,810	4,130	14,083	12	...	...	8,822	4,137	14,088
TOTAL IMPORTS	647,596	298,308	386,414	854,993	667,398	407,809	12	1,521	...	1,502,601	967,227	794,223
Imports to end of April												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	2,859	2,686	3,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	2,686	3,304
Bengal	770,446	541,601	508,832	...	...	2,742	...	...	...	770,446	541,601	511,574
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	193,211	127,204	128,571	141,652	20,214	13,457	...	...	...	334,803	147,418	142,028
Panjab	...	...	...	...	323	2,589	1,667	5,943	650	1,667	6,466	3,239
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	26,800	4,453	16,484	161,173	78,365	55,918	...	...	...	187,973	82,818	72,402
Bombay	...	...	...	424,799	502,280	179,925	...	...	...	424,799	562,280	179,925
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,430	37,738	36,210	229,944	352,379	299,644	...	...	...	231,374	390,117	335,854
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	780,737	728,084	423,545	...	...	...	786,737	728,084	423,545
Madras	...	...	...	31,424	8,238	19,451	...	...	...	31,424	8,238	19,451
Mysore	...	...	...	85	545	...	...	...	...	85	545	...
TOTAL	994,746	713,682	693,401	1,775,814	1,750,428	997,271	1,667	5,943	650	2,772,227	2,470,053	1,691,322
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	236	2,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	2,811	...
Bombay	...	...	...	143	97	...	2	...	...	145	97	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	875	3,970	718	...	...	...	875	3,970	718
Madras	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Burma	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	37,267	10,230	24,841	...	...	...	37,267	10,230	24,841
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,369	1,720	1,048	15	...	...	1,384	1,720	1,648
TOTAL	236	2,818	25	39,654	16,017	27,207	17	...	...	39,907	18,835	27,232
TOTAL IMPORTS	994,982	716,500	693,426	1,815,468	1,766,445	1,024,478	1,684	5,943	650	2,812,134	2,488,888	1,718,554

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	973	557	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	973	572	4
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	161	124	242	161	124
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	7	...	...	566	51	193	573	51	193
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	6	20	32	...	...	...	6	20	32
Madras	...	...	...	143	101	40	...	...	...	143	101	40
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	980	557	4	164	139	98	808	212	317	1,952	908	419
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	48	38	...	...	...	...	48	38	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	157	78	321	...	...	...	157	78	321
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	86	...	5	47	163	...	10	10	5	143	173
TOTAL	...	86	...	210	163	484	...	10	10	210	259	494
TOTAL IMPORTS	980	643	4	374	302	582	808	222	327	2,162	1,167	913
	Imports to end of April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9,213	7,426	6,397	14	40	...	...	...	...	9,227	7,466	6,397
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,474	1,693	1,413	12	10	6	...	...	...	1,486	1,703	1,419
Panjab	...	47	...	...	4	...	1,232	1 584	1,021	1,232	1,635	1,021
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,095	659	441	1,102	659	441
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Bombay	...	...	...	4	12	38	...	...	...	4	12	38
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	113	112	349	...	...	...	113	112	349
Madras	...	...	...	897	910	00	...	...	...	897	910	00
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,687	9,166	7,810	1,061	1,094	453	2,327	2,243	1,462	14,075	12,503	9,725
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	16	...	141	311	48	...	...	...	151	327	48
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,366	1,020	1,491	...	...	...	1,366	1,020	1,491
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Foreign countries	...	655	...	97	221	498	...	66	10	97	942	508
TOTAL	10	671	...	1,610	1,552	2,037	...	79	10	1,620	2,302	2,047
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,697	9,837	7,810	2,671	2,645	2,490	2,327	2,322	1,472	15,695	14,805	11,772

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in April								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam	3,681	1,770	262,233	1,890	846	2,848	5,354	2,314	59,306
Bengal	271,981	116,613	276,397	1,214	444	441	483,630	992,722	720,808
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	25	1,200	504	3	19	1	...	209	15
Panjab	...	...	...	115	...	1	45	73	62
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	596	...	...	...	2	53	4,241	294
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	48	16
TOTAL	275,687	120,239	539,134	3,222	1,309	3,293	489,125	999,607	780,501
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	70	—	—	...
Bengal	8,975	7,099	33,696	56	41	...	28,892	16,452	24,872
Bombay	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	16
Madras	2,970	431	...	1	6	70	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,719	4,789	41,171
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	18	161	286	202	6	2	15
TOTAL	11,945	7,530	33,714	218	340	342	34,617	21,243	65,074
TOTAL IMPORTS	287,632	127,769	572,848	3,440	1,649	3,635	523,742	1,020,850	846,575
	Imports to end of April								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam	85,635	91,118	301,945	101,712	96,301	118,707	39,533	16,992	59,348
Bengal	3,002,268	2,077,170	4,573,223	21,716	33,913	40,061	4,286,780	5,312,447	5,045,080
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,169	24,327	23,585	219	40	131	1,806	1,055	1,009
Panjab	...	...	...	550	48	1	101	211	227
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	9	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	9,067	647	...	...	2	94	16,033	35,980
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	197	69	86
TOTAL	3,097,072	2,201,682	4,899,400	124,205	130,302	164,902	4,328,525	5,346,816	5,143,330
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	70	—	—	...
Bengal	28,638	45,171	137,521	532	532	1,867	54,272	98,545	90,277
Bombay	...	...	...	...	14	...	18	15	19
Madras	5,165	1,516	10	191	65	208	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	1	35,681	23,089	237,193
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	45	...	29	473	983	620	375	302	349
TOTAL	33,848	46,687	137,560	1,196	1,594	2,766	90,346	121,951	327,838
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,130,920	2,248,369	5,036,960	125,401	131,896	167,668	4,418,871	5,468,767	5,471,168

FREDERICK NOËL PATON,
Director General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, June 28, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the three months, April to June, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	73	64	59	59	68	75	73	97	80	87
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	50	55	52	49	51	56	64	73	69	68
Spirits and liqueurs	13,74	15,36	16,77	15,94	16,38	16,23	17,76	18,14	20,00	16,47
Wines	86	86	85	85	85	93	87	85	94	89
Opium	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Petroleum	11,59	9,80	8,58	11,22	14,48	14,52	13,40	11,08	10,52	9,19
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	83	4,66	9,65	11,92	96	5	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	2,88	2,52	3,02	3,20	2,78	2,95	2,97	3,21	4,09	4,26
Sugar (ordinary duties)	4,48	3,85	3,48	6,13	7,30	6,50	5,62	7,81	4,15	13,22
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	2,41	2,43	2,74	2,41	2,73	3,04	3,31	3,15	3,28	3,47
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	9,86	11,59	12,67	10,90	12,33	13,75	13,02	11,87	15,73	16,86
" white	4,06	4,47	5,38	4,55	8,22	4,94	5,05	6,67	7,93	6,18
" coloured	2,86	4,33	5,93	4,37	4,98	4,98	6,15	6,73	7,25	7,35
Other goods	21	27	46	36	37	27	38	62	71	74
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	10,64	11,24	7,95	4,09	5,66	14,02	10,63	11,68	10,51	10,62
Other metals and manufactures of metals	5,13	5,08	4,25	5,81	5,82	8,29	7,70	9,97	6,94	7,56
Oils (excluding petroleum)	50	48	33	31	33	42	26	21	25	50
Manufactured articles	9,15	9,91	11,64	11,13	13,23	12,80	14,35	16,22	17,60	17,27
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	1,83	1,80	1,69	1,76	2,16	2,04	2,02	2,32	2,49	2,40
TOTAL IMPORTS	81,44	85,19	87,69	89,07	1,08,47	1,18,92	1,05,93	1,12,31	1,13,89	1,18,54
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	2,00	3,16	3,40	2,68	3,12	3,86	4,15	4,09	4,77	4,79
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	13,88	26,39	25,[illegible]	23,59	21,01	33,17	29,47	32,94	30,53	35,14
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,77	1,79	1,98	2,09	2,10	2,38	2,35	2,45	2,15	2,46
GRAND TOTAL	99,09	1,16,53	1,18,21	1,17,43	1,34,70	1,58,33	1,41,90	1,51,79	1,51,34	1,60,93
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	27,55	31,82	34 55	36,62	38,56	39,41	35,49	36,26	38,23	41,27
Bengal — Exports	2,16	4,77	4,53	5,13	3,10	4,09	3,98	4,49	5,77	3,44
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bombay — Imports	35,41	34,10	33,11	29,30	40,66	50,64	40,46	46,65	44,41	44,79
Bombay — Exports	63	1,01	43	1,09	81	1,22	59	79	54	44
Sind — Imports	5,11	5,86	5,75	8,20	11,98	12,55	8,86	8,93	10,12	12,61
Sind — Exports	23	46	32	16	62	38	26	44	35	77
Madras — Imports	7,63	6,28	7,23	7,49	8,71	8,75	10,33	9,16	10,52	9,12
Madras — Exports	2,59	1,16	1,73	76	1,36	1,80	1,97	1,84	1,27	1,78
Burma — Imports	5,74	7,13	7,05	7,46	8,56	7,57	9,79	11,31	10,61	10,67
Burma — Exports	8,77	18,99	18,13	16,45	15,12	25,68	22,67	25,38	22,60	28,71

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. S. MEYER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 5, 1906

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3676-A.

Simla, the 14th July, 1906.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *Three-and a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Tuesday, the 31st July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 30th July and up to noon, standard time * on the 31st July, provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(*d*) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General ;

(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender (Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, as the case may be) or in Calcutta ;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas; a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Tuesday, the 31st July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore at noon, standard time, on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[2] as soon as possible

[2] For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12·24 P.M., Calcutta time.

after the 31st July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Offices of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad and Lahore.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 5th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows :

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent. but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 15th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent. but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 5th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 8th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words " as near as convenient " refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from 31st December 1906, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1906.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1906 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1906.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent.*

No. *of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees one hundred only to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three

Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary,* dated the 14th July 1906, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of†* *or at the†* *Branch of the Bank of†* *; or into the Public Treasury at†* *; as the case may be—*

* Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 15th August 1906.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 5th September 1906.

The balance on or before the 8th October 1906.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 5th September 1906.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C.D.* at ‡ .

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(*1*) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine," not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

O. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and

Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3676-A., dated the 14th July 1906 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 14th July 1906*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .*

CALCUTTA;
The 14th July, 1906.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th July, 1906.

No. 736.—Mr. G. B. H. Fell, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

No. 738.—The services of Babu Radhika Lal De, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 749.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 8th July 1906.

No. 751.—The services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of the Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

No. 753.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st February 1906 :

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Inglis, I.A.
Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., I.A.
Major C. P. Thompson, I.A.
Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E.
Mr. J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A.
Mr. W. P. Barton, I.C.S.
Captain D. B. Blakeway, I.A.
Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S.
Mr. S. W. Gracey, I.C.S.
Mr. F. W. Johnston, I.C.S.
Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., I.A.
Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, I.C.S.
Mr. H. N. Bolton, I.C.S.
Mr. S. E. Pears, I.C.S.
Captain W. J. Keen, I.A.
Mr. D. deS. Bray, I.C.S.
Mr. S. S. Waterfield.
Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, I.C.S.
Mr. A. R. Jelf, I.C.S.
Mr. E. B. Howell, I.C.S.
Mr. J. H. H. Bill, I.C.S.
Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S.
Mr. A. T. Scott, I.C.S.
Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, I.C S.
Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th July, 1906.

No. 390.—The following amended rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among officers of the Indian Educational Service, which the Government of India have been pleased to make in supersession of those published with the Home Department notification no. 4, dated the 6th January 1905, are published for general information These rules will come into force from the date of this notification, except as regards the examination in Assamese, in respect of which they will have effect from the 1st April 1907.

RULES.

I.—The languages recognised in each province, the standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates in the several provinces will be as follows :

—	Languages.	Donation.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
MADRAS—			
High Proficiency	Tamil	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Telugu		
	Kanarese		
	Malayalam		
	Uriya		
	Hindustani		
	Sanskrit	2,000	
	Persian		
	Arabic		

—	Languages.	Donation.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Degree of Honour	Tamil	2,000	With diploma signed by the head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu		
	Kanarese		
	Hindustani		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
BOMBAY—			
High Proficiency	Marathi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Gujarati		
	Kanarese		
	Sindhi		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Marathi	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Gujarati		
	Kanarese		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
BENGAL—			
High Proficiency	Hindi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Bengali		
	Uriya		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Hindi	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Bengali		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
UNITED PROVINCES—			
High Proficiency	Urdu	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Hindi		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		

—	Languages.	Donation.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Degree of Honour	Urdu	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
PUNJAB—			
High Proficiency	Urdu	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Urdu	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		
BURMA—			
High Proficiency	Burmese	2,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Pali		
	Persian		
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Burmese	4,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Persian		
	Pali	5,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—			
High Proficiency	Hindustani	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Bengali or Assamese*		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Hindustani	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Bengali		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		

* As an *alternative* to Bengali: rewards cannot be earned in both languages.

—	Languages.	Donation.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
High Proficiency	Hindi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Marathi		
	Uriya		
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic		
	Sanskrit		
Degree of Honour	Hindi	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Marathi		
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit		

II.—Subject to the conditions—

(*a*) that a professor of any language cannot obtain a reward in that language,

(*b*) that no officer will be permitted to receive rewards for passing by a given standard in more than two vernacular and two classical languages,

any officer of the Indian Educational Service may present himself for examination in any language recognized by Rule 1 in respect of the province in which he is serving.

III.—No officer will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for examination more than twice in any one language, but on the special recommendation of the examiners a candidate may be allowed to attend a third examination.

Officers who are natives of India shall not be eligible for rewards for passing the examination in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated. The local Government will determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

IV.—No officer will be permitted to present himself for the high proficiency or honour examinations in any language after the expiration of seven and twelve years respectively counted from the date of his first appointment to the Indian Educational Service. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

V.—Examinations will be held on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July and October of each year by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and by the Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay, and half-yearly in the months of January and July of each year by the Board of Examiners at Madras. Examinations both in Burmese and in Pali will be conducted in Rangoon. Officers desirous of attending examinations should apply to the local Government through the Director of Public Instruction at least three months before the date of the examination. The Director will certify as to their eligibility under rule IV.

VI.—The subjects for the high proficiency and honour examinations and the text-books will be those prescribed in the rules for the examinations of junior civil servants. The regulations and lists of text-books prescribed for the examination may be obtained upon application to the Director of Public Instruction.

VII.—Successful candidates for the degree of honour will be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only be published in the *Gazette of India* / *Madras Gazette* / *Bombay Gazette*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a degree of honour.

No. 403.—The following additions should be made to the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service published with the Home Department notification no. 708, dated the 27th October 1905.

In the second paragraph of the preamble insert " Assamese, " before " Persian " in the first sentence and substitute the following for the second sentence: " In respect of Assamese, Persian and Arabic they will come into effect from the 1st April 1907, and the 1st April and 1st July 1906, respectively."

In rule I within the bracket against the words " high proficiency " insert " Assamese† ......1,000 " between " Bengali " and " Uriya " and add the following footnote :

" †As an alternative to Bengali : rewards cannot be earned in both languages."

In rule II insert " Assamese," after " Bengali."

In rule X between " Bengali " and " Uriya " insert the following :

" Assamese . { Ramayana—by Sankara Deb (207 pages, up to the end of the Aranya Kanda).
Assam Buranji—by Srijut Kasinath Tamuli Phukan—1844 edition (the whole).
Assam Buranji—by Srijut Padmanath Barua—1902—(the whole)."

In the detailed list of authorized or recommended text-books appended to the rules insert the following after " Bengali " :

" Assamese .	Ramayana—by Sankara Deb. Assam Buranji—by Srijut Padmanath Barua.	Srijut Sibnath Bhattacharya, Dibrugarh, or Lila Agency, Tezpur.
	Assam Buranji—by Srijut Kasinath Tamuli Phukan.	Board of Examiners, Calcutta."

No. 418.—In the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service published with the Home Department notification no. 708, dated the 27th October 1905, the Government of India are pleased to make the following additions with reference to the examinations in Arabic :

In rule IX (B) insert the following after clause (*a*) :

" NOTE.—This translation should be marked with the vowel points."

Insert the following after clause (*c*) in rule X and after clauses (*d*) in rule X and rule XI :—

" NOTE.—The translations into Arabic should be marked with the vowel points."

MEDICAL.

The 9th July, 1906.

No. 585.—The services of Captain G. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 586.—The services of Captain R. F. Baird, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 1230.—The services of Captain A. B. Battye, 6th Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 9th July, 1906.

No. 679.—Mr. G. E. Minto, Manager of the Government Tea Gardens, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1906.

No. 1099—2-7.—The services of Captain H. H. F. Turner, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, who has been deputed for the Chatham course, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his return to India.

FORESTS.

The 11th July, 1906.

No. 855—247-12-*F*—Mr. F. J. Branthwaite, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle, Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, Burma, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July, 1906.

No. 100.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint the following covenanted temporary Engineers employed in the Public Works Department, Punjab, to the permanent Engineer Establishment of that Province, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade :

Mr. C. V. G. Scott,

Mr. S. Walker,

Mr. C. D. Gee,

Mr. W. S. Dorman,

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1906.

No. 1524-*G*.—The services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class and First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th July, 1906.

No. 1526-*G*.—Mr. P. L. Moore, Collector and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 6th July, 1906, and until further orders.

No. 1527-*G.*—Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, District Superintendent of Police, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Collector of that Station in addition to his Railway Police duties, with effect from the 6th July, 1906, *vice* Mr. P. L. Moore, and until further orders.

No. 2817-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Creighton Mitchell, D.Sc., Principal of His Highness the Maharaja's College at Trivandrum, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 10th July, 1906.

No. 1530-*G.*—Mr. J. H. H. Bill is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1531-*G.*—Lieutenant W. H. I. Shakespear, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent at Maskat.

No. 1532-*G.*—Lieutenant C. H. Gabriel, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No. 1534-*G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Yule, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chilas.

No. 1537-*G.*—Major W. G. Grey, officiating Political Agent at Maskat, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, under Articles 246. 260 and exception (1) to 251 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th July, 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 11th July, 1906.

No. 1544-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification No. 1181-G.B., dated the 5th June, 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Don Carlos Jenkins as Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 12th July, 1906.

No. 2864-*I.C.*—The under-mentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Major W L. Conran, 125th Napier's rifles, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, for fourteen and-a-half months.

Pension service—25th year, commenced 10th May, 1906.

(Foreign Department Notification No. 1526-I.C., dated the 28th April, 1905, is hereby cancelled.)

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 2877-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4052-I.A., dated the 18th September, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India :

Mahi Kántha.

Court of the Japtidar of Pethápur.

Rewa Kántha.

Huzur Court of Rájpipla.

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Rájpipla.

Sachin (Surat).

Court of the Administrator, Sachin.

" Divan of Sachin.

Janjira (Kolába).

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira.

Kolhápur.

Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhápur.

Combined Court of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhápur.

Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhápur.

„ Sadar Amin, Kolhápur.

„ Munsif of Shirol.

„ „ Gad Hingláj.

„ Joint Officer at Katkol.

„ Jagirdar of Kágal } (Junior).

„ Munsif of Kágal } (Junior).

„ Jagirdar of Bávda.

„ Munsif of Bávda.

„ Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji.

„ Munsif of Ichalkaranji.

„ Munsif of Ajra.

„ Jagirdar of Vishálgadh.

„ Munsif of Vishálgadh.

Southern Marátha Country.

Court of the Chief of Miraj (Senior).

„ Nyayadhish of Miraj (Senior).

„ Administrator of Miraj (Junior). } Miraj State (Junior).

„ Munsif of Kawtha. } Miraj State (Junior).

„ „ Gudgeri. } Miraj State (Junior).

„ „ Kuroli. } Miraj State (Junior).

„ Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhys[illegible].

Akalkot (Sholápur).

Court of the Political Agent, Sholápur.

„ Subordinate Judge of Akalkot.

Subordinate Court of Pilio.

„ „ Kurla.

Surat Agency.

Court of the Political Agent, Surat.

„ Assistant Political Agent for the Dángs.

Sávantvádi.

Court of the Political Agent, Sávantvádi.

„ Chief Judge, Sávantvádi.

„ Nyayadhish of Sávantvádi.

„ Munsif of Kudál.

„ Small Causes of Vádi.

Sávanur (Dhárwár).

Court of the Political Agent, Dhárwár.

No. 1571-*G.*—The combined leave granted in Notifications Nos. 1832-G. and 2092-G., dated the 14th October, 1904, and the 10th November, 1904, respectively, to Major R. L. Kennion, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is extended by two days.

No. 2935-*E.A.*—Mr. J. P. Sequeira, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 19th April, 1906, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2936-*E.A.*—Mr. P. J. Gandhy, Superintendent of the Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Political Resident, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th April, 1906, and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. P. Sequeira, or until further orders.

No. 2199-*F.*—In pursuance of the direction contained in Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), the following Notification, which has been published in the *Local Gazette* of the Government of the Punjab for the 12th July, 1906, is republished in the *Gazette of India* :

" *(Extract from the Punjab Government Gazette, dated the 12th July, 1906.)*

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th July, 1906.

No. 808-*S.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to extend the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), to the Scheduled district of Dera Ghazi Khan :

Provided that the references to the North-West Frontier Province in the Preamble and in Section 1 (2) and 3 of the said Act shall be read as relating to the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

By order,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government, Punjab.

No. 1573-*G.*

The 13th July, 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

The Governor-General in Council has for some time had under consideration various proposals for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India, which has been rendered necessary by the inclusion in the Department of the North-West Frontier Province Service; by the increase in late years of the sphere of duties assigned to it; by the increasing difficulty which has been experienced in attracting to the lower grades members of the Indian Civil Service of suitable standing and attainments, and by the necessity of taking steps to diminish the slowness of promotion which has affected the prospects of some of the military officers of the Department.

The Governor-General in Council now desires to announce that the scheme of reorganisation, which was recommended by Lord Curzon's Government, has been accepted by

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who has sanctioned its introduction with effect from the 1st February 1906.

2. The principle of the reorganisation is to establish a separate cadre for members of the Indian Civil Service (including military members of the Punjab Commission transferred to the North-West Frontier Province), so arranged as to secure to members of that service such a rate of promotion as will bring their prospects in the Political Department approximately up to the level of what they might reasonably count upon in their own Province in the ordinary line of appointments.

For other members of the Department, the object is to provide prospects which, though less lucrative than those of the members of the Indian Civil Service, shall be somewhat more favourable than those to which they could previously look forward.

3. The reorganised Department will, with effect from the 1st February, 1906, comprise two separate cadres, one for members of the Indian Civil Service (including military officers of the Punjab Commission serving in the North-West Frontier Province who may elect for service in the Department), and the other for military officers and other members of the Department, not being members of the Indian Civil Service or of the Punjab Commission.

The two cadres will be classed as "civil" and "general", respectively, and their respective strength will be as shown in the following table

		Civil.	General.	Total.
Cadre posts ...	Superior	26	46	109
	Inferior .. .	8*	29	
Reserve for deputation		1	3	4
Do leave		10	20	30
Do training		1	6	7
Total strength of Political Department		46	104	150
Members of the Indian Civil Service of below 5 years' service to be provided for in the various Provinces.		7†	...	7

* Including one officer in the 3rd or 4th year's service in the North-West Frontier Province corresponding to the one in training.

† The seven officers, who will be provided for in the grades of Assistant Collectors, will be made up of three in training, three in the third and fourth year's service, and one for a leave reserve

The appointments classed as "superior" will be the following

RESIDENTS.

First class (Rs 4,000 per mensem).

1. Resident at Hyderabad.
2. Resident in Mysore.
3. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India
4. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
5. Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
6. Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.

Second class (Rs. 2,750 per mensem).

1. Resident in Kashmir.
2. Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
3. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Third class (Rs. 2,500 per mensem).

1. Resident at Baroda.
2. Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
3. Resident in Turkish Arabia.
4. Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.
5. Resident in Nepal.

POLITICAL AGENTS.

Baluchistan	7	Secretary or First Assistant, Political Agents in Quetta, Sibi, Kalat, Zhob, Loralai, and Chageh.
Central India	8	Secretary or First Assistant and the Agencies of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand, Bhopal, Bhopawar, Bundelkhand, and Malwa.
Hyderabad	1	Secretary or First Assistant.
Kashmir	1	Political Agent in Gilgit.
Mysore	1	Secretary or First Assistant.
Persian Gulf and Persia	7	Consul-General at Meshed; Consuls at Seistan and Kerman; Secretary or First Assistant to the Political Resident at Bushire; and Agencies at Maskat, Koweit, and Bahrein.
Rajputana	12	Secretary or First Assistant; Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer; Agencies in the Western Rajputana States, Jaipur, Mewar, Eastern Rajputana States, Bikaner, Haraoti with Tonk, Alwar, Kotah with Jhalawar, and Banswara with Partabgarh and Dungarpur.
North-West Frontier Province	17	Secretary and Assistant Secretary; Divisional and Sessions Judges, Peshawar and Derajat; Deputy Commissioners, Peshawar, Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, and Bannu; Political Agents, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, Wana, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral; Assistant Political Agent, Chitral; District Judge, Peshawar; and the Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
Miscellaneous	1	Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.
Total ...	69	superior posts.

Provision has however been made for 72 officers in the higher grades in order to prevent the undue retardation of promotion in the general cadre. Of this number three superior posts have not yet been allocated to definite appointments.

4. The grading of the service and the distribution of the appointments in the different grades between the civil and general cadres of the Department are shown in the following table :

Appointment with pay.	Civil.	General.	Total.
Resident, 1st class, Rs. 4,000	2	4	6
„ 2nd „ „ 2,750	1	2	3
„ 3rd „ „ 2,500	3	2	5
Political Agent, 1st class, Rs. 2,250	4	4	8
„ „ 2nd „ „ 1,800	7	8	15
„ „ 3rd „ „ 1,500	6	9	15
„ „ 4th „ „ 1,200	3	17	20
Total superior ...	26	46	72
Assistant Political Agent, 1st class, Rs. 900	8(*a*)	9(*c*)	17
„ „ „ 2nd „ „ 700	10(*a*)	15(*c*)	25
„ „ „ 3rd „ „ 500	2(*b*)	28(*d*)	30
Probationers, Rs. 450	...	6	6
Total inferior and reserve ...	20	58	78
GRAND TOTAL ...	46	104	150

5. The pay of the 14 highest appointments, which are classed as Residencies, will be localised, as under the present system, and promotion to these appointments will be by selection, not only from either cadre, but, if necessary, from outside the Department.

The pay of the remaining appointments will be delocalised, with the exception of two judicial appointments * which it has been decided to retain as localised appointments in the North-West Frontier Province in the grades of Political Agent, 1st and 2nd class. It is hoped that the constitution of the Judicial Commissionership as a Residency, 2nd class, and the localisation of the two other judicial appointments mentioned will afford an inducement to officers to enter the judicial line and ensure a continuity of trained officers in these very important posts.

* Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.
Ditto ditto Derajat.

6. Promotion, both substantive and officiating, in the grades below that of Resident, 3rd class, will, except in the case of the judicial appointments above referred to, be ordinarily by seniority in the cadre in which the vacancy occurs, subject to the provisos that—(*a*) an officer appointed permanently or temporarily to a superior post will draw the salary of a superior post, *i.e.*, not less than that of a Political Agent, 4th class, substantive or officiating; (*b*) in the case of temporary officiating promotions from the grades of Assistants to those of Political Agents, the rule will be that, when an officer of one cadre is for reasons of administrative convenience appointed to officiate for an officer in the other

(*a*) Inferior posts 7
Reserve for temporary appointment ... 1
Reserve for leave 10
— 18

(*b*) Under 5 years' service in the North-West Frontier Province :
Inferior post 1
In training 1
— 2

(*c*) Inferior posts.

(*d*) Inferior posts 5
Reserve for temporary appointments 3
Reserve for leave 20

cadre in a superior post, he shall draw the acting allowance admissible under rule, but that all other acting grade promotions consequent on such appointment, shall be given in the cadre of the officer who creates the officiating vacancy.

7. It is intended to publish a quarterly Gradation List of the Department in future, such as is published by Local Governments.

8. Two statements,* marked A and B, are attached to this Resolution showing how the scheme of reorganisation, as introduced with effect from the 1st February, will affect individual officers.

There are a few individual cases in which there will be an immediate loss of salary, and to prevent this, a personal allowance of such amount, as will bring his emoluments up to the figure which he was drawing on the 1st February, 1906, will be granted to each individual whose salary is reduced by the reorganisation; such personal allowances will be reduced and constantly extinguished under the operation of Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations.

9. The officers of the Punjab Commission, both military and civil, now on the cadre of the North-West Frontier Province† will be brought on to the civil cadre of the reconstituted Department with effect from the 1st February 1906. The officers who were transferred to the Province when it was created in 1901 will, however, as far as possible be permitted to exercise their option before the 1st October 1906 either of remaining in the Political Department or of reverting to the Punjab Commission.

† Marked with † in list A annexed.

10. In view of the revised grading now introduced, it is intended to revise the present scale of local allowances other than sumptuary allowances, with effect from the same date; but the question is reserved for separate consideration. Each case will be dealt with upon its merits, but the general principles to be followed will be that such allowances will ordinarily be confined to frontier and trans-frontier appointments, and will be rarely granted within India, and then only as special remuneration for special work done. The list of local allowances given in statements A and B appended to this Resolution must be read with the above reservation.

11. No refund of pay or allowances drawn by officers in the interval between the 1st of February, 1906, and the date of these orders will be required on the ground of the retrospective sanction accorded to the Reorganisation Scheme.

* Subject to further revision by the audit officers concerned.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Civil Cadre Gradation List.

1st February, 1906.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs.	
1	*Per. (H. P.)* ...	*Sir Louis William Dane. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*	*25th July 1876* ...	*5th November 1901*	*Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department. 17th March 1903*	......	*Simla* ...	*4,000*	...	
2	......	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.	13th September 1877.	19th September 1886.	Resident at Hyderabad. 1st March 1905.	......	Hyderabad. 1st March 1905.	4,000	S. A. 1,000	
3	Per. (H. P.) ...	The Hon'ble Mr. Elliott Graham Colvin.	4th September 1882	13th January 1885	Agent to the Governor-General. Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. 1st October 1905.	......	Abu. 1st Oct. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 250	
4	Ca. M. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.), Si. (L. S.)	The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Lauzun Pendock Tucker, C.I.E.	6th September 1882	16th April 1888 ...	Sub. *pro tem.* Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan. 23rd January 1905.	......	Quetta. 23rd Jan. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 500 T. A. 250	
5	P. (H. S.), B. (L)	Mr. Michael Francis O'Dwyer†	6th November 1884	1st February 1906	Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 19th November 1901.	......	Peshawar 19th Nov. 1901.	2,500	T. A. 250	
6	Per. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Albert Williams ...	6th October 1884	15th March 1894 ...	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. 1st February 1906.	......	Rev and Judl. Comr., Baluchistan. Quetta. 8th Dec. 1905.	2,500	...	
7	......	The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C.I.E.	13th September 1884.	15th December 1903	Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg. 22nd November 1905.	......	Bangalore. 22nd Nov. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 500	
8	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury.†	16th September 1885.	1st February 1906	Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 9th November 1901.	......	......	2,750	...	Combd lv., 1 yr., *viz.*, priv. lv for 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 15-11-05.
9	Mal., T. ...	Mr. Henry Venn Cobb ...	24th September 1885.	26th April 1895 ...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Pol Agent in Gwalior. Gwalior. 15th April 1905.	2,250	...	
10	P. (H S.) ...	Lieut.-Col. Ernest Inglis† ...	3rd August 1886 ...	1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 15th November 1905.	Peshawar. 15th Nov. 1905.	2,250	A. A. 500	
11	Guj. (H. S), H. (L. S.), M. (L. S.)	Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.I.E.	5th October 1887...	20th November 1897	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	2,250	...	Combd. lv, 1 yr., + 6 mos, *viz.*, priv. lv. for 1 mo. and 12 days, and furlo. on m. c. for remaining period from 15-4-05.
12	T. ...	Mr. Oswald Vivian Bosanquet	17th September 1887.	21st May 1890 ...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Pol. Agt. at Indore. Indore. 19th May 1903.	2,250	...	
13	......	Mr. William Ellis Jardine ...	5th September 1888	21st November 1893	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Pol. Agt. in Bundelkhand. Nowgong. 29th April 1904.	1,500	A. A. 450	

No	Language qualifications	Name	Date of commencement of service	Date of entry into Political Department	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay	Allowances	REMARKS.
								Rs	Rs	
14	Per (H S), H (H S), P (H S)	Major Charles [illegible] Ra[illegible] †	[illegible]	1st F[illegible] 190[illegible]	P[illegible] 1 Fe[illegible]	P[illegible]	P[illegible]ar 1 Jun 1903	1,?00	A A 450	Special duty from 1 2 06
15	P (H S), Bal (H S)	Major Cyril Po[illegible]ney Thomson †	19th September 1882	1st February 1906	Political Agent 2nd class 1st February 1906		...	1 900	.	Combd lv, 19 mos, t[illegible] priv lv for 3 mos and furlo. for remaining period from 1[illegible]-3 05
16	P (H S), Bal (H S)	Mr John Stuart Donald † C I E	12th November 1890	1st February 1906	Political Agent 2nd class [illegible]	Political Agent 1st class 1st [illegible]	Dy Comr Hazara Hazara	1,800	A A 450	
17	Per (H P), A (I), S[illegible] P (H S)	M[illegible] J[illegible] G[illegible]ton Lo[illegible]ner † C I E	23rd A[illegible]	1st Fe[illegible] 190[illegible]	[illegible] 1st Fe[illegible]		Simla	1 500	..	Special duty in Simla to [illegible]8-05
18	Bal (H S) Ben (H S), H (H S	Mr Ralph Hughes Buller	[illegible] September 1892	4th May [illegible]	Political Agent 3rd class 1st February 1906		.	1 800		Combd lv, 1 yr, [illegible], priv lv for 3 mos, and furlo for remaining period from 6 12 05
19	H (H S)	Mr Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, C I E	1[illegible] September 1892	2nd May 1899	Political Agent [illegible] class 1st [illegible]			•1 800	.	Combd lv, 6 mos, [illegible], priv lv for 2 mos 2 days and spl lv for remaining period from 4-1 06
20	Ben (H S.) H (H S).	Mr Charles Lennox Somerville Russell.	14th September 1893	2nd Ma[illegible] 1901	D[illegible] F[illegible] I[illegible]		Simla	2 25[illegible]	...	
21	H (H S), U (H S), P (H S	Captain Bertram Clarke Waterfield †	18th April 1893	1st February 190[illegible]	Political Agent [illegible] class 1st F[illegible]	Political Agent 2nd class 1st February 1906	D[illegible] Comr, Kohat Kohat 2[illegible] Nov 1903	1,[illegible]	A A 300	•
22	P (H S)	Mr William Pell Barton †	2nd November 1894	1st February 1906	Political Agent 3rd class 1st February 1906	P[illegible] Agent 2nd [illegible] 1st F[illegible] 06	Divl and Sessions Judge De[illegible] Dera Ismail Khan Nov 19[illegible]	1 500	A A 300	
23	Ben (H S), H. (H S)	Mr John Barry Wood	2nd November 1894	24th March 1903	Political Agent 3rd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent 2nd class 1st February 1906	..	1,500	A A 300	In transit to take up the post of Dy Secy., For Dept.
24	H (H. S), M (H S).	Mr. Robert Curzon Henry Moss King •	6th November 1894	17th August 1901	Assistant Commissioner 1st class Central Provinces	Political Agent 2nd class 1st February 1906	First Asst to the Resdt in Mysore and Secretary to the Ch Comr of Coorg Bangalore 14th Sep 1902	930	A A 600 L A 250	
25		Mr Alan Thomas Holme	4th October 1893	1st February 1906	Political Agent 3rd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent 2nd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent for Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur Banswara 19th Jan 1904	1,500	A A 300 Sett A 150	

26	B. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major William Martin Cubitt...	13th June 1861	14th Sept. 1888	1st Jan. 1890...	Political Agent, 3rd class. 29th May 1901.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Sutna. 3rd May 1904.	1,500	A. A. 300	
27	......	Major Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, K.C.I.E.	31st May 1863	1st July 1889	9th Oct. 1890	Political Agent, 3rd class. 14th June 1901.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 17 mos., 6 days, *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 12-11-04.
28	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major James Levett Kaye ...	27th Dec. 1861	19th Sept. 1889	19th Sept. 1889	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st July 1901.	......	Political Agent in Alwar. Alwar. 8th Dec. 1905.	1,500	S. A. 100	
29	H. (L. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Charles Arnold Kemball, C.I.E.	27th June 1860	19th Feb. 1890	19th Feby. 189[illegible]	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st January 1905.	......	Political Agent in Loralai. Loralai. 3rd Nov. 1905.	1,500	L. A. 300 P. A. 100	*
30	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan.	15th Mar. 1856	1st Sept. 1885	9th April 1891	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 14 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 1-9-05.
31	H. (H. S.), U. (H.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Stuart Hill Godfrey ...	2nd June 1861	26th April 1889	28th Jan. 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Dir, Swat and Chitral. Malakand. 16th Sept. 1904.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 500 P. A. 100	
32	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S).	Major Stuart Farquharson Bayley.	14th Aug. 1863	25th Mar. 1889	25th Mar. 1889	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st September 1900.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	On special duty in Gwalior.	1,200	A. A. 300	
33	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Philip Trevor Augustus Spence.	5th Aug. 1865	31st Dec. 1889	28th Mar. 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 19th November 1900.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Malwa. Neemuch. 11th Dec. 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300	
34	H. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O.	2nd Sept. 1867	1st May 1890	1st May 1890...	Political Agent, 4th class. 3rd April 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Gilgit. Gilgit. 19th Oct. 1903.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 500	
35	B. (H. S.), U. (H. P.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Herbert Lionel Showers, C.I.E.	10th June 1861	15th July 1890	15th July 1890	Political Agent, 4th class. 29th May 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Kalat, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass. Kalat. 4th April 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 300 B. A. 100	
36	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Francis Granville Beville	21th Mar. 1867	10th Jan. 1890	27th Aug. 1891	Political Agent, 4th class. 14th June 1901.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st Feb. 1906.	Political Agent in Bhopawar. Sardarpur. 20th Feby. 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300 L. A. 300	
37	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.), B. (Prel.).	Major Charles Frederick Minchin, D.S.O.	22nd Sept. 1862	15th July 1891	9th May 1892	Political Agent, 4th class. 6th June 1902.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 11 mos. and one day, *viz.*, priv. lv., 2 mos., 28 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 15-5-05.
38	A. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), M. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Percy Zachariah Cox, C.I.E.	21st Nov. 1864	23rd Dec. 1890	12th Sept. 1899	Sub. *pro tem.* Resident, 2nd class. 1st October 1905.	......	Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire. 25th April 1904.	2,750	S. A. 250	
39	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I).	Major Arthur Francis Bruce ...	23rd Decr. 1863	7th June 1891	26th June 1891	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st January 1905.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent in Bikaner. Bikaner. 3rd May 1905.	1,200	A. A. 300	
40	*B. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).*	*Major Allen McConaghey ...*	*31st March 1864*	*25th May 1892*	*25th May 1892*	*Political Agent, 4th class. 1st January 1905.* *	......	*Supdt., Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan. Quetta. 7th December 1905.*	*1,200*	*P. A. 100*	

* Has no substantive position in the Political Department.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
41	H. (H S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, C.I.E.	20th Feb. 1866	10th Nov. 1892	25th April 1893	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	...	Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar Kota. 26th April 1903.	1,200	...	
42	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Robert Bruce Berkeley	8th May 1864	16th July 1892	16th July 1892	Political Agent 4th class. 1st February 1906.		Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk. Deoli. 9th November 1905	1,200	...	
43	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H S.), and Fr (I.), Ger. (I.), R. (I.).	Major John Frederick Whyte	7th June 1865	20th May 1893	20th May 1893	Political Agent 4th class 1st February 1906.	...	Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir Lahore and Dehra Dun. 13th December 1905	1,200	...	
41	H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Henry Barnes Peacock	19th Oct. 1866	15th Dec. 1889	23rd May 1891	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant Commissioner, Merwara. Beawar. 13th December 1905	1,200	...	
45	U. (L. S.) ..	Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, C.M.G.	28th Feb. 1867	22nd Nov. 1902	22nd Nov. 1902	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	......	His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan. Meshed 15th May 1905.	1,200	L. A. 250 S. A. 700	
46	Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), M. (H. S.), U. (H.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H.).	Major Thomas Wolseley Haig	7th Aug. 1865	16th July 1892	20th Mar. 1901	Political Agent 4th class. 1st February 1906	...	First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. Hyderabad. 26th March 1901.	1,200	...	
47	H. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Major Eugene LeMesurier ...	27th Nov. 1866	27th Aug. 1894	2nd April 1895	Political Agent 4th class 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 2 yrs., 6 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 2 mos. and 2 days and furlo on m. c. for remaining period from 2-11-03.
48	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Mr Walter Stewart Davis ...	23rd Aug. 1865	16th Nov. 1884	28th Jan. 1897	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Agent. 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	.	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos., and furlo. for remaining period from 11-12-05.
49	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (P.).	Major Lindsay Anstruther Forces.	21st Oct. 1865	7th Dec. 1884	13th April 1895	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Agent. 4th class. 1st February 1906.	..	..	1,200	.	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 22 dys. and furlo. on m. c. for remaining period from 22-2-05.
50	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Roger Lloyd Kennion .	16th Dec. 1866	8th April 1893	4th Jan. 1894	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	...	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 27-10-04.
51	U. (H S.) ...	Major Charles Joseph Windham	7th Aug. 1867	30th July 1893	24th April 1895	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar. 26th November 1903.	900	...	
52	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Claude Tulloch Ducat ..	29th Jan. 1864	24th Nov. 1894	26th Mar. 1895	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	...	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 1-5-05.

	F. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).					1st February 1906.	class 1st February 1906	Koweit Koweit 6th August 1904.		L. A. 400 S. A. 240	
54	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S), P. (L. S.).	Major Frank Cooke Webb-ware C.I E.	10th Nov. 1866	25th Aug 1896	25th Aug 1896	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906	......	Assistant Political Agent Dir and Swat Malakand.	900	L. A. 160	
55	B (H. S), P. (H. S.) U. (H. S).	Major Robert Arthur Edward Benn, C.I E.	4th Feb. 1867	21st June 1895	7th April 1898	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent Chageh Chageh 22nd Feb 1905.	900	A. A. 240 L. A. 200 B. A. 100	
56	B. (H. S.), Br., P (H. S.), Par., Per. (L. S.).	Captain Armine Brereton Dew	27th Sep. 1867	21st Dec 1897	21st Dec 1897	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	.. ...	On Settlement training, Mianwali	900	...	
57	B (H. S), H. (H. S), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S), Pun (H. S.), R. (I), S. (H. S.).	Captain Clifford Boardman Winter.	16th Jan 1869	1st July 1895	9th July 1896	Sub pro tem. Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1905.	.. .	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi Sibi 25th Dec. 1905.	900	B A 100	
58	H. (H. S), P. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.), R (P).	Captain Ernest Barnes ..	16th Aug 1869	21st April 1896	21st April 1896	Sub pro tem Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	......	......	900	...	Combd. lv., 17 mos, viz., priv lv, 3 mos, 10 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 26 10-04.
59	B. (H. S), H. (H. S.), U. (L. S.), P (H. S), Par., Per (L. S).	Captain Arthur Berkeley Drummond	27th Nov 1869	7th April 1895	13th May 1895	Political Assistant 2nd class. 1st February 1906	Political Assistant 1st class 1st February 1906	On special duty, Karauli 15th Nov 1905.	700	A A. 200	
60	B (L). P. (H. S.) Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Leslie Jacob ..	20th Dec 1870	20th May 1895	4th July 1895	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906	...	......	700	...	Combd lv, 15 mos. viz., priv. lv. 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 15-11 04.
61	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S).	Captain Francis Beville Prideaux.	26th Nov. 1871	1st July 1895	1st July 1895	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, Bahrein Bahrein 15th Oct. 1904	700	A A 333-5-4 L A. 200 0-0 S. A. 100 0 0	
62	B. (H. S), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per (L. S), Pun (H. S).	Captain Alfred Beckett Minchin, C I.E.	23rd Dec 1870	9th Nov 1896	9th Nov. 1896	Political Assistant 2nd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer. Ajmer 1st May 1905.	700	A A. 333 5-4 L A. 200 0-0	
63	A. (H.), Per. (H. P)	Major William George Grey	12th Oct 1866	1st May 1903	1st Feb 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906	Political Agent 4th class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, Maskat Maskat. 11th Jan. 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 400 Language A 150.	
64	B (H. S.), Br, H. (H. S.), P. (H S.).	Captain Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough.	5th Mar. 1871	24th April 1896	24th April 1898	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant 1st class 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Kermanshah Kermanshah 5th July 1904	700	L. A 300-0 0 S. A 50-0-0	
65	H. (H. S), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S).	Captain Archibald Duncan Macpherson.	14th Jan 1872	25th June 1898	1st July 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent 4th class 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain Nasratabad 1st Feb. 1904.	700	A A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200-0-0 S. A 200-0-0 Language A. 100.	
66	*H (L. S.), N.* ..	*Captain Charles Eckford Luard*	*11th Oct. 1869*	*9th Dec. 1897*	*24th Aug 1899*	*Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906*	... .	*Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer Central India. Indore. 15th Nov. 1902.*	700	*D. A. 200*	
67	U. (L. S.), P. (H. S).	Captain Steuart Blakeley Agnew Patterson.	18th Mar. 1872	24th June 1893	24th Mar 1900	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant 1st class 1st February 1906	Assistant for Leh to the Resident in Kashmir. Leh. 26th Feb. 1904.	700	A. A. 200	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
68	A. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay.	9th Oct. 1872	16th July 1898	22nd Aug. 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	... ..	......	700	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period from 5-7-05.*
69	H. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Arthur Prescott Trevor	17th Mar. 1872	14th June 1893	9th April 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire. 22nd Aug 1904.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 250 H. R. 25	
70	P. (L. S.) ...	Captain Frank McConaghey ...	27th Apl. 1871	21st June 1893	1st July 1899	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant. 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, Punjghur. 5th July 1904.	700	A. A. 200 L. A. 300	
71	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Charles Aitchison Smith.	12th September 1871.	25th June 1899	25th July 1900	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent at Chilas. Chilas 16th Oct. 1902.	700	A. A. 200 L. A. 250‖	‖ Includes Rs. 100 paid by the Kashmir Durbar.
72	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Henry Beauchamp St. John.	27th Aug. 1874	27th May 1899	10th July 1900	Sub. *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Abu. 22nd Jan. 1906.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
73	H. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Par., Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton.	8th April 1871	29th June 1898	6th Mar. 1901	Sub *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant. 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar. 27th May 1905.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
74	B. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Walter Edmond Knollys.	13th Nov. 1872	17th Jan. 1901	25th Nov. 1901	Sub *pro tem.* Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906	Assistant Political Agent, Chitral. Chitral. 27th Oct. 1904.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 L. A. 193-5-4	
75	U. (H. S.), *Per.* (H. S.).	*Captain Hugh Stewart* ...	*5th Nov. 1872*	*15th July 1901*	*21st Nov. 1902*	*Political Assistant, 3rd class 21st November 1902.*	......	*Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Raja of Dewas. Dewas. December 1905.*	*700*	......	*Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800 after a year.*
76	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Stephen Hector Jacob	8th Mar. 1874	27th April 1901	25th June 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 30th April 1901.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana Jodhpur. 8th Feb. 1905.	500	A. A. 200	

	S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Pun. (H. S.).	Haworth.				9th March 1902.					2 days, viz., priv. lv., 2 mos. and 2 days, and furlo. for remaining period, from 28-1-06.
78	P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Edmund Henry Salt James.	26th June 1874	3rd May 1901	22nd April 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd April 1903.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv., 18 mos., viz., priv. lv., 1 mo. 27 days and furlo. for remaining period, from 1-4-05.
79	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Richard Henry Chenevix-Trench.	4th April 1876	15th Nov. 1901	22nd Oct. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd October 1902.	......	......	500	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 5-4-05.
80	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Gordon Hay Anderson	22nd Jan. 1877	5th Dec. 1901	17th Dec 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 17th December 1902.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan in charge Tank Sub-Division, and Commandant Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan. 5th Dec. 1904.	500	A. A. 200 Com A. 100 P. A. 100	
81	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Robert Adolphus Lyall	20th Oct. 1876	10th Nov. 1901	11th Jan. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class 11th January 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Kohat. Kohat.	500	A. A. 200	
82	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain Charles Edward Bruce	23rd Mar. 1876	15th Nov. 1901	22nd Oct. 1902	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd October 1902.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
83	P. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain Richard Garrat ...	3rd Oct. 1874	26th July 1902	18th June 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 18th June 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar and Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar. 19th January, 1905.	500	A. A. 200 Com. A. 100 P. A. 100	
84	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Captain David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer.	24th Dec. 1876	9th March 1903	24th Dec. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 24th December 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Arabistan. Ahwaz. 16th June 1904.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 200 S. A. 50	
85	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.), Pun. (H. S.), R. (L).	Captain Terence Humphrey Keyes.	28th May 1877	2nd Feb. 1903	25th Nov. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 25th November 1903.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Seistan, Nasratabad. 9th Jan. 1904.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 100 Language A. 100	
86	U. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite.	3rd June 1878	16th Jan. 1903	22nd Dec. 1903	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 22nd December 1903.	...	......	500	...	Combd. lv. for 1 yr., from 3-10-05.
87	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.), Pun. (H. S.).	*Lieutenant Robert John Wingfield Heale.*	*24th Sep. 1876*	*9th Jan. 1903*	*3rd Jan. 1904*	*Political Assistant, 3rd class. 3rd January 1904.*	...	*Tutor to the Yuvaraja of Mysore. 4th Nov. 1900.*	950	...	
88	U. (H. S.), P. (L. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Captain William Gordon Hutchinson.*	15th June 1876	6th Apl. 1903	17th Apl. 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class 17th April 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Second Assistant, to the Resident at Hyderabad. Hyderabad. 1st May 1904.	500	A. A. 200	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
89	U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Tudor Henry St. George Tucker.*	22nd Sep. 1878	21st Apl. 1903	6th May 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 6th May 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent in Zhob Fort Sandeman. 6th Feb 1905.	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100 T. A. 150	
90	A. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant William Henry Irvine Shakespear.*	29th Oct 1878	2nd Jan. 1904	20th Oct. 1904	Political Assistant. 3rd class. 20th October 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas. Bunder Abbas. 24th Nov. 1904.	500	A. A. 200 L. A. 200 P. A. 100	
91	P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Clendon Tuberville Daukes.*	24th Dec. 1879	16th Dec. 1903	24th Nov. 1904	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 24th November 1904.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Quetta.	500	A A 200 P. A. 100	
92	P. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Francis Henry Humphrys.*	24th Apl. 1879	6th Dec. 1903	27th Apl. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 20th March 1905.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province. Peshawar. 1st Feb. 1906.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
93	U. (H. S.), So. ...	Lieutenant Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard.*	11th Apl. 1879	24th June 1904	1st Feb. 1906	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	500	...	Lv. on m. c., 21 mos., from 13-5-05.
94	U. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant Henry Rundle Lawrence.*	20th July 1878	29th Apl. 1904	26th Mar. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 26th March 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent in Kalat. Kalat 4th Apl. 1905.	500	A. A. 200	
95	U. (H. S.), Per. (L. S.).	Lieutenant Richard Lockington Birdwood.*	7th Sep. 1879	1st Dec. 1904	8th Sep. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 8th September 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	2nd Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Bushire. 15th Jan. 1906.	500	A A. 200 L. A 100	
96	Per. (L. S.) ...	Lieutenant Robert Abercromby Yule.*	4th Nov. 1879	3rd Jan. 1905	17th Dec. 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 17th December 1905	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Abu. 22nd Jan. 1906.	500	A. A. 200	
97	Per. (H. S.), P. (H S.).	Lieutenant George Drummond Ogilvie.*	18th Feb 1882	17th Feb. 1905	15th Dec 1905	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 15th December 1905.	Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin. Quetta. 19th Dec. 1905.	500	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
98	P. (Oblig.), U. (H. S.), Per. (L S.).	Lieutenant Cecil Hamilton Gabriel.*	16th Feb. 1879	26th Mar 1905	23rd Jan. 1906	Political Assistant, 3rd class. 23rd January 1906.	......	Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.	500	...	
99	U. (L. S.), Chinese (Final), Cantonese (Coll.)	Lieutenant William Lachlan Campbell.*	10th Mar. 1880	19th Nov. 1905	1st Feb. 1906	Political Probationer. 1st February 1906.	......	Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim and Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi. Chumbi. 19th November 1905.	500	L. A. 100	
100	Per. (L. S.) Tibetan.	Lieutenant Frederick Marshman Bailey.*	3rd Feb. 1882	24th Jan. 1906	1st Feb. 1906	Political Probationer. 1st February 1906.	British Trade Agent at Gyantse. 24th January 1906.	British Trade Agent at Gyantse. Gyantse. 24th January 1906	325 12 0	D. A. 65 S. A 200	

B

General Cadre Gradation List.

1st February 1906.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	Remarks.
									Rs.	Rs.	
1	P. (H. S.) ...	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Arthur Deane, K.C.S.I.	1st April 1854	2nd July 1885	15th Nov. 1896	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province 9th November 1901.	......	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar 9th November 1901.	4,000	S. A. 500 T. A. 250	
2	P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	The Hon'ble Major Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	28th Nov. 1862	16th June 1887	5th Oct. 1890 ..	Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan 1st January 1905.	......	Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.	4,000	...	Combd. lv., 15 mos., viz., priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 6-7-05.
3	Bur. (L. S.), Per. (Hon.)	The Hon'ble Major Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.	29th May 1860	9th Nov. 1884 .	9th Nov. 1884 ..	Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. 19th February 1905.	......	Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore. 19th Feb. 1905.	4,000	S. A. 250	
4	Per. (H. P.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, C.I.E.	4th Feb. 1854...	6th April 1878	6th April 1878	Resident at Baroda. 5th November 1901.	......	Resident at Baroda Baroda. 5th Nov. 1901.	2,500	...	
5	Per. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Withers Ravenshaw.	29th Sep. 1851...	9th Dec. 1875..	29th Sep. 1880	Resident in Nepal. 1st February 1906.	......	......	2,500	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr., 5 mos. and 26 days, viz, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 3-4-05.
6	P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Caidwell Pears.	27th June 1851	11th Feb. 1880	5th May 1882...	Resident in Kashmir. 1st October 1905.	......	Resident in Kashmir. Srinagar and Sialkot, 1st October 1905.	2,750	S. A. 250	
7	Per. (H. P.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert.	16th May 1854	19th June 1882	19th June 1882	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent at Jaipur, Jaipur. 12th March 1905	2,250	S. A. 100	
8	B. (I), P. (I), Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Jennings, C.S.I.	13th Oct. 1852	1st Feb. 1892...	1st Feb. 1892	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, Bharatpur 1st Nov. 1905.	2,250	...	
9	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Philip James Melvill.	11th Apl. 1858	15th Aug. 1881	6th June 1883...	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	......	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer. 4th June 1903.	2,250	...	
10	Per. (H. S.) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay Sherwood Newmarch.	23rd Mar. 1857	1st Feb. 1885 ...	1st Feb. 1885 ...	Political Resident, Turkish Arabia. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad. Baghdad. 17th March 1903	2,500	...	
11	...	Major John Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.	30th Aug. 1864	28th June 1887	28th June 1887	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Resident in Nepal ...	Resident in Nepal, Katmandu. 3rd April 1905.	2,250	A. A. 250. L. A. 250.	
12	U. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Major Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, C.I.E.	10th July 1861	23rd Feb. 1886	23rd Feb. 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February, 1906.	......	Political Agent in Mewar, Udaipur. 14th Nov. 1903.	1,800	...	

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of birth.	Date of entry into civil employ.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	
13	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per (H. S).	Major John Ramsay, C.I.E. ...	5th Dec. 1862..	16th July 1886	16th July 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,800	...	Combd. lv., 1 yr. *viz.*, priv. lv., 2 mos. and 10 days, and furlo. for remaining period, from 18-3-05.
14	H. (H. S.) Per. (H. S.)	Major Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton.	19th Aug. 1862	9th May 1885 ..	9th May 1885...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 24th December 1900.	......	Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana, Jodhpur 13th April 1905.	1,800	...	
15	H. (H. S.) Per. (H. S.)	Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Colquhoun Colvin.	9th Sep. 1858...	22nd Aug. 1886	22nd Aug. 1886	Political Agent, 2nd class. 28th January 1901.	......	Political Agent in Bhopal, Bhopal 22nd Nov. 1905.	1,800	L. A. 200.	
16	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.)	Major Charles Archer, C.I.E. ...	18th Aug. 1861	8th Aug. 1887	8th Aug. 1887...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 28th January 1901.	......	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, in Quetta and Pishin Quetta. 8th Dec. 1905.	1,800	L. A 200.	
17	*H. (H. S.), P. (L.S.) Per. (H. S.)*	*Major Keith David Erskine ...*	*12th June 1863*	*1st Oct. 1887 ...*	*1st Oct. 1887 ...*	*Political Agent, 2nd class. 3rd April 1901*	......	*Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana, Abu. 4th February 1903.*	*1,800*	*D. A. 200.*	
18	H. (H. S.) Fr. (P.). P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), R. (I.)	Lieutenant-Colonel William Hall Mackintosh Stewart.	2nd Nov. 1856	19th June 1889	19th June 1889	Political Agent, 2nd class. 14th June 1901.	......	His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman. Kerman. 16th Dec. 1905.	1,800	L. A. 200 S. A. 200	
19	......	*Mr. Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, C.I.E.*	*21st May 1856*	*20th Sept. 1875*	*26th Oct. 1894*	*Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department. 25th October 1904.*	......	......	*2,000*	...	
20	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Frederick Field ...	8th Dec. 1851...	1st Sep. 1869...	1st Feb. 1903...	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906	Political Agent, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar. Peshawar. 14th Nov. 1905.	1,800	A. A. 450	
21	H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).	Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Chenevix-Trench.	23rd June 1869	17th June 1888	17th June 1888	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	Political Agent in Zhob, Fort Sandeman. 6th June 1903.	1,800	L. A. 400 T. A. 180	
22	H. (H S.), A. (H S.), Per. (H. S.), So. (I).	Major Charles Hamerton Pritchard.	12th Oct 1863	20th Mar. 1888	20th Mar. 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 8 mos and 11 days, *viz.*, priv. lv., 1 mo. and 19 days, and furlo. and extraordinary leave for remaining period, from 3-8-05.
23	H. (H S.), B. (M.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S), Pun. (H. S.), B. (I).	Major Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald.	19th April 1863	14th April 1888	14th April 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi. Sibi. 25th Dec. 1905.	1,500	A. A. 300 L. A. 300 P. A. 100	
24	*H. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.).*	*Major Laurence Impey ...*	*17th June 1862*	*30th May 1888*	*30th May 1888*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	Political Agent, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	*Famine Commissioner, Rajputana. 4th January 1906.*	*1,500*	*A. A. 300*	
25	B. (H. S.), U. (H. S.), P. (H. S.), Per. (H. S.), Si. (H. S.).	Major Michael Augustus Tighe	27th April 1861	12th June 1888	12th June 1888	Political Agent, 3rd class. 28th January 1901.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 16 mos. and 27 days, *viz.*, priv. lv., 3 mos. and furlo. for remaining period, from 3-9-05.

	(H. S), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	way.†	1894.		1st February 1906.	1st February 1906.	Bannu. 9th Oct. 1903.			
27	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Alfred Hamilton Grant† ...	25th October 1895	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 3rd class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,500	...	Combd. lv., 11 mos. and 17 days, *viz.*, priv. lv. for 13 days and furlo. for remaining period from 17-4-05.
28	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr Francis Pepys Rennie† ...	30th October 1895	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv., 2 yrs., *viz.*, priv. lv. for 2 mos 13 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 16-2-05.
29	P. (H S.) ...	Mr Stephen William Gracey†...	29th October 1895	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	......	......	1,200	...	Combd. lv. 21 mos., *viz.*, priv. lv. for 1 mo 5 days, and furlo. for remaining period from 16-2-05.
30	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr Frederick William Johnston.†	22nd October 1896	1st February 1906	Political Agent, 4th class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Secy. to the Ch. Comr. in the N. W. F. Prov., Peshawar 1st July 1903.	1,200	A. A. 400	
31	Mal. (H. S.), Tel (H. S.), U. (H. S.).	Mr. Robert Erskine Holland ...	28th October 1896	16th June 1904 ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	Asst. Secy., For. Dept., Simla.	900	A. A. 600	
32	Per. (L S), P. (H. S.), Fr. (I).	Major George Olaf Roos-Keppel, C.I.E.†	19th September 1897.	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agt., Khyber, Khyber 18th Oct. 1901.	900	A. A. 400 L. A. 300 T. A 150 P. A. 100	
33	P. (H. S.) ..	*Mr. Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy.*†	*22nd October 1897*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class 1st February 1906.*	*Bannu 2nd Oct 1903.*	*900*	*A. A. 400 Sett. A. 150 P. A. 100*	*Settlement Officer, Bannu.*
34	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr Philip James Griffiths Pipon.†	20th October 1897	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr. Peshawar, Peshawar.	900	A. A. 400 P. A 100	
35	*Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.).*	*Mr. Edward Herbert Kealy*§ ...	*20th October 1897*	*22nd March 1902...*	*Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Simla ... ...*	*900*	*A. A. 400 D. A. 250*	*Special duty to 21st July 1906.*
36	Ca., H. (H. S.) ...	Mr Walter Hugh John Wilkinson.	29th October 1897	12th March 1903 ...	Political Assistant 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Kishengarh ...	900	A. A. 400	For. Service, as Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.
37	Guj. M. (H. S.), Per (H. S).	Mr. Charles Cunningham Watson.	29th October 1898	5th May 1903 ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G., Rajputana, Abu. 20th Nov. 1905.	900	A. A. 400	
38	*Ben. (H. S), H. (H. S.).*	*Mr. Edmund Vivian Gabriel, C. V. O.*	*20th October 1898*	*15th March 1901 ...*	*Under Secretary, Foreign Department 2nd December 1905.*	......	*Simla ... ...*	*1,300*	...	
39	*P. (H. S)* ...	*Mr. Horatio Norman Bolton*† ...	*19th October 1898*	*1st February 1906*	*Political Assistant, 1st class Provisional. 1st February 1906.*	*Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.*	*Dera Ismail Khan.*	*900*	*A. A. 400 Sett A. 150 P A. 100*	Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan.
40	P. (H. S.) .	Mr. Steuart Edmund Pears† ...	19th October 1898	1st February 1906	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant. 1st class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Tochi, Miranshah. 14th Nov 1904.	700	A. A. 133-5-4 P. A. 100	
41	U. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Leonard William Reynolds.	26th October 1898	2nd May 1902 ..	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant. 1st class 1st February 1906.	Political Agent. 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G. in C. India, Indore. 24th April 1904.	700	A. A. 533-5-4 L. A. 250	
42	Ben. (H. S.), H. (H. S.), P. (H. S.).	Mr. Leslie Maurice Crump ...	25th October 1898	22nd August 1903	Sub pro tem. Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 3rd class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Wana, Wana. 8th May 1905.	700	A. A. 533-5-4 L A. 200 P. A. 100	

§ Has not yet been confirmed in the Department.

No.	Language qualifications.	Name.	Date of commencement of service.	Date of entry into Political Department.	Substantive appointment or grade and date thereof.	Officiating appointment or grade and date thereof.	Designation, station and date of joining.	Pay.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
								Rs.	Rs.	
43	P. (H. S.) ...	Captain William John Keen† ...	14th October 1898	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1905.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Dy. Comr., Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. 17th May 1905.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 P. A. 100	
44	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr Stuart Shakespear Waterfield †*	9th April 1900 ...	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Poll. Agent, Kurram, Kurram. 23rd Dec 1902.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
45	P. (H. S.), Br. ...	Mr. Denys deSaumarez Bray	29th October 1899	22nd August 1903	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	First Asst. to the A. G. G. in Baluchistan. Quetta. 22nd Aug. 1903.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 L. A. 200 P. A. 100	
46	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Joseph Wilson-Johnstone†*	24th October 1899	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Mardan Sub-Division, Mardan. 23rd Jan. 1905.	500	A. A. 466-10-8 P. A. 100	
47	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Arthur Roylance Jelf† ...	28th October 1899	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	......	... ..	700	...	Combd. lv., 6 mos., viz., priv. lv. for 3 mos. and special leave for remaining period from 1-11-05.
48	P. (H. S.) ..	Mr. John Loader Maffey ...	1st November 1900	16th August 1905	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Thal, Thal. 14th May 1905.	700	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
49	P. (H. S.) ..	Mr. Evelyn Berkeley Howell†	25th October 1900	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Agent, 4th class. 1st February 1906.	Dist. Judge, Peshawar, Peshawar. 14th May 1905.	700	A. A. 333-5-4 P. A. 100	
50	Pun. P. (H. S.), R. (I).	Mr. John Hugo Hepburn Bill†§	29th October 1900	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. Provisional. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Dist. Judge, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu. 17th Jan. 1905	700	A. A. 200 P. A. 100	
51	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Theodore Benfey Copeland†	29th October 1901	1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 2nd class. Provisional. 1st February 1905.	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr. and Comdt. B. M. Police, Hazara, Hazara.	700	A. A. 200	Draws a Command allowance of Rs. 100 a month, as Commandant, Border Military Police.
52	......	Mr. Philip Bannerman Warburton.	21st October 1901	22nd July 1905 ...	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant. 2nd class 1st February 1906	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. to the A., G. G. in Central India, Indore. 22nd July 1905.	500	A. A. 266-10-8	
53	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. Arthur Trayer Scott* ...	24th October 1901	1st February 1906	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ...	Political Assistant, 1st class. 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Nowshera Sub Division. Nowshera.	500	A. A. 266-10-8 P. A. 100	
54	P. (H. S.) ...	Mr. John Hugh Ronald Fraser†	22nd October 1902	1st February 1906	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant, 2nd class. 1st February 1906.	Political Assistant, 1st class 1st February 1906.	Asst. Comr., Peshawar Sub-Division, Peshawar. 25th June 1904.	500	A. A. 266-10-8 P. A. 100	
55	......	Mr. James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick†	30th October 1903	1st February 1906	Sub. pro tem. Political Assistant, 2nd class 1st February 1906.	......	Asst. Comr., Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Ismail Khan.	700	...	

* Has no substantive position in the Political Department. § Has not yet been confirmed in the Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1906.

No. 3864-*E.O.*—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th of July 1906.

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 3948-*E.O.*—Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., is posted to Bombay as Deputy Assay Master, with effect from the 6th of July 1906.

No. 3952-*E.O.*—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Postal Accounts Department, *vice* Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta, retired, with effect from the 2nd of July 1906 :

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class II, to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class I, and to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta; and

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Officiating Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class II, to be confirmed in that appointment.

ACCOUNTS.

MINT.

The 11th July, 1906.

No. 3895-*A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 and the proviso to section 24 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :

(1) The bronze coins specified in section 8 of the Act shall henceforth be coined and issued at the Mint.

(2) The dimensions of such coins shall be as follows :

	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	25·4
Half-pice	21·15
Pie	17·45

(3) All such coins shall bear on the obverse the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII, King and Emperor" and on the reverse, the designation of the coin in English over the word "India" and the year of coinage, surrounded by a wreath.

(4) With effect from the 1st August 1906, copper coins shall cease to be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

O. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 11th July, 1906.

No. 5386-58.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of

1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 14th October 1906.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in rule 133 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely :

For the words—

"The single women furthest aft ; the married persons next ; and the single men forward."

Substitute—

"The married persons shall be so located as to separate the single men from the single women and the crew shall be located beyond the single men."

No. 5391-54.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 14th August 1906.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Rule 152, relating to the issue of medical stores and comforts, of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely :

For the words "patient or patients for whom the issue is required, and the quantity in each case" *substitute* the words "quantity required."

RAILWAYS.

The 10th July, 1906.

No. 5346.—*Corrigendum.*—In the fourth line of Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No 802, dated the 24th March 1905, published in Part I, page 233 of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 23rd idem *for* "appurtenant" *read* "appointment."

STORES.

The 11th July, 1906.

No 5396-21.—On the termination of the Stores Committee which was formed under the resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 1243—1252-Stores, dated the 19th February 1906, the services of Mr. W. Macdonald, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (temporary), / Major J. H. S. Murray, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department / Army Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July 1906.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 12th July, 1906.

No. 5455-119.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Board of Examiners constituted by rule 28 of

the Rules regarding certificates, the conditions on which they are granted and the qualifications which the Managers of various classes of mines must possess, framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906 :

Mr. J. J. Turnbull, Manager, East Indian Coal Company, Limited, Jherria, and Mining Engineer.

Mr. W. Miller, Owner and General Manager, Equitable Coal Company, Limited, Deshurgurh.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.

No. 264.—The services of Captain R. W. Burton, 98th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 265.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 44th Merwara Infantry,—9th June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Alexander George Croft, South Staffordshire Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 18th Infantry,—18th June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Croft is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th June 1906.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 266.—Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, M.B., C.B., M.V.O., Army Medical Staff Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Command, to be Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 1st July 1906, *vice* Surgeon-General Sir Thomas J. Gallwey, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., Army Medical Staff, who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Aldershot Army Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

77th Moplah Rifles.

No. 267.—Jemadar Elatt Valyagath Amoo, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 382 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 5th June 1904.

COMMANDS.

No. 268.—Major-General L. Dening, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, to officiate in command of the 5th (Mhow) Division, *vice* Major-General J. S. Collins, C.B., on leave. Dated 19th June 1906.

No. 269.—Brevet-Colonel H. P. Shekleton, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate in command of the Jubbulpore Brigade, *vice* Major-General L. Dening, officiating in command of the Mhow Division. Dated 19th June 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 270.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Nowshera, the provisions of section 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), in the adapted form hereinafter set forth :

> " Any person who, with the intention to defraud the Committee causes or abets the introduction of, or himself introduces or attempts to introduce, within the said octroi boundary any such goods upon which payment of the octroi due on such introduction has neither been made nor tendered, shall be punishable with fine which may extend either to ten times the value of such octroi or to fifty rupees, whichever may be greater."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 271.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 22nd June 1906, pages 4307-8.

INDIA OFFICE ;

22nd June, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and admissions to the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service, made by the Government of India :

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

General William Bannerman, C.B. Dated 22nd June 1906.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

James William Caldwell Hutchinson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 24th April 1905.

Frederick William George Wadeson, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 17th April 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Arnoll Davis, 8th Rajputs, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 24th March 1906, but to rank from 26th February 1903.

Lieutenant Gerard Byrom Corrie Irvine, 9th Bhopal Infantry, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 18th March 1906, but to rank from 23rd May 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Gillies, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), from the 2nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Bays). Dated and to rank from the 11th March 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Thomas Langford Hinde, 99th Deccan Infantry, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated and to rank from the 22nd March 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alfred Lethbridge, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry. Dated 12th March 1906.

Dated 9th April 1906.

Guy Willoughby Anderson, 26th Punjabis.

Walter Hamilton Lang, 16th Cavalry.

Hugh Reginald Oriel Walker, 25th Punjabis.

William Arthur Henry Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

James Fergus McKain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Charles William Wallace, 22nd Punjabis.

Hollis Martin Burrows, 28th Punjabis.

Edward Pellew Quinan, 27th Punjabis.

Edward Johnson Ross, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

George Frederick Joseph Paterson, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Charles de Lona Christopher, 36th Sikhs.

Edward Wallace Claud Ricketts, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Kenneth Bright Joynson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Edmund Denman Dallas Smith, 27th Punjabis.

Robert Frank Clothier, 36th Sikhs.

Arnold Chadwick Dovcton, 21st Punjabis.

Leonard de Lona Christopher, 40th Pathans.

Charles Cobb, 29th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 18th January 1905.

John Rowley Lunell Heyland. Dated 14th March 1906.

Trevor Maxwell Carpendale. Dated 16th March 1906.

Arthur Brodie Haig. Dated 17th March 1906.

James Farquhar White Ogilvie. Dated 17th March 1906.

Lewis Macclesfield Heath. Dated 15th March 1906.

Charles Herbert Stanley Deane. Dated 17th March 1906.

Wynne Owen. Dated 16th March 1906.

Eric William Reynolds. Dated 14th March 1906.

Douglas Harvey. Dated 16th March 1906.

Geoffrey Bulmer Howell. Dated 17th March 1906.

Arthur Morris Slingsby. Dated 6th March 1906.

John Lancelot Eden. Dated 6th March 1906.

Charles Mylne Mullaly. Dated 16th March 1906.

Charles Frederick Trench. Dated 6th March 1906.

Rupert Simson. Dated 10th March 1906.

John Edmond Waller. Dated 6th March 1906.

The promotion of Lieutenant P. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th November 1904, is antedated to the 18th April 1904.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenant.

Cadwallader Edwards Palmer, M.B. Dated 1st September 1905.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Joseph Prentie is absorbed in the rank of Captain. Dated 8th December 1905.

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Alfred Pullen is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 1st January 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 8th December 1905.

George Samuel O'Neal.

George Hynes.

James Johnstone.

Charles Edward Davis. Dated 1st January 1906.

Andrew John Baptist Vaz. Dated 1st March 1906.

John Augustus De Ressurriecao. Dated 8th March 1906.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 8th December 1905.

John Thomas Parkinson.

Nathaniel Gregg.

Francis James Daley. Dated 1st January 1906.

Arthur Butler Gardiner. Dated 1st March 1906.

Edward Augustus Bedell. Dated 8th March 1906.

The date of rank of honorary Lieutenant H. Pepper, Miscellaneous List, whose promotion was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 4th July 1905, is 7th September 1904.

The King has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy. Dated 31st March 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald. Dated 14th June 1905.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Townshend Thomson. Dated 11th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas James Orr Taylor. Dated 22nd June 1906.

Major Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke. Dated 28th April 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel Andrew Francis Dobson, M.B. Dated 28th May 1906.

Colonel Thomas Stephenson Weir. Dated 10th July 1905.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Maitland, M.B. Dated 1st April 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and honorary Major John McDermott. Dated 17th April 1906.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India :

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bingley, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 19th March 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 272.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Captain.

1st July 1906.

Lieutenant Samuel Paynter Musson, 113th Infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

MADRAS.

No. 273.—Conductor James Payne Finnimore, Adjutant General's Division, to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 27th June 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 274.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar-Major Sayyid Husain, *Sardar Bahadur,* 61st (Prince of Wales's Own) Pioneers. Dated the 30th June 1906.

No. 275.—The following promotions are made :

18th Infantry.

Jemadar Amir Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alah-Baksh Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1906.

30th Punjabis.

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th April 1906.

40th Pathans.

Subadar Shahibullah to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Faiz-Talab to be Subadar and Havildar Sultan Alam to be Jemadar, *vice* Zaman Ali, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th April 1906.

Havildar Jahan Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 15th April 1906.

109th Infantry.

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Suleman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1905.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 276.—Surgeon-Lieutenant John Hewan to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 28th May 1906.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 277.—Leycester Hudson Leslie-Jones, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 7th June 1906.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 278.—Aubrey Halliday Pollock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant. Dated 16th April 1906.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 279.—Lieutenant Arthur Gutteridge Herbert to be Captain, *vice* Gibson, resigned. Dated 1st June 1906.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 280.—John Harington Frere, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December 1905.

Harold John Graham, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December 1905.

Lancelot Hugh Corbett Palmer, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December 1905.

Francis Willoughby Luxton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December 1905.

William Harold Klosz, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December 1905.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 281.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Macrae, V.D., retired, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel and permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 282.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Alexander Souter to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 15th May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Chaloner Durell Durell to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 16th May 1906.

John Charles Hill Fowler, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Souter, promoted. Dated 15th May 1906.

Vincent Hart, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Durell, promoted. Dated 16th May 1905.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 283.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Colonel Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, A.D.C., C.I.E.

Captain Robert Dinwiddie.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th July, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 7th and 13th July 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
16th Rajputs (Supply and Transport Corps).	Lieutenant Charles Richard Capel Sandys.	3rd July 1906 .	Lucknow .	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps (Army Service Corps).	Captain Charles Trevor Lloyd.	2nd July 1906 .	Murree .	...	...
1st Brahmans	Major MacCarthy Reagh Emmet Ray.	27th June 1906 .	England .	...	...
1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment.	Lieutenant Norman Victor Stoddart.	6th July 1906 .	Bombay .	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 13th July 1906.

ORGANIZATION.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Alteration of the rules for the allotment of officers of the Indian Medical Service to Commands.

No. 74.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following changes in the organization of the Indian Medical Service.

2. Prior to the date of the second examination in 1896 officers were appointed to one or other of the three presidential cadres, namely, Bengal, Madras or Bombay. Under the present system which was sanctioned in G. G. O. No. 260, dated the 6th March 1896, officers are allotted to a military area and while borne on one general list and liable in cases of emergency to serve anywhere, are ordinarily employed in the area to which they happen to be posted according to the choice exercised by them at the time of their passing into the service as determined by their position on the list with reference to the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. This system of territorial allotment results in administrative difficulty and entails unnecessary expense when postings to regiments, transfers from military to civil employment, grant of leave and provision of substitutes have to be arranged for, and more recently the inconvenience has been accentuated owing to the liability of regiments to be moved in relief to any part of the country.

3. The three presidential and the general lists of officers of the Indian Medical Service will therefore be amalgamated, and while it will no longer be possible to allow officers already in the service to retain the lien on the military areas of their choice that they have hitherto possessed, they will retain the right to employment in a civil capacity, should they be candidates for such employment, within the civil areas for which they are at present eligible. They will also remain eligible for promotion to the administrative appointments, military and civil, carrying the rank of Surgeon-General or Colonel, at present open to them in the lists on which their names have hitherto been respectively borne, and the distribution of the sanctioned number of selected Lieutenant-Colonels under paragraph 7 of the Royal Warrant of the 28th November 1903 among the officers on those lists will be maintained.

Bengal	21
Madras	11
Bombay	9

4. Officers admitted to the service with effect from the date of the second examination in 1906 will be borne on the amalgamated list and will be liable for military employment in any part of India. For the purpose of civil employment, however, they will be allowed, subject to the requirements of the service and according to their positions on the list as determined by the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations in London, a choice of the following civil areas :—

1. Madras—*To include Madras and Burma.*
2. Bombay—*To include Bombay and Aden.*
3. Upper Provinces—*To include the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.*
4. Lower Provinces—*To include Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.*

5. So far as civil employment is concerned, officers will ordinarily be employed in the areas to which they have been allotted as explained in paragraph 4 above but will in emergency be liable for service in any part of India. They will on first arrival in India be posted as far as may be possible to the military Commands or Divisions within the civil areas of their choice, to enable them to become acquainted from the first with the language and people of the part of India in which they will in many cases serve ultimately in civil capacities.

6. After arrival in India officers desirous of entering civil employment should as heretofore apply through the prescribed channel to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to have their names registered for such employment within the areas to which they have been allotted.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 75.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 20th March 1906 :—

Lieutenant N. D'E. Roberts, Army Veterinary Corps.

No. 76.—The following temporary appointment is made, with effect from the 21st June, 1906 :—

Lieutenant V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cavalry.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 77.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 17th April 1905 :—

No. 983, Ram-chand (E).

Erratum.

No. 78.—The date of the promotion of No. 877, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Mul-chand (E) to the 1st class is 10th *April* 1906, and not the 10th *June* 1906 as stated in this Department's Notification No. 73, dated the 7th July 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Reginald Courtenay Bickley,—17th January 1906.

To be Assistant Engineers.

George Noake Rowe,—18th May 1906.

William George Horley,—20th May 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 39.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieutenant Reginald George Devenish, Royal Indian Marine. Dated 27th October 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1906.

No. 157.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, and Director of Railway Construction (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1906.

The 13th July, 1906.

No. 158.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway in Special Class, 1st grade, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 12th July, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 7th July 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	44	35
		Dholera Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	...	...
		Broach District	"	...	...
		Mahikantha State	" "	2	2
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Palanpur State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	2	...
		Surat District	" "	37	25
		Panch Mahals District	" "	...	...
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Versava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	4	3
		Bandra "	"	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	10	8
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1	1
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Khandesh District	. . . .	...	...
		Nasik "	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mora "	. . . .	...	...
		Panvel "	. . . .	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . . .	...	...
		Roha "	. . . .	...	...
		Ashtami "	. . . .	...	...
		Revdanda "	. . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	2	2
		Ratnagiri Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizedrug "	. . . .	...	...
		Harnai "	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Vengurla "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhul "	. . . .	...	...
		Joigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Deongad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	. . . .	...	...
		Belgaum "	S. M.	...	...
		Hubli Town	. . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	S. M.	...	...
		Karwar Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kumta "	. . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	. . . .	...	...
		Bijapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State	. . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	19	13
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	(a) 1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	. . . .	...	...
		Aundh "	. . . .	...	...
		Phaltan "	. . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mundra "	. . . .	...	...
		Jukau "	. . . .	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cutch State	. . . .	...	...
		Savanur "	. . . .	...	...
		Bhor "	. . . .	...	...
		Mongrol Port	. . . .	...	...
		Porbandar Port	. . . .	18	7
		Jamnagar Town and Port	. . . .	8	6

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges	Mahuwa Port	. . . .	...	...
		Jafrabad ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Verawal ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Vawania ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	1	1
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	,,	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	. . . .	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Murud ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Barimandla ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Majagoan ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira Port	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira State	. . . .	...	...
		Velau Port	. . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	. . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kodinar Port	. . . .	...	1
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Satara ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Jath ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Surat ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	149	106
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	,,	(a) 1	...
		Anantapur District	,,	...	...
		Bellary Town	,,	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District	,, & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	,, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool ,,	,,	...	...
		North Arcot ,,	,,	...	...
		Nilgiris ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	,,	4	2
		Cuddalore ,,	,,	...	...
		Mangalore ,,	,,	...	1
		Tinnevelly District	,,	...	...
		Malabar ,,	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	. . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District		...	...
		Vizagapatam Port		...	...
		Vizagapatam District		...	...
		Ganjam District		...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port		...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "		...	...
		Cochin State		...	...
		Bimlipatam Port		...	...
		Calingapatam Port		...	...
		Cocanada "		...	...
		Gopalpore "		...	...
			TOTAL	5	3
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(a) 9	(a) 9
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "		...	...
		Murshidabad District	"	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E.	...	...
		Howrah Town		1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Chapra Town	"	...	...
		Saran District	"	1	1
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur Town	"	5	3
		Darbhanga District	B. & N.-W.	2	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Patna City	"	7	7
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Darjeeling District		...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District		...	...
		Gangpur State		...	...
		Manbhum District		...	...
		Purulia		...	...
		Singhbhum District	E I.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	"	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
			TOTAL	25	21
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	B.N.	...	...
		Malda District		...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town		...	...
		Faridpur District	B.N.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R. & E I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E I. & O & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District		...	...
		Saharanpur City		...	...
		Hardwar Union	O & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" "	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	B. & N. W. & O. & R	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	...	...
		Etah "		...	...
		Hathras City		...	...
		Muttra District		...	...
		Muttra City		...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Budaun District		...	...
		Bijnor Town		...	...
		Bijnor District	O. & R.	...	...
		Moradabad City		...	...
		Moradabad District		...	...
		Pilibhit District		...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	...	...
		Allahabad District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	4	3
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	„	...	...
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„ „	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	...	...
		Basti District	„	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	...
		Sitapur „		...	...
		Kheri „		...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	2	2
			TOTAL	6	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal „	E. I.	...	...
		Simla „	S. K.	...	...
		Delhi „		...	...
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Rohtak „	N. W.	...	...
		Ludhiana „	„	10	10
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „		2	1
		Ferozepur „	N. W.	2	2
		Kangra „		...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City		5	4
		Amritsar District	N. W.	14	14
		Gurdaspur „	„	22	22
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	52	39
		Gujranwala District	„	16	16
		Sialkot „	„	25	25
		Montgomery „	„	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	„	1	2
		Gujrat „		...	...
		Shahpur „	„	3	9
		Attock „	„	...	...
		Jhelum „	„	...	...
	Multan.	Lyallpur District	„	(a)3	(a)3
		Muzaffargarh District	„	...	...
		Patiala City „	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State „	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	...	..
		Kapurthala State		...	...
		Nalagarh „		...	...
		Jind „		...	...
		Kalsia „		...	...
		Nabha „		...	..
			TOTAL	155	147
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town		182	172
		Pegu District		4	4
		Tharrawaddy District		4	6
		Prome „		3	3
		Hanthawaddy District		...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein		34	29
		Maubin District		...	...
		Henzada „		4	4
		Pyapon „		...	...
		Myaungmya District		1	1
	Minbu.	Pakokku District		...	...

(a) Including 3 seizures and 1 death of week ending 30th June 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District		4	3
		Moulmein Town		15	3
		Amherst District		...	...
		Tavoy District		...	...
		Thaton „		...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina „		...	...
		Mandalay Town		1	1
		Mandalay District		16	15
	Sagaing	Shwebo District		...	...
		Lower Chindwin District		...	...
		Sagaing „		...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan „		...	...
		Yamethin „		...	...
		Kyaukse „		1	1
		Meiktila „		1	1
			TOTAL	270	243
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	„	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	„	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment		...	...
		Kamptee Town		...	...
		Chanda Town		...	...
		Chanda District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	„	...	...
		Balaghat „	„	...	...
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town		...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment		...	...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Town	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor District	„ („)	...	...
		Chappara Town	„ („)	...	...
		Seoni „	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	„	...	...
		Burhanpur Town	„	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town		...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town		...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	5	4
		Bangalore City	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District	" "	...	...
		Mysore City	" "	...	...
		Mysore District	" "	3	2
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	11	4
		Hassan "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	19	10

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	,,	...	...
		Indore Residency	. . . .	(a)1	(a)1
		Gwalior City	. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar ,,	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Bhopal City	. . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	. . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach ,,	,,	...	...
		Rutlam City	,,	...	...
		Rutlam State	,,	...	...
		Dewas Town	,,	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	. . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	,,	...	...
		Rewa State	,,	...	...
		Sehore State	,,	...	...
		Datia City	,,	...	...
		Datia State	. . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sailana State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Piploda District	. . . .	...	...
		Bagli State	. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora ,,	,,	...	...
		Jaora Town	,,	...	...
		Agar Military Station	. . . .	...	...
		Manpur	. . . .	...	...
		Sitamau State	. . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Kurwai ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Barwani ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Lashkar City	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	1	1

(a) Figures for week ending 30th June 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State		...	...
		Ajmer City		...	...
		Ajmer District		...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District		...	...
		Abu Road		...	...
		Mewar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	"	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	C. I.	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "		...	...
		Kotah "		...	...
		Sirohi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shahpura "		...	...
		Dholpur State		...	...
		Alwar City		...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Beawar		...	...
		Karauli State		...	...
		Banswara Town		...	...
		Banswara State		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
(a) KASHMIR	...	Jammu District		...	...
		Kathua "	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District		...	...
		Peshawar Town		...	...
		Peshawar District		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
		Hirok	N. W.	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	630	536

(a) Kashmir figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 12th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The monsoon has been fairly active in the central and north-central portions of the country throughout the week, but in the Peninsula the Bombay current has displayed less than its usual vigour. Pressure became abnormally high at the head of the Bay and over Burma on the 9th, and it was normal or in defect in the south of the Peninsula, and these conditions continued until the 12th : the Bay current was in consequence deflected from Burma into northeast India where some heavy falls of rain occurred.

In Burma precipitation has been very light on the coast throughout the week, while in the interior the rainfall was very sparsely distributed and light. Skies have been moderately overcast and temperature approximately normal.

In northeast India rainfall was for the first two days chiefly confined to Eastern Bengal and Assam, but it thereupon increased rapidly and was nearly general on the 8th and 9th. Pressure gradients then became very steep in northeast India and until the close of the week caused heavy rainfall in the northern districts with isolated falls in the southern. Temperature did not differ very much from the normal during the whole period and skies were heavily overcast in the northern parts, while only moderately clouded over in the southern.

In the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and southeast Rajputana a few falls occurred on the 6th, but during the remainder of the week rainfall was fairly general and all stations reported more or less rain, the total fall being heavy in the Cawnpore, Indore and Jaipur subdivisions. In Gujarat rain fell locally from the 6th to the 9th, and isolated falls occurred from the 11th to the 12th, while Hyderabad (Sind) reported a fall of an inch and a half on the 6th. In the Punjab the monsoon has been weak and it gave only light rain in the eastern districts, while in the northern rain occurred on several days owing to local disturbances. Skies have been clear or lightly clouded over in the Punjab and upper Sind, but in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and southeast Rajputana they have been heavily overcast. Temperature was in slight excess in the Punjab, in slight defect in the United Provinces and normal elsewhere.

Rainfall in the Peninsula has remained light, but fairly general on the west coast, while in the interior only a few scattered falls have occurred daily. Skies have been more or less heavily overcast in the west coast districts and lightly to moderately clouded over in the remainder of the Peninsula. Temperature was in general normal or in excess throughout the week.

The only parts of the country where the rainfall for the period from the 4th May to the 12th July is in defect are the divisions of the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Gujarat and the west coast and the subdivisions of Burdwan, Lahore, Cuttack, Ranchi and Madura. Rainfall is in largest excess in the subdivisions of Jaipur and Indore.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

July 6th. Jubbulpore 2·28" and Hyderabad (Sind) 1·60".

" 7th. Bahraich 2·14".

" 8th. Chittagong 3·34", Kotah 2·22" and Jaipur 1·80".

" 9th. Bogra 2·64", Sambalpur 2·12" and Sambhar 2·70".

" 10th. Cherra Poonjee 15·39", Jalpaiguri 3·65", Patna 2·22", Mainpuri 2·17", Akola 2·28" and Calicut 5·10".

" 11th. Cherra Poonjee 18·11", Dhubri 6·25", Dinajpur 2·73", Lucknow 4·90", Indore 4·37", Udaipur 2·34" and Cuddapah 1·48".

" 12th. Maymyo 1·87", Cherra Poonjee 18·84", Purnea 1·81", Neemuch 1·75" and Sambhar 2·06".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th July 1906.			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 12th July 1906.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·92	3·89	−1·97	52·84	42·02	+10·82	+26	+34
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	3·66	7·27	−3·61	54·87	57·71	−2·84	−5	+2
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	1·73	2·98	−1·25	22·57	21·93	+0·64	+3	+10
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·16	0·67	−0·51	12·48	11·15	+1·33	+12	+18
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	3·41	3·76	−0·35	29·95	34·90	−4·95	−14	−15
	Calcutta	1·76	2·73	−0·97	25·70	22·26	+3·44	+15	+23
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	16·60	7·14	+9·46	49·42	56·35	−6·93	−12	−33
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	7·45	6·59	+0·86	31·20	36·41	−5·21	−14	−20
	Darbhanga	7·16	2·81	+4·35	14·47	15·75	−1·28	−8	−44
	Bahraich	4·27	3·29	+0·98	13·10	13·63	−0·53	−4	−15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	1·18	3·04	−1·86	16·15	20·97	−4·82	−23	−17
	Patna	2·65	2·78	−0·13	12·24	13·27	−1·03	−8	−9
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	1·13	2·96	−1·83	12·15	13·01	−0·86	−7	+10
	Ludhiana	2·01	2·91	−0·90	9·98	10·79	−0·81	−8	+1
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	3·59	2·23	+1·36	10·89	8·97	+1·92	+21	+8
	Lahore	0·62	1·94	−1·32	5·23	6·57	−1·34	−20	0
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·29	0·72	−0·43	1·76	2·49	−0·73	−29	−17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·09	−0·09	0·09	0·49	−0·40	−82	−78
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·53	1·37	−0·84	11·14	8·91	+2·23	+25	+41
	Cuttack	0·86	2·07	−1·21	12·96	19·08	−6·12	−32	−29
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	3·16	3·56	−0·40	12·84	18·30	−5·46	−30	−34
	Raipur	2·89	3·85	−0·96	14·76	15·11	−0·35	−2	+5
	Jubbulpore	4·35	4·29	+0·06	20·48	16·83	+3·65	+22	+29
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	1·22	3·25	−2·03	14·60	13·24	+1·36	+10	+34
	Jaipur	4·30	1·88	+2·42	7·81	5·74	+2·07	+36	−9
	Indore	5·16	2·59	+2·57	16·41	11·17	+5·24	+47	+31
15 West Coast	Calicut	6·05	5·78	+0·27	29·57	42·91	−13·34	−31	−37
	Bombay	5·11	9·04	−3·93	31·82	44·28	−12·46	−28	−24
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·92	3·49	−2·57	10·94	13·98	−3·04	−22	−4
	Rajkot	0·61	1·97	−1·36	5·21	6·95	−1·74	−25	−8
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	1·72	2·33	−0·61	12·43	10·40	+2·03	+20	+33
18 Deccan	Bellary	1·12	0·82	+0·30	6·85	5·65	+1·20	+21	+19
	Bijapur	0·42	1·40	−0·98	8·14	8·93	−0·79	−9	+3
	Hyderabad	0·41	1·23	−0·82	8·07	6·53	+1·54	+24	+39
19. South India	Mysore	0·69	0·81	−0·12	6·75	8·13	−1·38	−17	−14
	Madura	0·26	0·39	−0·13	3·87	5·06	−1·19	−24	−23
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	1·13	0·52	+0·61	2·85	3·42	−0·57	−17	−41

J. PATTERSON,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 12th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th July 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was mostly light in the dry zone tract, with none in Magwe, Lower Chindwin, and Myingyan ; the fall was generally heavy along the coast, and elsewhere moderate. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy continues ; sowing has commenced in Amherst and transplanting in Bassein, Thaton, Bhamo, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin. Sowing of hill side paddy is completed in the Northern Shan States, and reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum and maize is completed in Magwe and of cotton in Lower Chindwin. Reaping of sesamum is progressing in Kyaukse. Some damage has been done to the maize and sesamum crops by floods along the Mon Chaung in Minbu. The condition of the standing crops is satisfactory. The price of paddy has risen slightly at four centres, otherwise it is unchanged.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light to moderate rain was received in every district, but more is wanted in Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Goalpara, and Kamrup. Prospects of tea are generally good. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. The prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, the Surma Valley, and Nowgong, and fair in other districts ; but damage to the standing rice crops still continues in Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Tippera, and Sylhet. Prices of common rice :—Manipur 14 ; Kohima 10¼ ; Comilla 9$\frac{7}{16}$; Barisal, Noakhali, Rangamati, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 9 ; Pabna, Dacca, and Chittagong 8¾ ; Dinajpur and Mymensingh 8½ ; Dibrugarh 8¼ ; Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Malda, Rampur Boalia, Sylhet, Silchar, and Dhubri 8 ; Faridpur 7 to 8 ; Bogra 7⅞ ; Tura 7 ; Shillong 6¼ ; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in one ; fallen in seven ; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj ; 1,400 men, 796 women, and 1,421 children received gratuitous relief and 2,698 men, 216 women, and 635 children attended test works in Bakarganj ; 57 men and 8 children were employed on test works in Noakhali. The condition of the cultivating classes in Faridpur is improving owing to a good harvest of early rice generally. Individual cases of distress are reported from various villages in Dinajpur.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general all over the Province, the fall being for the most part light except at Darjeeling, Sambalpur, and Palamau where it was heavy. More rain is needed especially in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions for transplantation of winter paddy. Jute and sugarcane are reported to be doing well. Locusts appeared in Champaran and Monghyr causing only some slight damage in the latter district : some damage to jute and paddy by insect-pests is also reported from the 24-Parganas. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight and fallen in two districts : it continues high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was good rain in all districts during the week. Sowings for the autumn harvest continue ; seed is germinating well and weeding has commenced in a few districts. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Farrukhabad but are doing well elsewhere. Fodder is less scarce and the condition of the cattle generally is improving. Prices of food grains are generally stationary. Markets are well supplied and the demand for labour full.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rain continues in all districts and the numbers on relief show a further decrease of forty thousand. Sowings for the autumn harvest are in progress and germination is good. Fodder is less scarce and the condition of cattle is improving. *Takkavi* is still being distributed for seed and bullocks. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Hamirpur, Banda, and Jhansi ; barley is now selling at between 12½ and 15 seers per rupee and *juar* at between 11¼ and 12¾ seers. The numbers on relief are :—Allahabad Division—workers 26,000, on gratuitous relief 46,000 ; Agra Division—workers 2,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000 ; total 83,000.

Punjab.—All districts except Multan received rain during the week. The prices of food grains are generally unchanged ; the price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Delhi, and Rawalpindi and falling in Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Tobacco cutting is going on in

Amirtsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Weeding of cotton and sugarcane continues in Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress throughout the Province but more rain is urgently wanted. The condition and prospects of the standing extra spring and autumn crops are good. Crops on river banks in Delhi and in Mianwali have been washed away by heavy floods in the Jumna and Indus, respectively. Locusts appeared in Hissar and Ambala and damaged cotton in Ambala slightly: cotton and melon in Amritsar, and indigo in Multan have been injured by insects. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Gurgaon and parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 3,911; on gratuitous relief 5,908; total 9,819. The fall in the numbers on relief is due to good rain and distribution of *takkavi* advances. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good and relief measures are sufficient. The public health is generally good.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain averaging ·11 cents to 3·15 inches fell all over the Province and has benefitted the standing crops, but more rain is wanted in the Bannu district. There was a slight fall of hail at Mardan. Autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average; the out-turn of spring and extra spring crops is fair. Locusts appeared in the north of Dera Ismail Khan, slightly damaging the cotton crops. Canal water is sufficient except in the Khawarra portion of the Nowshera tahsil; the Kilapani supply is normal and there is some irrigation from rain and hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan; floods have occurred in Kurram and Gambila. The condition of cattle is generally good except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains is sufficient and fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 to 19; maize 15 to 20½; gram 16 to 19; and *bajra* 13 to 14¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 14 to 25 and maize 16 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn sowings are in progress.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall of the week in cents was as follows:—Ajmer 716, Merwara 420, Jodhpur 201, Jaisalmer 46, Sirohi 48, Udaipur 381, Hill tracts of Mewar 120, Partabgarh 92, Shahpura 1405, Tonk 420, Bundi 1685, Kotah 1172, Jhalrapatan 710, Jaipur 130, Kishangarh 220, Alwar 286, Karauli 170, Bharatpur 100, Dholpur 209. The rain was general in the above tracts but partial and slight in parts of Marwar, Jaisalmer, and Sirohi, but even here was generally sufficient for sowings. The condition of cattle is still poor in affected tracts, but pasturage and the water-supply have improved. Prices have risen in Kishangarh; slightly in Hill tracts; have fallen slightly in Marwar, Mewar, and Jhalawar; and are practically steady elsewhere. The numbers on famine relief are:—Ajmer-Merwara—35,873; Native States—40,191; total 76,064 or a decrease of 17,132. The position generally has greatly improved.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 8040, on gratuitous relief 3,173, total 11,213; Merwara—on works 17,761, on gratuitous relief 6,899, total 24,660; grand total 35,873. Native States:—Marwar—on works 1,974, on gratuitous relief 1,542, total 3,516; Mewar—on works 1,845, on gratuitous relief 334, total 2,179; Shahpura—on works 37, on gratuitous relief 84, total 121; Tonk—on works 1,557, on gratuitous relief 803, total 2,360; Jaipur—on works 14,139, on gratuitous relief 608, total 14,747; Kishangarh—on works 1,972, on gratuitous relief 2,782, total 4,754; Alwar—on works 1,302, on gratuitous relief 1,650, total 2,952; Eastern States—on works 6,258, on gratuitous relief 3,304, total 9,562; total Native States 40,191; grand total 76,064. Decrease owing to excellent rain. Prices vary between 11¾ seers per rupee in Karauli and 15¼ seers in Alwar. *Takkavi* is being distributed on an adequate scale in Karauli and a liberal grant has been received from the Famine Trust. A few cases of cholera are reported from Ajmer-Merwara, Dholpur, and Bharatpur.

Central India.—The rain of the week was insufficient in parts of Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Agricultural stock are in bad condition in parts of Gwalior, Indore, and Bundelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Gwalior and Indore; is scarce in Bundelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, and Baghelkhand; are tending to fall in Indore; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. Prices of food grains in Gwalior vary from 10 to 12 seers per rupee; in Bundelkhand 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior on works 25,500, on gratuitous relief 10,000, total 35,500; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 9,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 12,000; grand total 47,500.

Central Provinces.—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in Nimar and Betul where the falls were light. Sowings are in full swing but are retarded in Jubbulpore and Seoni by heavy and continuous rain. A break would be welcome in these two districts and in Damoh. and Balaghat. Germination is good everywhere but in a few places in Bilaspur rice seedlings are being washed away by heavy rain and re-sowing has been necessary. Weeding has commenced in parts of Narsinghpur, Akola, and Amraoti and transplantation of rice in Drug and *biasi* (thinning) in Raipur. The condition of the labouring classes in Bilaspur calls for no remark; the demand for labour everywhere is good. Locusts are reported from two villages of Mandla but no damage has been done. Fodder is still insufficient in parts of Chhindwara and very dear in Wardha and Nagpur but the price is slowly falling. Prices have risen slightly in the northern districts; the price of *juar* has fallen by a seer and 1¾ seers per rupee in Narsinghpur and Betul, respectively, and risen by 1¾ seers in Akola: elsewhere prices are fairly steady. The prices of food grains are generally equal to or above the warning rates, but are up to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur: prices are still generally higher than those ruling at this time last year.

Baroda.—For week ending 30th June. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,874, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,022.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Nasik, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Sawantwadi; moderate in parts of Karachi, Gujarat, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha, and Mahi Kantha; and slight in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, and Palanpur. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing is generally in progress but is retarded in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak for want of rain. Seedlings are thriving and transplantation continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan, but is retarded in parts of Surat, Thana, Poora, and Sawantwadi. The supply of drinking water has improved except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. The deficiency of agricultural stock is being made good from *takkavi* advances. The fodder supply is not improved yet and cattle continue to deteriorate. The price of local fodder is two to three times above the normal. Food stocks with merchants are being kept up by active imports. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 57 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and the Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 30th ultimo were:—Dharwar 10, Phaltan 114, Miraj Junior 128, Kathiawar 1,029, total 1,281. Test works in Dharwar have been closed. The distress is not acute. The condition of agricultural labourers is fair to good; relief workers are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. The numbers on relief are decreasing. Returning emigrants get sufficient field and other employment locally. The poor house in Bijapur has been closed. There is no aimless wandering or emaciation reported. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 18,601, on gratuitous relief 35,281, total 53,882; Karnatak—on works 14,206, on gratuitous relief 15,175, total 29,381; Native States—on works 4,890, on gratuitous relief 2,292, total 7,182.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—1 inch 60 cents. Autumn sowings continue except in seven taluks where sowings are suspended owing to want of rain. Early rice is being sown in six taluks. Fodder scarcity continues in parts. The attendance on road works amounted to 1,435 persons and in poor-houses to 650 persons. Prices have fallen in seven taluks from a half to two seers per rupee and risen in ten from a half to two seers. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7; and *juar* 14¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was fair rain in Kadur and Shimoga and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are fairly well supplied but prices are high in Kadur and Shimoga. More rain is needed throughout the Province and prospects depend on early rainfall. Cattle are unhealthy in parts of Tumkur and Kadur. The water-supply is insufficient. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog.

Coorg.—Rainfall—4 inches 46 cents. Sowing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in South Canara and Malabar; good in Godavari, Vizagapatam Agency, Kistna, and the Nilgiris; none in Anantapur, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The

standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Salem and Coimbatore are withering and some in parts of Tanjore and Madura require more rain. Harvests continue in parts with outturn bad to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Guntur, North Arcot, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Bellary, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in ten. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in thirteen. *Cholam* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	1,574	761	2,335	3,614	3,617	7,231	+4,896
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	80,264	41,265	121,529	28,000	55,000	83,000	—38,529
Punjab	5,595	6,700	12,295	3,911	5,908	9,819	—2,476
Ajmer-Merwara	38,410	2,781	41,191	25,801	10,072	35,873	—5,318
Bombay	34,650	53,815	88,465	32,817	50,456	83,273	—5,192
Total British Provinces	160,493	105,322	265,815	94,143	125,053	219,196	—46,619
Native States.							
Rajputana States	42,487	9,518	52,005	29,084	11,107	40,191	—11,814
Central India States	65,000	18,600	83,600	34,500	13,000	47,500	—36,100
Baroda	2,539	148	2,687	1,874	148	2,022	—665
Bombay Native States	6,886	3,108	9,994	6,161	2,292	8,453	—1,541
Hyderabad	1,193	722	1,915	1,435	650	2,085	+170
Total Native States	118,105	32,096	150,201	73,054	27,197	100,251	—49,950
GRAND TOTAL	278,598	137,418	416,016	167,197	152,250	319,447	—96,569

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 1st-half of 1905	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1904-05	Results of working during 1st-half of year: Mean mileage worked, 1905	Mean mileage worked, 1906	Total earnings for the last 13 days of June 1905	Total earnings for the last 14 days of June 1906	Earnings per mile open for 13 days of June 1905	Earnings per mile open for 14 days of June 1906	Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1905	Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1906	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1905	Total earnings from 1st April to 30th June 1906	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	259	199	1,976	1,996	8,84,595	11,51,000	448	577	1,33,51,583	1,44,15,000	10,63,417	...	69,39,220	70,40,000	1,00,780	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	332	311	21	21	12,582	13,900	599	662	1,81,4[illegible]	1,87,000	5,574	...	92,763	92,100	...	663
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	794	702	504	504	7,82,04[illegible]	7,16,000	1,551	1,421	1,05,13,764	1,08,85,000	3,71,236	...	55,75,13[illegible]	56,05,000	[illegible]0,861	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	308	376	971	(a)1,271	7,02,066	7,65,000	723	604	77,58,048	1,00,06,000	22,47,952	...	38,44,291	45,31,000	6,86,709	...
East Indian	744	749	1,998	(b)2,109	27,57,275	30,70,000	1,381	1,456	3,86,60,142	4,12,38,000	25,77,858	...	1,87,87,995	1,98,40,000	10,61,005	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	731	615	1,569	1,569	14,76,032	14,46,000	941	922	2,98,04,838	2,83,66,000	...	14,38,838	1,43,50,092	1,26,23,000	...	17,27,092
„ Agra-Delhi chord	97	50	121	127	43,914	63,300	365	498	2,54,622	7,14,000	4,59,378	...	1,98,001	3,84,000	1,85,999	...
„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	185	193	914	914	3,58,353	4,74,000	392	519	43,85,305	56,49,000	12,63,695	...	20,84,692	28,12,000	7,27,308	...
Madras	304	307	845	845	5,87,890	6,39,000	696	756	66,62,560	74,67,000	8,04,440	...	34,20,107	38,81,000	4,60,893	...
„ North-East line	283	218	494	495	2,90,107	2,73,000	587	552	35,40,200	32,68,000	...	3,72,200	28,03,145	15,22,000	...	12,81,145
„ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	126	160	60	60	11,066	10,100	193	168	1,97,126	1,75,000	...	22,126	99,231	77,600	...	21,631
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	359	370	3,312	3,499	28,00,956	31,91,000	873	912	3,10,09,194	3,11,01,000	91,806	...	1,57,33,822	1,70,52,000	13,18,178	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	249	243	1,240	1,288	5,50,740	5,58,000	444	433	80,30,776	87,06,000	6,75,224	...	41,54,890	40,78,000	...	76,890
„ Hardwar-Dehra	187	162	32	32	11,930	12,100	373	378	1,55,957	1,67,000	11,043	...	84,469	90,200	5,731	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	79	79	740	(c) 775	1,10,533	1,64,000	149	212	15,18,001	18,54,000	3,35,999	...	7,00,983	9,30,000	2,29,017	...
Burma	253	214	1,340	1,341	5,47,984	4,90,000	409	366	88,20,050	87,10,000	...	1,10,050	40,45,838	39,87,000	...	58,838
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	102	101	124	124	30,[illegible]41	38,500	245	310	3,28,527	4,89,000	1,60,473	...	1,64,052	2,27,000	62,948	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	134	138	200	200	76,895	66,700	384	334	7,92,345	9,40,000	1,47,655	...	4,01,503	4,44,000	42,497	...
Nilgiri	375	330	17	17	16,473	15,800	969	920	1,65,633	1,85,000	19,367	...	99,243	1,05,000	5,757	...
Palanpur-Deesa	39	30	17	17	1,195	1,300	70	76	17,159	22,600	5,441	...	8,165	11,300	3,135	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	309	273	1,917	1,919	10,53,109	11,10,000	549	581	1,48,11,207	1,50,01,000	1,89,793	...	70,75,109	75,73,000	4,97,891	...
South Indian	223	217	1,124	1,124	5,20,654	5,47,000	463	487	65,08,725	67,24,000	2,15,275	...	34,41,789	35,89,000	1,47,211	...
„ Tanjore District Board	113	106	99	99	31,501	27,800	318	28[illegible]	2,90,032	3,11,000	20,968	...	1,61,319	1,69,000	7,681	...
„ Travancore Branch	82	83	168	168	20,157	18,100	187	168	2,30,815	2,38,000	7,185	...	1,21,775	1,24,000	2,225	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	146	135	1,165	1,165	3,05,333	3,25,000	262	279	44,07,486	50,87,000	6,79,514	...	24,59,841	26,45,000	1,85,159	...
„ Bellary-Rayadrug (d)	...	...	...	33	...	1,200	...	36	...	15,900	15,900	...	...	9,000	9,000	...
„ Hospet-Kottur	...	...	43	43	1,305	1,50[illegible]	30	35	7,985	27,000	19,015	...	7,985	12,900	4,915	...
„ Mysore section	114	107	295	29[illegible]	65,181	64,300	220	217	8,77,497	9,82,000	1,04,503	...	4,66,383	5,00,000	33,617	...
Tirhoot State	225	224	565	614	2,20,064	2,46,000	389	401	32,99,756	36,09,000	3,09,244	...	17,02,715	18,66,000	1,63,285	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Morappur-Dharmapuri (e)	...	...	...	19	...	1,700	...	89	...	15,500	15,500	...	...	9,700	9,700	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (f)	...	...	...	26	...	2,000	...	77	...	24,000	24,000	...	...	13,900	13,900	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	47	49	30	30	2,758	3,300	92	110	36,884	50,500	13,616	...	17,979	24,000	6,021	...
TOTAL	348	331	21,841	22,669	1,43,63,658	1,55,[illegible]9,600	658	684	19,67,17,643	20,65,29,500	99,11,857	...	9,90,42,536	10,18,37,700	27,95,164	...
5' 6" gauge.																
Kolar Gold fields																
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	94	86	79	79	15,868	17,300	239	219	1,92,407	2,74,000	81,593	...	97,418	1,25,000	27,582	...
Nagda-Ujjain	115	78	34	34	9,455	5,200	278	153	1,01,675	94,000	...	7,675	58,242	48,300	...	9,942
Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	248	334	334	1,79,844	1,67,000	538	500	21,87,483	23,73,000	1,85,517	...	11,44,698	11,30,000	...	14,698
Petlad-Cambay	127	101	32	33	6,418	8,300	201	252	1,05,295	99,600	...	5,695	56,298	57,700	1,402	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	239	190	107	107	57,605	45,700	538	427	6,64,692	6,20,000	...	44,692	3,18,892	2,69,000	...	49,892
Southern Punjab	164	133	425	425	1,49,489	1,36,000	352	320	18,15,745	20,07,000	1,91,255	...	8,01,534	8,30,000	28,466	...
„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj) (g)	...	...	77	155	510	22,100	8	144	510	2,47,000	2,46,490	...	510	1,25,000	1,24,490	...
Tapti Valley	138	89	155	155	30,10[illegible]	23,200	194	150	5,54,957	7,20,000	1,65,043	...	2,93,157	2,72,000	...	21,157
Tarkessur	318	285	22	22	10,293	11,800	468	536	1,82,168	1,94,000	11,832	...	95,024	1,02,000	6,976	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	65	58	34	34	4,417	4,200	130	124	57,638	51,900	...	5,738	30,132	29,500	...	632
Ahmedabad-Parantij	78	67	55	55	7,611	8,000	138	145	1,10,890	1,27,000	16,110	...	57,052	68,700	11,648	...
Bengal and North-Western	144	146	902	937	2,53,613	2,64,000	281	282	33,66,703	39,27,000	5,60,297	...	17,00,887	20,05,000	3,04,113	...
Bengal-Dooars	157	189	36	36	10,108	16,800	447	467	1,46,095	1,60,000	13,905	...	69,488	78,900	9,412	...
„ extensions	75	79	117	117	21,635	30,500	185	261	2,28,931	2,79,000	50,069	...	1,02,176	1,38,000	35,824	...
Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	120	108	334	334	75,450	73,100	226	219	10,45,188	11,07,000	61,812	...	5,27,985	5,87,000	59,015	...
Birur-Shimoga	44	35	38	38	3,296	3,900	87	103	43,134	56,400	13,266	...	22,501	31,700	9,199	...
Dhrangadhra	42	44	21	21	2,217	2,800	105	133	23,149	39,600	16,451	...	13,011	24,100	11,089	...
Dibru-Sadiya	228	234	78	78	33,151	42,300	425	542	4,62,492	4,84,000	21,508	...	2,30,384	2,52,000	21,616	...
Gaekwar's railways	86	72	134	134	17,154	20,600	128	153	3,01,166	3,08,000	6,834	...	1,46,243	1,63,000	16,757	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	179	122	392	392	1,35,778	1,18,000	346	301	18,17,688	17,94,000	...	23,688	10,10,972	9,29,000	...	81,972
Jaipur (h)	...	...	...	32	...	3,000	...	122	...	41,400	41,400	...	...	19,600	19,600	...
Jamnagar	54	51	54	54	9,765	9,400	181	174	76,245	79,500	3,255	...	39,337	41,700	2,363	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	91	83	46	46	7,878	8,000	171	174	1,08,790	1,02,000	...	6,790	46,707	54,700	7,993	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	73	69	709	709	1,23,720	1,96,000	174	276	13,53,021	17,26,000	3,72,979	...	6,24,480	9,31,000	3,06,520	...
Kolhapur	123	99	29	29	6,743	5,500	232	190	92,828	88,300	...	4,528	49,261	40,400	...	8,861
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	74	76	90	90	19,517	11,600	217	129	1,74,882	1,66,000	...	8,882	82,394	91,100	8,706	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	64	75	51	51	6,636	6,900	130	135	84,803	1,16,000	31,197	...	43,374	48,500	5,126	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	145	66	66	27,693	30,100	420	456	2,94,066	3,17,000	22,934	...	1,70,990	1,90,000	19,010	...
„ Bareilly-Soron extension (i)	...	...	...	64	...	11,500	...	180	...	1,40,000	1,40,000	...	...	91,500	91,500	...
Shoranur-Cochin	117	116	65	65	13,993	15,300	215	235	1,98,270	2,01,000	2,730	...	1,04,997	1,05,000	3	...
Udaipur-Chitor	56	41	67	67	8,872	10,400	132	155	98,155	1,40,000	41,845	...	59,088	75,300	16,212	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	125	124	67	67	14,265	16,100	213	240	2,17,383	2,36,000	18,617	...	1,12,401	1,28,000	15,599	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	238	151	22	22	6,721	5,500	305	250	1,36,322	81,600	...	54,722	74,946	43,300	...	31,646
Cooch Behar	95	80	34	34	3,856	6,500	113	191	83,793	77,200	...	6,593	33,365	36,900	3,535	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	72	94	94	13,725	12,200	146	130	2,29,784	2,32,000	2,216	...	1,24,395	1,25,000	605	...
Kalka-Simla	216	208	59	59	29,230	31,300	495	531	3,30,663	3,52,000	21,337	...	2,08,048	2,29,000	20,952	...
Rajpipla	40	29	37	37	2,496	1,600	67	43	38,147	37,300	...	847	19,604	17,600	...	2,004
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	365	394	51	51	40,709	53,000	798	1,039	4,83,666	5,03,000	19,334	...	2,73,781	2,99,000	25,219	...
TOTAL	137	124	5,397	5,607	15,04,029	16,01,600	279	286	1,90,63,821	2,14,33,100	23,69,279	...	97,02,624	1,07,98,500	10,95,876	...
GRAND TOTAL	305	289	27,238	28,276	1,58,67,707	1,71,11,200	583	615	21,57,81,464	22,80,62,600	1,22,81,136	...	10,87,45,160	11,26,36,200	38,91,040	...

(*a*) Includes the Bengal Central railway purchased by the State on the 1st July 1905.
(*b*) Includes figures for South Behar railway.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State on the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 1st July 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*f*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 10th June 1905.
(*h*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*i*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for **Secretary, Railway Board.**

Simla, the 12th July, 1906.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2717 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th July 1906 —

No. 330 of 1906.—Krishna Chandra Dass, manufacturer, and Brindabun Chandra Maitra, tradesman, both of 164 Upper Chitpur road, Calcutta. *An improved and simple form of automatic loom entitled "Krishna Brindabun's Patent Jahar Loom."*

No. 331 of 1906.—Louis Bernhard Baron, engineer, of 5 to 8 St. James' Place, Aldgate, London, England. *Improvements in cigarette making machines.*

No. 332 of 1906.—Brunswick Refrigerating Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey and having a place of business at New Brunswick, state of New Jersey, in the United States of America. *Improvement in refrigerating apparatus.*

No. 333 of 1906.—Alfred Julius Boult, chartered patent agent, of 111 Hatton Garden, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of sulphuric acid.*

No. 334 of 1906.—William Leggett McCabe, stevedore, of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, in the state of Washington. *Improvements in conveyors.*

No. 335 of 1906.—Edward William Buckeridge, surveyor, and George Henry Buckeridge, accountant, both of Auckland, in the provincial district of Auckland, in the colony of New Zealand *Improvements relating to electrical conduction.*

No. 336 of 1906.—Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55 Thalstrasse, Meissen, in the kingdom of Saxony and empire of Germany. *An improved winding device for spinning, doubling, twisting and like machines.*

No. 337 of 1906.—Carlo Enrietti, gentleman, of Piazza della Borsa No 33, Naples (Italy). *Improvements relating to motors.*

No. 338 of 1906.—Nur Din, gun maker, Mochi Gate, Lahore, Siraj Din, gun maker, Mochi Gate, Lahore, Shah Mohammad, clerk, office of Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Punjab, Sanda Kalan, Lahore, and Nur Ahmad, mechanical apprentice, Killa Gujar Singh, Lahore. *A syphon fitted with filter for drawing oil or spirits from cans and casks.*

No. 339 of 1906.—John Wallace, civil engineer, 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in adhesive stamps.*

No. 340 of 1906.—Lazar Costikyan, merchant, a citizen of the United States and resident of the city of New York (Borough of Manhattan), in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in weaving pile fabrics.*

No. 341 of 1906.—Major Thomas Ernle Fowle, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Brigade-Major, Madras Brigade, Fort St George, Madras. *Combining a service (military) tent with a tente d'abri for the same number of occupants, the essential portion of which is the method of support for the outer fly and tente d'abri.*

No. 342 of 1906.—Washington-Licht-Gesellschaft, manufacturers, of 86/90 Kipdorf, Elberfeld, in the German Empire. *Improved vapour incandescence lamps.*

No. 343 of 1906.—Harold Frank Chesney, lieutenant-colonel, 7th (Meerut) division, M W. S. *Improvements in plain galvanised sheet roofing.*

No. 344 of 1906.—S Mohamed Mobien, supervisor and sub-divisional officer, P. W. D., Alwar sub-division, Alwar, Rajputana. *A latrine seat.*

No. 2718 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 508 of 1905.—William Henry Lock, a Director of the Printing Machinery Company, Limited, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in manually operated apparatus for casting curved stereotypes* (Specification filed 3 July 1906.)

No. 538 of 1905.—John Ridley Temperley, Joseph Temperley and William Alexander, engineers, all of 72 Bishopsgate street within, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in and relating to transporting appliances and the like.* (Specification filed 27 June 1906.)

No. 579 of 1905.—La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse, manufacturers, of 45 Ru de l'Arcade, Paris, France, and Maurice Leblanc, engineer, of Villa Montmorency Auteuil, Paris, France *Improvements in or relating to ejectors* (Specification filed 4 July 1906.)

No. 580 of 1905.—William R Reid, miller, of Sleepy Eye, in the county of Brown, and state of Minnesota, United States of America. *Process of cleaning wheat.* (Specification filed 4 July 1906.)

No. 581 of 1905.—Arthur Reginald Angus, solicitor, of Barry street, Neutral Bay, in the state of New South Wales and commonwealth of Australia. *An improvement in railway cars, carriages, wagons and trucks provided with divided axles* (Specification filed 4 July 1906)

No. 185 of 1906.—Clement Jakman Danby, merchant, of 14 Radha Bazar lane, Calcutta, and John Henry Chambers, engineer, of Cuba Street Motor Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in motor car bodies* (Specification filed 28 June 1906)

No. 215 of 1906.—Banwari Lall, mechanic, residing at village Arohra, Thana Arohra, in the district of Mirzapore *Improvement in sugarcane crushing mill.* (Specification filed 18 June 1906)

No. 247 of 1906. Edward Martin, mechanic, of 61 Newland Terrace, Queen's road, Battersea, in the county of London, England *An improved pneumatic disc wheel.* (Specification filed 28 June 1906.)

No. 252 of 1906.—William Albert Stetson, merchant, of 136 Summer street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in spinning machines.* (Specification filed 5 July 1906.)

No. 2719 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of waterproofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings, and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1906 to 6 September 1907.)

No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufactnre of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1906 to 6 September 1907.)

No. 113 of 1897.—James Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of products from tea.* (From 2 July 1906 to 2 July 1907)

No. 112 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the construction of trays or sieves of foraminous material, for use in machines for drying tea or other substances.* (From 16 July 1906 to 16 July 1907.)

No. 153 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea, coffee, cocoa, grain or other substances.* (From 30 July 1906 to 30 July 1907.)

No. 99 of 1900.—John William MacGillway and Herbert Amos Hobson. *The production of a concentrated hopped wort.* (From 15 August 1906 to 15 August 1907.)

No. 447 of 1900.—James Major and Thomas James Wood. *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching or otherwise treating cops of spun yarn.* (From 8 July 1906 to 8 July 1907.)

No. 374 of 1901.—Carantum Padmanaba Iyer. *A waterlift called "The Carnatic Pump."* (From 7 July 1906 to 7 July 1907.)

No. 455 of 1901.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *An improved apparatus for preventing waste of water.* (From 5 July 1906 to 5 July 1907.)

No. 466 of 1901.—Albert Walter Sullivan and William Renshaw. *Improvements in railway passenger coaches.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 302 of 1902.—Albert Walter Sullivan and William Renshaw. *Improvements in pneumatically actuated car doors.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 395 of 1902.—Michael Joseph Owens. *Improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 2720 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 316 of 1901.—Andre Goldschmidt. *A continuous and automatic electro-hydraulic brake.* (Specification filed 4 April 1902.)

No. 354 of 1901.—Joseph Fletcher. *Apparatus for carbonating liquids and filling bottles under pressure.* (Specification filed 2 April 1902.)

No. 378 of 1901.—Nigel Fairholt Paton. *Improvements in apparatus for emptying petroleum from closed drum or cans.* (Specification filed 1 April 1902.)

No. 462 of 1901.—Alfred Brake. *Apparatus for drawing off liquids.* (Specification filed 4 April 1902.)

No. 13 of 1902.—Winfield Scott Keyes. *Methods for protecting dykes.* (Specification filed 4 April 1902.)

No. 14 of 1902.—Thomas Howard Gill. *A detachable combined seat and foot-board for motor cars and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 1 April 1902.)

No. 69 of 1902.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg. *An improved excavator.* (Specification filed 5 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th July 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,33,56,000	17,68,76,620	20,02,32,620	6,23,34,882	*1,46,37,120	1,05,21,209	6,75,00,000	...	...	1,45,35,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	28,95,28,157	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,06,57,555	2,06,57,555	1,37,10,771	20,29,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,40,121	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	2,91,77,000	2,91,77,000	96,22,261	80,63,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,85,961	
Bombay	3,13,47,715	9,78,66,145	12,92,13,860	5,63,89,781	1,03,16,888	83,36,427	...	...	...	45,28,500	...	...	7,95,71,596	
Karachi	...	1,10,71,655	1,10,71,655	32,70,175	2,18,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,88,995	
Madras	10,79,385	4,62,65,360	4,73,44,745	1,01,64,850	12,33,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,98,585	
Calicut	...	15,41,100	15,41,100	10,82,485	16,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,99,105	
Rangoon	...	2,07,28,385	2,07,28,385	3,84,41,150	11,82,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,23,675	
	5,57,83,100	40,41,83,820	45,99,66,920	19,50,16,355	3,76,98,758	1,88,57,636	6,75,00,000	...	...	1,90,63,500	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,81,36,195	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			18,80,725	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									50,000	
Total Circulation R			45,80,86,195								Total Reserve R		45,80,86,195	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th July 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 81 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th July 1906 to 150 lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JULY 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Government bullion.	Currency bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	26	...	...	26	7	..	7	...	12	131*	11	154‡	...	...	...
Bombay	32	2	..	34	25	...	25	7	146§	80†	2	235	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 93 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and inclusive of 13 of perfect rupees ready for delivery.
† Do of 72 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
‡ Includes 60 in the Blank Reserve Fund.
§ Do. 130 do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 11th July 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(Session 1906-1907.)

Rules for Admission.

For admission to the Higher Agricultural Class, an applicant must have one of the following qualifications :—

(i) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age, but no student will be allowed to join the Agricultural Class after the expiration of five years from admission into the Engineering College.

(ii) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications ; be under

23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(iii) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed Special Agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under rules 12 and 13, even though they should obtain fully-signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Every candidate for admission to this Department must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 14th July. The form of application for a nomination, which must be addressed to the Principal, is given in Appendix B. In the event of the form not being properly filled up and accompanied by the necessary certificates, no notice will be taken of the application.

The number to be nominated each year will depend on the accommodation available.

Every applicant, not already a student of the College, must undergo a medical examination by the College Surgeon before admission to this Department. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

The session begins on the first Monday in November. All students are required to join the College on that day. Any student prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No student will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the month of November, except by special orders of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

Course of Instruction.

The course of instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class will extend over two academic years.

Scholarships.

Senior scholarships awarded in the Engineer Department are tenable in the Agricultural Department.

One scholarship of R30 a month, tenable for one year, will be awarded on the result of the examination held at the end of the first academic year.

Appointments.

Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully-signed diploma, one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

Entrance and Tuition Fees.

Each student in the Higher Agricultural Department will be required to pay an *admission fee* of R10.

F. E.'s who elect to join the Agricultural Department immediately after passing the F. E. Examination are exempted from the payment of this fee, as their names are already borne on the College books.

For the present no tuition fees will be charged to students in the Agricultural Department, except in the case of those joining as special students under rule 3 (iii). The tuition fees for these students will be R8 a month.

Further particulars may be obtained free on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 18th June 1906.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th July 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,85,22,729	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	5063,598	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,39,83,485	8	9
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,10,54,131 a. 1 p. 7; Public Deposits at Branches 91,17,076 14 2	2,01,71,507	15	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,71,49,126	2	2
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,75,58,903	13	6
				Balances with other Banks	21,95,254	10	7
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,31,714	15	8
				Stamps	11,397	17	9
				Sundries	10,99,907	10	9
					11,73,56,117	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,20,43,582	11	3	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *4,48,78,745 10 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,71,76,760 10 10	7,20,55,506	5	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,93,952	1	7				
Sundries	18,02,580	14	4				
RUPEES	18,94,11,623	10	11	RUPEES	18,94,11,623	10	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,42,455 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,96,000 0 0

R5,38,455 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 12th July 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 46·51.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1906.

No. 18.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 7th July 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Balarampur (Manbhum)	Bengal	4th July	Opened.
Damra	Assam	1st "	Do.
Rajapalaiyam	Madras	5th "	Do.
Shwegon	Burma	3rd "	Do.
Shriperumbudur	Madras	1st "	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Mooduncutta Block Hut	East Indian Railway	26th March	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Muazzampur Narain" instead of "Burumpur."

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th July 1906.

No. 130—*B.4-I.*—The following revised Schedule of Octroi rates leviable within the limits of the Beawar Municipality has received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and is published for general information under section 44 (8) and (9) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886).

The revised Schedule will come into force with effect from the 1st September 1906.

No.	Names of articles.	Rates. R	a.	p.	Per	Remarks.
	I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.					
1	Rice	0	2	0	Maund.	
2	Ghee	0	10	0	"	
3	Sugar (Refined)	0	8	0	"	
4	Sugar (Unrefined)	0	4	0	"	
5	Gur	0	2	0	"	
6	Fruits, dry	4	11	0	Cent.	
7	Khopra	0	6	0	Maund.	
8	Cocoanuts	0	2	6	100.	
	II.—Animals for slaughter.					
9	Sheep and Goats	0	1	0	Head.	
	III.—Articles for fuel and lighting.					
10	Oil of sorts (excluding mineral)	0	2	0	Maund.	
11	Alsi, Tilli and other seeds	0	2	0	"	
12	Charcoal (Head loads free)	0	0	6	"	
13	Fuel or Kanda (Head loads free)	0	2	0	Cart load.	
14	Do. do. do.	0	0	3	Ass load.	
	IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.					
15	Timber for buildings	0	4	0	Cart load.	
16	Lime of sorts	0	12	0	100 Mds.	
17	Large Putti	0	1	0	Cart.	
18	Small Putti and Katlas	0	0	6	"	
	V.—Drugs, Spices & Gums.					
19	All spices	2	0	0	Cent.	
20	Gums	0	5	0	Maund.	
	VI.—Tobacco.					
21	Tobacco, 1st class	0	10	0	Maund.	
22	Tobacco, 2nd class	0	5	0	"	
	VII.—Cloth.					
23	European Piece Goods	1	0	0	Cent.	
24	Course country cloth	0	12	0	"	
25	Cloth, fine	1	8	0	"	
26	Pushmina	1	8	0	"	
27	Silk	1	8	0	"	
28	Woollen cloth	1	0	0	"	
	VIII.—Metals.					
29	Wrought iron	0	1	0	Maund.	
30	Unwrought iron	0	1	0	"	
31	Vessels, new	0	5	0	"	
32	Vessels, old	0	4	0	"	
33	Corrugated iron sheets	0	4	0	"	
	IX.—Dyeing and colouring materials.					
34	Shangraf, Hartal and 5 other colours	3	2	0	Cent.	
35	Aniline dyes	3	2	0	"	
	X.—Miscellaneous.					
36	Ban Moonj	0	1	0	Maund.	
37	Kuppas	0	1	0	"	
38	Laces, gold and silver	1	0	0	Cent.	
39	Tatputti and new sack	0	2	0	Maund.	
40	Twine	0	4	0	"	

Abu, the 9th July 1906.

No. 742—866.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that the following form shall be substituted for Form C in the Rules published in Notification No. 831—866, dated the 4th August 1893.

FORM C.

No.
dated the day of 19 .
Name of person examined.
Son of
Daughter of
Residing at
Name and locality of factory at which to be employed.
Age certified
Thumb mark of the person examined.

(Sd.)
Certifying Surgeon.

(Under rule 12 of the rules made under section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891).

Certificate under section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

No.
Dated the day of 19 .
I hereby certify that I have this day examined
(name)
(son of)
(daughter of)
Residing at who is employed in the desirous of being employed
(State name and locality of factory.)
Thumb mark of the person examined.

Certifying Surgeon.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Mewara.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1906.

No. 3230.—Mr. G. E. Pilgrim, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th August 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. D. LA TOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1906.

No. 4.—Mr. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W131 of 06-07	PA—04666	100	Mahomed Nazir, C/o the Sub-Post Master, Dumraon.

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA ;
The 10th July 1906.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W 14 of 06-07	PA—07414	100	Mul Raj Bhabra, son of Ditta Mal, Rasta Bazar, Jullandar City
	„ —39622	100	
	„ —67362	100	
	„ —21227	100	

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA ;
The 7th July 1906.

REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Calcutta, this 11th day of July 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—20798, Gunner John Thomas.
Age—About 26 years and 7 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, dark brown ; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—15th June 1905.
Place of Enlistment—Pontypool.
Parish and County in which born—St. Mary's, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Date of Desertion or absence—8th July 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks—Stain in right iris. Scar back of head. Scar of abscess right groin. Scar right breast Scar right wrist. Tattoo wol of index finger right hand anchor. Tattoo left wrist bracelet.
Under two years' service.

F. W. LOVEDAY, Captain, R. G. A.,
Commanding No. 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th November 1905.

J. P. ORR,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR ;
The 23rd June 1906.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th July 1906.

No. 164.—In supersession of Notification No. 150, dated 29th March 1906, Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted special leave for 1 month and 1 day from 1st April to 1st May 1906, both dates inclusive, under the terms of Secretary of State's Despatch No. 123, dated 23rd October 1900.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 4th July 1906.

No. 344-*N*.—Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was placed on special duty from the forenoon of the 18th May to the afternoon of the 17th June 1906.

Notification No. 72-N., dated 2nd June 1906, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th July 1906.

No. 360-*N*.—Bhai Lehna Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd June 1906, relieving Mr. J. H. H. Bill, I.C.S.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 7th July 1906.

No. 375-*N*.—Senior Hospital Assistant No. 327 Nawab Khan assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Tochi Valley, Miramshah, on the forenoon of the 20th of June 1906, relieving Captain E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., granted 3 months' privilege leave.

No. 377-*N*.—Senior Hospital Assistant No. 327 Nawab Khan assumed charge of the Medical duties of the Northern Waziristan Militia on the forenoon of the 20th of June 1906, relieving Captain E. C. Hepper, I. M. S., granted 3 months' privilege leave.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,
Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 4th July 1906.

No. 346-*N*.—Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th June 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 3rd July 1906.

No. 2803.—In accordance with the provisions of section 27 (3) of Act X of 1904 (The Co-operative Credit Societies Act), it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner proposes to make the following rules under section 27 (1) and (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*k*) and (*m*) of the said enactment for the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the North-West Frontier Province. The rules proposed will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th August next.

RULES.

(1) Every application for the registration of a society under section 6, sub-section 1, of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in, and be in the form of, Schedule A below.

(2) With every such application two copies of any bye-laws proposed for the society shall be submitted.

(3) As soon as possible after the receipt of such application, the Registrar shall intimate to the applicants that he has registered the society or communicate his reasons for refusing to do so.

(4) When the Registrar refuses to register a society, an appeal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner, who may direct the Registrar to register the society.

(5) When the Registrar has registered any society under section 6 he shall send to the Secretary or other officer appointed to perform the duties of a Secretary of the society a certificate of registration in Form B below.

(6) Any society may at a general meeting make bye-laws on any matter connected with the business of the society, but shall have no power to cancel, alter or add to its original bye-laws except by the vote of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the members present at the meeting and with the sanction of the Registrar.

(7) For the purposes of section 22 of the Act copies of entries in the books of any society may be certified by any officer of the society.

A

Form of application for registration of a Co-operative Credit Society.

1. Name of proposed society.	1. ______
2. Whether urban or rural.	2. ______
3. Area of operations.	3. ______
4. Objects of society.	4. ______
5. If capital is to be raised by issue of shares, number and amount of shares, which it is proposed to issue.	5. ______
6. In other cases amount of capital which it is intended to raise by loan or deposit.	6. ______
7. (In the case of urban societies only) whether limited or unlimited liability is desired.	7. ______
8. Qualifications proposed for membership of the society.	8. ______
9. Name of secretary or other officer appointed to perform the duties of secretary of proposed society.	9. ______
10. Address of the society for purposes of registration.	10. ______

We, the undersigned, apply that the above society may be registered as a Co-operative Credit Society under section 6 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904).

Signatures.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Residence.		
				Village or town.	Tahsil.	District.

B

Certificate of Registration.

Certified that the application, dated made by (names and particulars) to be registered under section 6 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), as the Co-operative Credit Society has been accepted, and that the said society has been registered accordingly as No. of 19 , subject to the conditions stated in the said application and to the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.

Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.

Dated

The 5th July 1906.

No. 2826.—Whereas by a written instrument duly executed and dated the 23rd day of December 1905, Haji Muhammad Khan, son of Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan, resident of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan District, has signified on behalf of himself and his family acceptance of the rule of primogeniture in respect of the succession to the assignment of land revenue enjoyed by him, and more particularly set out in the said written instrument and in the second schedule appertaining thereto, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to declare that the said rule of descent, as set out in the first schedule appertaining to the said written instrument prevails in the family of the said Haji Muhammad Khan in respect of succession to the said assignment of land revenue.

This declaration is made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Regulation, 1901.

No. 2827.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2826, dated 5th July 1906, to prevail in the family of Haji Muhammad Khan, son of Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan, resident of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan District, shall be subject to the conditions (*a*) and (*b*) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2828.—Whereas by a written instrument duly executed and dated the 19th day of September 1905, Ghulam Kadir Khan, son of Hiatullah Khan, resident of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan District, has signified on behalf of himself and his family acceptance of the rule of primogeniture in respect of the succession to the assignment of land revenue enjoyed by him, and more particularly set out in the said written instrument and in the second schedule appertaining thereto, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to declare that the said rule of descent, as set out in the first schedule appertaining to the said written instrument prevails in the family of the said Ghulam Kadir Khan in respect of succession to the said assigment of land revenue.

This declaration is made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Regulation, 1901.

No. 2829.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2828, dated 5th July 1906, to prevail in the family of Ghulam Kadir Khan, son of Hiatullah Khan, resident of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan District, shall be subject to the conditions (*a*) and (*b*) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	...	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	31	63	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	5	1	6	9	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	45	67	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	5	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	2	1	1	2	56	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	24	16	40	46	20	26	...	...	...	31	2	2	1	10	5	3	8	28	33	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	5	12	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	12	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	1	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	26	21	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	3	...	1	1	20	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	6	14	16	5	11	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	5	1	1	2	26	29	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	59	38	97	95	47	48	...	...	...	53	3	8	1	30	11	6	17	30	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 16th June 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 97 births were registered (59 males and 38 females), giving a birth-rate of 30 *per mille* of population; 95 deaths were registered (47 males and 48 females), giving a death-rate of 29 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 2nd July 1906.

II C

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of May 1906.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	34	26	60	936	866	1,802	4	6	10	974	898	1,872	40	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	..	20	17	37	906	716	1,622	6	7	13	932	740	1,672	26	2
3	Kohat	...	..	...	4	5	9	322	275	597	...	.	...	326	280	606	35	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	28	17	45	281	243	524	...	...	...	309	260	569	29	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	...	68	51	119	226	252	478	2	1	3	296	304	600	28	5
	TOTAL	...	...	..	154	116	270	2,671	2,352	5,023	12	14	26	2,837	2,482	5,319	31	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 3rd July 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1906.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of May 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazára	555,919	1,872	1,167	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	349	378	727
2	Pesháwar	753,437	1,672	1,513	26	24	...	...	...	12	6	14	22	...	2	56	...	...	...	624	597	1,221
3	Kohát	205,195	606	435	35	25	...	...	..	...	1	4	1	..	...	6	.	...	...	194	150	350
4	Bannu	227,264	569	423	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	155	149	304
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	600	819	28	39	...	..		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	197	185	382
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,319	4,357	31	26	...	...	...	12	7	18	24	...	2	63	...	...	...	1,519	1,465	2,984
	Total in previous month	...	5,694	3,758	35	23	..	...	...	7	14	43	30	3	...	97	1	...	1	1,350	1,263	2,613
	Total in same month of past year	...	4,822	4,098	29	24	...	...	..	8	4	15	11	...	5	43	1	...	1	1,683	1,568	3,256

Number.	Districts.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	3	8	11	9	24	33	...	...	.	1	...	1	12	5	17	2	...	2	205	170	376	582	585	1,167
2	Pesháwar	5	3	8	29	27	56	1	1	2	10	2	12	9	9	18	1	...	1	64	75	139	769	744	1,513
3	Kohát	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	5	..	1	1	...	...	..	38	34	72	240	195	435
4	Bannu	10	3	13	6	14	20	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	43	42	85	214	209	423
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	21	24	45	13	5	18	...	.	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	...	1	173	192	365	409	410	819
	TOTAL	39	39	78	57	70	127	1	1	2	15	3	18	25	19	44	4	...	4	524	513	1037	2,214	2,143	4,357
	Total in previous month	27	12	39	52	57	109	1	...	1	15	5	20	23	12	35	2	1	3	455	383	838	1,979	1,777	3,756
	Total in same month of past year	26	17	43	41	32	73	1	...	1	17	1	18	25	16	41	1	1	2	347	273	620	2,170	1,928	4,098

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand three hundred and nineteen births were registered in the Province during the month of May 1906, giving a birth-rate of 31 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 2,837 were boys and 2,482 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of May 1906 was 4,357 against 3,756 in the previous month; and 4,098 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 26, 23 and 24 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 63 deaths were registered against 97 in the previous month and 43 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 2,984 deaths were registered against 2,613 in the previous month and 3,256 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 78 against 39; respiratory disease 127 against 109; suicide 2 against 1; wounding 18 against 20; accidents 44 against 35; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 4 against 3; and from all other causes 1,037 against 838 in the past month and 620 in the corresponding month of the last year.

Peshâwar, the 3rd July 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Macaulay's two Essays on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, are included in the list of text-books in English for the F. A. examination in 1908 in addition to what has been already announced.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th July 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Syndicate have been asked by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to nominate four graduates from among the distinguished M. A.'s of the year 1905 and the distinguished B. A.'s and B. Sc.'s of the year 1906 for appointment to the Provincial Civil Service in 1906. Applications with certificates of age, physical fitness and moral character are hereby invited to be submitted before the 15th August next. *Pass* B. A.'s and *Pass* B. Sc.'s need not apply.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th July 1906.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 5th July 1906.

No. 47.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr H. F. Wilkieson while acting as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to be a Magistrate of the First Class and District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station.

The 9th July 1906.

No. 48.—With the approval of the Government of India, the Resident in Mysore sanctions the grant to Mr H. F Wilkieson, District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of privilege leave for three months and furlough without medical certificate for twelve months in continuation thereof, under Articles 233, 260 and 380 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th August 1906.

The 10th July 1906.

No. 51.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Samuel Lamech of the Wesleyan Mission to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Samuel Lamech to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

No. 52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747 I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Samuel Lamech of the Wesleyan Mission to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Samuel Lamech authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 10th July 1906.

No. 53.—Captain G. Hume Wright is granted leave out of India for 6 months, with effect from the 2nd July 1906 or date of departure.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July 1906.

No. 1218-*S*-*Ap*.—Mr. E M. Duhan, superintendent, Railway Mail Sservice, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 4th July 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Sultan Ali is appointed to act as superintendent, Rrailway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. M. Duhan or until further orders.

The 6th July 1906.

No. 1239-*S*-*Ap*.—Mr. C. Andrews is appointed to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the 16th February 1906 and until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Glackan is appointed to act as postmaster, Quetta, with effect from the 10th May 1906 and until further orders He is appointed to be 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the 18th May 1906, but will continue to act as postmaster, Quetta, until further orders.

Mr. M. R. Mahima Dass, 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon, is appointed to be postmaster, Mandalay, with effect from the 26th May 1906.

The 10th July 1906.

No. 1276-*S*.-*Ap*.—Mr. M. Krishnasawmy Naidu, postmaster, Tuticorin, is granted privilege leave for 1 month with effect from the 6th July 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr. Kunhi Mannan is appointed to act as postmaster, Tuticorin, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. Krishnasawmy Naidu or until further orders.

No. 1289-*S*. *Ap*.—Mr. A. C. Vernieux, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st July 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Babu Paresh Nath Mukarji is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Vernieux or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

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Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. 7*a*. 6*p*. or 9*d* (1*a*. 6*p*.)
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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

*Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1904-95 R1-2*a*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

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*Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1906. No. 2. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calendar year 1905. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (6*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905. As. 15. (2*a*.)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (2*a*.).

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 4*d*. (3*a*.)

Papers relating to the Re-constitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. Foolscap. Paper cover. R4 or 6*s*. (10*a*.)

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Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. B. Forster, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Mediterranean Fever in India: isolation of the Micrococcus Melitensis. By Captain George Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Assistant Surgeon M. Kesava Pai, M.B., C.M. (Madras). New series, No. 22. Super Royal 4to. Board. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*)

Report on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in India. By Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Board R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*.)

Archæological Survey of India (new imperial series), Vol. XXXIII—Western India—Vol. VIII—Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad; Part II with Muslim and Hindu remains in the vicinity, illustrated by 85 Photographic and Lithographed plates, etc. By Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E. Super-Royal. Full cloth R21 or £1 11*s*. 6*d*. (14*a*.)

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Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VIII, Indo-Aryan Family Southern Group. Specimens of the Marathi Language. Super Royal. Cloth. R6-8 or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1). Paper cover. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Suddhi Kaumudi. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ 12*a*.
Upamitibhavaprapancakatha. Fasc. 9 @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Government Promissory Note No. 170768 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 1865 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Sreemati Bagula Sundari Dasee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

শ্রীবগলা সুন্দরী দাসী,

Wife of Babu Nobin Chandra Gope of Anarabad,
Thana Madaripur, District Faridpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906 OF

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	40·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	29·91	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38·1	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·23	23·88	26·67	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·36	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	38·32	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	35·56	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·82	29·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·68	28·57	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	32·32	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	39·37	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	50	28·75	38·75	30	...	...	25	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	48·12	30·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	44·37	27·5	41·25	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	12·5	53·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	...	47·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	43·44	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	45	30	35	...	...	26·25	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	41·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	33·33	25	33·33	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	28·75	33·75	28·75	...	...	22·5	20	...	40
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	39·37	26·25	32·5	26·87	...	...	23·75	15	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·03	30·78	33·28	30·78	...	...	25	16·56	...	...
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra— *Eastern—*												
Benares	22·92	20·99	40·68	33·33	31·15	31·93	38·59	37·66	25·31	20·99	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	24·22	19·06	42·08	30·78	31·35	30·21	34·79	33·33	24·63	20·52	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	47·34	43·85	31·82	32·34	...	...	28·75	22·29	29·69	25
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	26·56	26·04	30·78	31·04	20·47	16·35	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	61·56	55·16	33·33	29·53	40	34·79	25·83	20	30·78	21·51
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	27·6	20	...	...	29·37	27·6	...	...	21·04	17·4	...	...
(b) Oudh— *Southern—*												
Lucknow	25	18·75	42·5	34·37	31·41	29·63	39·06	36·46	22·24	19·53	29·63	21·61
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25·62	20·94	47·5	42·19	33·12	31·25	...	...	24·37	20·94	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dál 1906	Arhar dál 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	21·92	26·67	28·57	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·19	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·56	26·89	52·03	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·89	16·67	47·76	35·96	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	18·18	83·12	40·25	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	55	13·75	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	25·62	55	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·87	23·12	...	...	45	46·67	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	27·5	50	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35	27·5 to 32·5	46·25	40	50	47·5	Midnapur
...	28·75	...	...	...	25	32·5	27·5	45	45	52·5	48·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·81	26·25	48·44	36·56	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	21·87	30·47	23·14	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	21·87	28·75	21·25	45	33·12	50·62	53·75	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	35	16·25	31·25	20	52·5	35	51·87	50	Bhágalpur
...	...	25	16·56	33·28	22·19	30·78	28·59	46·87	30·78	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	20·36	...	...	...	...	26·67	22·92	43·12	37·66	...	43·12	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	21·61	42·08	...	50	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	28·07	...	30·21	24·06	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18·59	...	...	...	...	Meerut
34·79	25·83	...	...	...	...	37·6	21·09	50	31·98	57·13	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	21·04	...	...	50	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
31·41	23·96	...	...	25·62	19·01	27·08	22·24	33·33	27·6	51·25	38·02	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	22·81	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jingili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	13·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . .	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin . .	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein . ..	.	...	...	...		...	..	...	22·61	22 61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . .	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	23·36	21·09	...	...
Toungoo . .	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	24·24	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . .	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	22·7	21·77	...	...
Pakôkku . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	..		...	.	..	...	...	..	28·57	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	62·5	45		..	400	350	75	80	25	23·75	40	60
Dacca . .	...	..	...	..	4.0	450	62 5	60	26 25	25	87·5	75
Central—												
Pabna . .	65	46 67		..	500	410	48 12	40 78	28·75	23 91	65	100
Northern—												
Rangpur . .	57 5	52 5	...	...	415	380	56·25	50	27 5,	25	28 12	45
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . .	12 5	45	...	.	...	..	80	72 5	.. .	..	...	...
Gauhati . .	52 5	43·75	...	...	.	...	.		...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . .	{ 55 and 61 25	42·5 and 57·5 }	..	.	405	347·5	52·5	62·5	23·12	23·75	{ 70 and 90	55 and 80 }
Calcutta . .	57 5	43 75	65	42·5	385	390	62 5	52 5	21 25	25	80	90
Central—												
Bardwan . .	57 5	13 75	...	..	400	330	66 25	55	23·12	22 5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . .	62 5	43 75	52·34	51·25	380 94	350	40 31	50	23 12	25	54·69	42·5
Behár, south—												
Patna . . .	60	50	70	57 5	360	300	45	52·5	25	25	35	35
Behár, north—												
Bhágalpur . .	{ 46 87 and 58 12	40 and 45 }	...	..	393 75	340	13·75	45	24·37	21 37	48·12	57·5
Muzaffarpur . .	...	.	...	...	356·25	304 69	10	36 25	26·56	29·53	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares . .	48 91	40 68	48·91	40 68	396 04	345 05	47 34	41·93	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . .	50	43·23	...		355 52	320	50	42 08	...	...	65	60
Jhánsi . . .	..	..	...	...	365 68	304 69	57 19	44·63	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .		42 08	...	...	355 62	355 62	. .	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	50	42 19	..	50	365 94	336 87	61 56	50	...	...	80	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur .	53 33	50	...	...	360	{ 340 and 350 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . .	62 5	53 12	...	..	375	335	60	50	...	...	70	75
Northern—												
Fyzabad . .	...	...	..	...	380	340	50	36·25	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	2·81	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·87	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·94	4·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
90	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
125	45	...	5	11·25	5	...	...	...	50 and 60	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
100 and 120	80 and 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	8·12	6·25	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	12·5	...	...	34·48	32·97	...	...	30·42	24·84	30·73	21·87
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	21·25	20	40	44·37	25·62	23·59	32·5	30	19·06	13·75	...	22·19
Central— Lahore	30·16	26·67	61·56	57·13	24·63	24·06	27·81	27·08	17·45	15·83	32·66	19·79
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47·03	40	29·53	27·55	34·37	33·75	24·22	17·45	40	17·45
Submontane— Amritsar	26·67	25	44·43	42·08	23·54	22·86	25·78	24·63	...	...	...	22·24
Northern— Rãwalpindi	20	20	50	50	25·78	23·18	28·50	27·6	20	13·33	27·6	16·67
Western— Multan	23·44	20	36·41	31·98	27·5	26·67	...	31·98	18·59	16·3	32·66	22·24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	30·22	38·12	32·03	31·87	...	...	23·44	...	...	22·5
Shikárpur	...	...	38·44	...	29·06	29·37	...	...	23·12	16·87	20	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	36·25 to 38·75	35 to 37·5	58·75	58·75	28·12	21·87 to 23·12	25	26·25 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	49·22	...	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	32·24	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	44·01	41·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	24·27
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	41·04	36·77	29·9	...	...	...	...	30·88	20
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	38·8	...	...	...	...	...	30·88	...
Gujarat— Surat	32·81	28·85	54·06	...	46·82	36·04	...	...	...	...	33·85	25·21
Ahmadabad	...	...	47·5	...	35·52	34·06	...	...	26·25	22·5	29·58	23·44
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	40	32	31	27	...	36·37	...	...	29·25	20·62
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	36·25	33·25	27·5	29·62	33·25	36·37	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	34·5	27	26	25	33·5	30	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	47·75	39·5	39·5	29	46	36·5	...	...	20·75	17·25
Amraoti	...	...	50	40·62	42·5	35	45	38	...	...	23·75	20
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·6	24·7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	17·2
Cuddapah	27·8	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	26·4	26·3	45·3	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·4	24·1	46·4	10·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·3	31·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	24·2	49·37	40·22	62·69	39·18	57·59	48	...	...	31·08	18·28
Bangalore	24·74	15·67	51·11	37·66	43·77	31·83	69·15	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
34·48	24·22	...	...	30·73	21·87	28·8	22·81	...	...	61·56	58·33	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	21·09	...	...	...	13·75	21·09	16·72	...	40	..	72·66	Ferozpur
												Central—
30·16	19·27	...	...	...	16·15	19·37	19·17	47·03	43·28	41·56	37·24	Lahore
												South-eastern—
38·12	23·59	...	...	25·78	19·06	25	18·8	57·19	36·35	53·33	50	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17·97	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
28·59	19·06	...	...	21·04	15·83	23·49	21·04	40	36·35	50	33·33	Rávalpindi
												Western—
29·53	25	...	...	23·91	22·14	22·19	21·04	...	...	...	40	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28·12	...	...	...	...	...	27·81	...	...	42·5	...	...	Karáchi
25·62	...	...	...	...	...	25	20·47	56·25	..	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	25	35	...	...	52·81	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·2	...	50·26	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·86	...	...	46·51	Sholapur
36·87	30·52	...	...	...	...	34·74	28·38	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
36·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
32·19	...	...	...	...	...	35·47	28·65	45·52	38·95	50·68	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
35·52	33·12	...	...	...	...	42·5	28·85	72·08	48·65	...	...	Surat
34·79	26·67	...	...	...	...	27·6	22·19	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	39	30	...	52·25	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	22·75	40	32	44·5	47	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	39	26·75	...	46	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	27	37·5	33·25	49·25	44·5	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	31·25	35	33·75	47·5	43·75	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
40·2	22·8	...	...	...	...	47·3	36·4	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26·3	20·4	...	...	...	...	29·6	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
29·8	22·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	26	23·8	...	...	...	...	30·6	28·8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·5	28·5	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	31·7	21·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
36·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	31·22	22·63	...	...	28·48	26·87	59·42	56·23	...	...	Mysore
...	...	26·54	20·57	...	...	30·61	27·43	51·43	45·71	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—concluded

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gúr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana— *Eastern—* Ajmer	...	...	72·81	69·53	355·52	355·52	68·75	47·08	...	...	...	...
Panjab— *Southern—* Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	380	335	61·56	44·37	...	...	80	90
Central— Lahore	46·35	35·52	68·07	55·16	388·18	371·25	71·15	57·13	...	...	66·67	50
South-eastern— Delhi	53·12	42·08	...	57·19	412·5	387·5	64·01	44·43	...	...	80	66·67
Submontane— Amritsar	51·61	40	65	50	410	...	53·75	48·49	...	...	40	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	45·68	36·35	57·13	53·54	355·47	320	66·67	44·43	...	...	...	...
Western— Multan	51·56	42·08	61·56	53·33	400	376·46	...	50	...	...	...	133·33
Sind and Baluchistan— Karáchi	...	...	...	...	420	380	...	80	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	43·12	...	...	...	410	380	62·03	...	...	...	61.25	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	360 to 410	380 to 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	414·01	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·67	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	65·78	...	...	...	65·42	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	98·65	...	...	57·66	370·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	360	350	63·75	60	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces— *Western—* Nagpur	...	...	69	66·62	466·5	383·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	47	...	53·25	50	360	315	...	...	29·5	29·62	80	72·62
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	...	...	400	320	...	...	27·5	26	200	160
Berar— Akola	...	62	62·5	45·75	438	400	...	...	26·25	21·87	143	128·75
Amráoti	56·25	43·75	53·75	50	400	360	...	...	24	25	142	...
Madras— *South, central—* Coimbatore	...	...	76·3	73·4	396·4	357·1	41·6	56	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	428·6	376·7	...	...	...	...	128·3	128·3
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	51·5	380·9	285·7	47·6	55·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	427·6	279·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	...	...	59·3	57·6	460·8	345·6	54·3	52·7	...	...	123·4	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	95·1
Southern— Madura	...	...	69·7	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore— Mysore	...	...	75·23	65·83	486·64	356	52·57	79·99	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	72·34	58·78	531·43	377·14	49·29	68·57	...	...	291·43*	

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per ten maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	7·81	4·37	7·03	4·06	7·13	5	150	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	80	3·28	5	4·37	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
108·16	95·52	18·33	12·5	4·53	5·31	...	...	170	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	100	13·33	6·67	8·75	4·37	16·67	6·67	75	80	110	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
115	..	...	...	5·73	5·88	...	...	110	75	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
123·07	133·33	4·01	8·02	5·73	5·73	10	8·02	80	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	114·27	...	5·73	...	4·43	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	110	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	11·77*	10*	...	...	60 to 160	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
91·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
113·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
94·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Surat
112·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
100	88·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
82	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	57·5	...	4·5	...	...	...	10	50	90	125	90	Akola
124	90	8	6	...	...	16	10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
89·6	72	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	5·2	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
77·4	55·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
88·0	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·06†	55·94†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	81·82	11·4	11·43	6·51	6·51	6·5	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	77·14	9·14	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 13, 1906

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 8	13 —	13 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 12	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 12	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 2	10 6	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 6	11 7	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 5	14 14	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	11 13	12 7	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	.	...	11 6	11 8	12 11	12 13	20 10	20 11	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 —	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	..	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 14	8 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Faridpur	14 8	16 —	24 12	33 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 8	8 —	17 —	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	...
Bogra	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Dinajpur	10 13	10 12	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 9	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	9 12	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 6	7 15	7 15	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jáintia Hills	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	15 —	18 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUNI, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 7	7 7	...	...	7 1	8 2	15 —	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 14	7 6	17 2	17 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	7 2	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	5 12	...	...	4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	17 9	17 11	29 10	29 12	9 2	9 6	16 2	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 3	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 12	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	12 13	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	13 11	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 10	11 —	...	...	7 2	8 —	12 —	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	16 8	7 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	10 13	11 6	...	...	6 9	6 10	15 8	15 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	14 4	13 5	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 8	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...	...	...	...	6 -	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 10	11 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	7 8 to 8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 6	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	9 4	9 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	..	...	...
Calcutta	12 —	11 —	14 —	12 4	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	11 —	...	11 —
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 4	12 12	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 8	12 8	18 —	19 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 13	12 6	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	17 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	17 13	18 13	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 5	13 5	19 7	19 7	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 4	11 4	8 3	10 12
Patna	11 12	13 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 8	11 6	16 10	16 4	...	...	10 2	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 1	12 9	17 9	16 8	...	...	10 2	10 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	12 —	12 8	19 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	9 8	14 —	13 —	...	...
Champáran	12 —	11 8	15 8	16 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 12	11 —	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 8	12 —	12 —
Benares	12 3	12 7	15 3	15 3	6 12	6 12	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	12 7
Ghazipur	11 1	11 1	15 10	15 10	7 4	7 4	9 14	9 14	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Jaunpur	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	10 13	10 13	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 8	13 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 8	...	...
Fatehpur	11 —	11 4	13 8	14 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 4	11 9	12 10	13 9	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 9	...	11 8	...	11 8
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 4	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 8
Jhansi	12 5	12 6	14 13	14 14	5 —	4 15	8 4	8 1	13 4	13 4	...	...
Etáwah	11 12	12 —	14 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Farukhabad	12 4	12 —	17 —	16 8	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 8 12	7 — to 9 8	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 4	13 8	16 8	16 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 8	14 8	19 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	8	8 —	11 8	13 —	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 —	11 8	15 4	15 4	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 12	13 4	11 4	11 14
Muttra	12 —	12 1	16 —	16 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	11 7	13 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	13 8	13 —	16 8	16 5	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 —	14 —	18 4	18 5	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 5	12 —	10 —	12 —
Sub montane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 8	15 8	15 —	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 12	14 —	14	12 —	12 —
Azamgarh	12 —	11 8	16 2	15 12	7 12	7 12	9 2	9 6	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	16 3	17 2	8 12	8 7	10 6	10 4	...	...	8 6	7 2
Basti	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 12	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 8	9 11	17 8	17 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	8 4	16 —	13 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	7 —	11 6	10 8	...	10 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	12 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 2	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	12 12	12 —	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	16 —	16 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	15 —	15 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 4	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	5 8	6 —	11 8	11 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 7	...	...	9 3	8 8	17 —	16 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 2*	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 10	13 8	8 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	12 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 10	14 10	10 2	11 4	13 8	14 10	Palámau
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	14 10½	14 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 10½	14 10½	Monghyr
20 —	18 7	10 4	10 4	15 14	15 6	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 —	15 14	Gaya
...	...	...	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	14 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	13 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 10	11 6	12 10	7 10	7 9	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
16 8	15 6	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 —	...	7 11	7 11	15 6	14 13	Darbhanga
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 12	15 —	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	9 —†	9 —†	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	...	13 9	13 9	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 6†	9 3	14 10½	14 10½	Benares
...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	...	9 8†	9 8†	12 12	12 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	13 —	13 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 7	...	...	8 8†	9 —†	14 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
13 12	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	13 8	8 8†	8 8†	15 4	14 12	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 4	13 —	...	...	8 —†	9 —†	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 14	...	13 —	8 8†	8 8†	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4	8 8†	8 12†	14 8	14 8	Jalaun
...	...	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 4	...	...	9 —†	9 8†	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	8 2	8 4†	16 —	16 —	Jhansi
18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	13 3	14 8	15 —	13 14	8 —†	9 —†	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	7 8†	7 8†	16 —	16 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	15 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	16 12	16 12	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 —	17 —	7 4†	7 —†	16 8	7 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	14 4	7 12	7 12†	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	15 —	7 —†	8 8†	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	8 8†	8 8†	16 12	16 4	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	8 —†	10 —†	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Sub-montane, east—
...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 8	13 —	13 —	10 —†	10 8†	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 [illegible]	15 —	15 —	8 8†	9 4†	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	11 4	9 6	15 12	15 14	9 7	8 7	10 —†	11 4†	16 3	15 4	Gorakhpur
...	...	7 8	7 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8†	9 12†	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 10	14 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	13 4	13 2	17 6	17 11	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	11 —
Pilibit	14 8	13 —	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bareli	12 12	12 12	17 4	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	13 8	14 —	12 8	12 8
Moradabad	13 4	13 12	19 —	18 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 8	12 8
Bijnor	14 4	14 8	21 —	20 4	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	15 —	14 14	19 4	18 12	8 4	8 4	9 5	8 15	11 —	11 6	9 14	9 14
Sahárappur	14 12	14 12	19 12	19 12	3 4	3 4	7 8	8 —	10 12	9 12	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dún	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 8	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	12 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	10 —
Almora	14 8	13 8	20 —	18 —	4 8	4 —½	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	11 8	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 4	12 12	16 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 —	12 4	15 —	17 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —
Unao	12 12	13 —	15 8	15 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	12 —
Lucknow	12 8	12 12	17 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	13 8	14 3	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	12 4	12 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Gonda	14 —	14 —	19 4	20 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 4	13 —	12 8	12 4
Bahraich	14 4	15 —	20 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Sitapur	14 —	14 —	18 8	19 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Kheri	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 8	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 -	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	10 7	11 14	12 1	7 5	7 5	7 11	8 1	12 13	12 13	10 5	10 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	3 8	4 —	6 8	* 6 8	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 8	11 —	13 2½	12 10½	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	13 12	12 4	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 —	13 8	13 8 to 14 —	13 —	13 —
Bundi	16 7	16 7	19 12	19 12	7 6	7 6	8 10	8 10	24 11	24 11	...	...
Kotah	10 2	10 —	12 4	12 4	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 4	8 —	9 —
Jhalawar	9 1	9 —	12 8	12 4	6 10	6 11	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	...	...
Tonk	8 15	9 7	12 3	12 4	4 14	5 —	6 1	6 4	11 15	12 4	...	...
Jaipur	11 11	11 3	15 4	14 13	6 —	6 1	6 10	6 11	12 9	12 12	10 12	11 9
Karauli	10 4	10 12	12 12	12 8	6 12	7 5	7 12	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Dholpur	12 —	11 13½	15 —	14 7	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 13½	13 6½	12 —	12 2
Bharatpur	11 10	11 10	15 —	14 10	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 10	12 10	11 12	11 12
Alwar	12 11	12 6	15 2	15 1	6 3	6 3	8 8	8 8	11 10	12 —	12 —	12 —
Deoli	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 12	12 —	11 8	11 4
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	9 11	10 2	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 7	11 14	11 15	14 —	10 10
Jodhpur	8 12 and 10 14	8 14 and 10 6	13 7	13 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 9	12 9	11 5	11 4 and 11 9
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	14 6	14 6	12 7	12 7
Erinpura	10 6	10 4	12 12	13 2	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 12	11 8	12 7
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	13 4	14 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 8
Anádra	10 — and 10 14	10 8 and 11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	12 —	...
Abu	9 14 and 10 5	9 14 and 10 5	12 1	12 1	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 2	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	11 8
Nimach	12 —	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 —	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	6 6	6 12	7 4	7 8	12 12	12 4	...	12 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	13 —	12 12	17 —	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	15 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 12	16 —	21 14	23 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	12 —	12 12	14 4
Gujranwála	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	14 —	14 4	14 4
Gujrat	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelam	16 4	16 8	18 12	21 12	...	...	9 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	14 8	15 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	..	8 —*	8 —*	14 8	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	...	13 15	14 6	20 —	20 —	10 —*	10 —*	15 8	15 8	Budaun
...	...	..	...	15 5	15 8	...	...	8 8*	8 —*	14 —	14 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 —	11 —	13 12	14 4	16 4	16 4	8 6*	9 4*	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	17 8	17 8	12 —*	12 —*	15 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 8*	7 —*	15 —	15 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	15 6	15 6	...	...	6 10*	6 10*	16 4	16 10	Muzaffarnagar
17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	15 4	14 12	17 4	19 8	8 8*	8 8*	16 4	16 4	Saháranpur
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	9 —*	10 —*	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	13 —	6 —*	6 —*	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
20 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	10 4	...	...	7 —*	7 —*	11 —¼	11 —	Almora
20 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 —*	5 —*	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 12	...	...	9 8*	10 —*	14 —	14 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 4	...	...	9 —*	9 8*	14 —	14 —	Sultanpur
13 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	13 12	11 —	12 —	8 —*	9 —*	15 —	14 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 4	14 4	13 —	13 —	9 —*	9 —*	14 —	14 —	Unao
...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 —	15 8	14 8	8 8*	9 8*	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	..	9 —*	10 —*	15 —	14 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8*	9 —*	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —*	8 —	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 8	14 4	14 4	8 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	Gonda
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	17 —	15 8	17 —	9 8*	9 8*	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	15 8	17 —	17 —	9 —*	10 —*	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	18 —	9 —*	8 8*	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	14	13 —	14 —	13 8	7 —	6 4	14 —	14 —	Bánswara
...	...	14 7	14 —	12 4	10 15	11 7	12 1	7 5	7 5	14 11	14 7	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	13 8	15 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 14½	13 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	15 4	14 12	13 8	13 —	...	...	20 8	20 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	..	14 5	14 8	Bundi
...	...	...	..	10 12	11 8	12 12	13 4	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 10	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 2	12 10	13 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 —	12 4	12 8	...	...	15 13	16 4	Tonk
...	...	10 12	12 12	14 10 and 12 4	12 6 and 14 13	14 6	14 9	13 12	13 15	19 2	19 7	Jaipur
...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 4	14 12	14 12	6 12	6 12	16 —	15 —	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 12	13 6½	...	...	8 11	8 8	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	8 12	9 4	13 14	13 9	15 2	15 10	7 12	7 12	17 4	16 8	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 3	15 3	13 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	18 12	19 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	.	12 8	12 8	11 12	12 8	...	...	17 4	17 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 3	13 —	13 2	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 1	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 4	11 5	11 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 12	11 6	11 6	7 2 and 7 6	7 2 and 7 6	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 8	Indore
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	8 14	9 —	12 10	12 —	...	12 —	7 12	8 8	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 4	16 12	19 10	18 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 12	18 12	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Guzranwála
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 12	18 8	19 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhelam

*Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued (The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —
Delhi	13 4	13 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	...	10 —	...
Rohtak	14 4	14 4	18 8	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	14 —	13 8
Karnál	15 4	14 12	21 —	20 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	13 —	...	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 4	15 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	11 8	10 —	12 8
Jalandhar	16 4	16 12	22 8	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Hoshiárpur	16 12	17 —	22 8	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	18 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 12	16 12	22 8	23 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	14 8
Siálkot	17 8	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 5	10 5	14 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 8
Kángra	18 —	18 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	15 —	14 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 —
Attock	15 12	15 12	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	18 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	17 8	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	23 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	13 —	14 —	...	...
Multan	14 4	14 8	21 —	22 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 12	11 8	13 —	13 8
Montgomery	16 12	16 6	22 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	...	...
Muzaffargarh	15 —	15 8	21 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 5	13 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 1	14 11	19 6	20 —	...	...	11 4	10 10	13 12	14 11	13 12	14 11
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	18 8	14 4	17 12	21 —	4 4	4 4	8 12	8 —	16 8	16 8	19 —	19 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —
Kohát	17 4	17 4	20 6	20 6	6 2	6 2	11 3	11 2	...	...	18 8	18 8
Bannu	19 14	19 6	25 10	23 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 10	16 4	13 12	13 2
Dera Ismael Khan	15 3	14 10	19 9	19 10	4 11	4 11	7 —	7 1	17 3	17 8	14 6	14 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	13 —	14 —
Hyderabad	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Quetta	10 4 to 10 12	10 8 to 11 —	13 —	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 12	7 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	...	...	9 4	9 4
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	8 11	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	6 6	9 2	7 13	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 15	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 9	8 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	12 2	10 9	11 15
Belgaum	8 10	7 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	11 [illegible]	11 7	11 3	11 11
Satara	7 15	7 15	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	9 14	9 14	9 11	9 11
Sholapur	9 6	8 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	13 14	12 15	12 15	12 8
Bijapur	9 5	8 14	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	12 [illegible]	12 8	13 —	12 10
Poona	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	11 [illegible]	10 6	9 6	9 6
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	14 7	14 7	12 7	12 7
Nasik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	10 5	10 5
Dhulia	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 6	7 5	7 8	8 7	13 8	12 10	11 12	11 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	11 2	11 2
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Disa	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 —	8 —	14 8	15 —	13 8	14 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 10	...	...
Betul	15 —	16 5	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	17 12	...	...
Chhindwara	14 —	15 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	10 —	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 12	14 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 2	13 —	1 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	15 —	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 8	18 —	18 —	9 8	8 —	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	8 —	8 —	16 2	16 —	...	14 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	16 2	16 2	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 —	19 8	19 8	Ambala
...	...	14 —	14 6	18 —	17 8	17 8	18 —	8 —	7 8	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	19 8	19 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	18 4	18 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	17 8	17 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 12	19 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 8	20 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	16 —	18 —	..	..	18 8	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 3	11 4	13 —	13 8	6 8	7 —	12 3	13 2	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	18 8	18 8	9 12	9 12	20 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
28 —	27 —	26 —	25 —	18 —	22 —	17 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	10 —	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	..	15 8	16 —	17 12	15 12	16 4	16 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 4	18 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	16 14	17 11	...	...	7 8	7 1	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 —	13 —	14 8	15 —	8 4	8 8	15 12	16 —	Hazára
...	...	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 5	20 15	20 15	11 4	11 4	21 14	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 9	15 12	15 14	15 —	10 —	9 11	19 12	19 6	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	18 —	18 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 4	13 —	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Karwar
9 6	9 6	...	...	8 15	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 10	18 3	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 6	20 6	Alibág
10 2	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 10	13 10	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	21 —	21 —	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	...	...	8 7	8 7	17 11	17 11	Dharwar
13 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 12	9 1	17 2	17 1	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 15	9 15	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	16 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	17 —	17 —	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Nasik
...	...	...	...	10 9	9 11	...	...	8 11	8 11	15 8	16 4	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
18 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
18 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	...	...	7 4	7 8	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Káthiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 2	15 2	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 9	10 9	9 2	11 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cambu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	10 —	13 12	14 4	...	...
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	...	..	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 8	14 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	...	...
Bálághát	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 —	9 —	..	...	8 2	7 10	9 —	8 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 10	11 11	..	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	.	11 —	11 —	12 10	12 2	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Akola	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 5	16 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 8	9 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 4	8 1	12 9	13 4	4 15	4 14	7 11	7 12	12 8	12 2	14 14	14 15
Boláram	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 11	13 14	13 14	...	...
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	10 9⅔	11 6	9 9½	13 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 3	7 13½	...	...	...	..
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	11 —	11 12½	9 15	10 4½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 12	13 —	.	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	15 7⅔	17 2⅔	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	14 2	13 6⅔	12 3
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2⅓	13 2⅔	13 5⅓	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	..	...	12 1⅓	12 1⅓
Godávari	...	..	...	...	..	...	9 3	8 2	14 4½	15 5	...	..
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	11 7	10 15	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14⅓	9 14⅓	14 2	14 8⅓	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 3	11 9	14 9	14 9	13 —	13 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 - ⅓	8 6⅓	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14⅓	9 14⅓	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅓	8 10⅔	...	...	10 15⅓	10 15⅓
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅓	9 1½	...	...	10 4½	10 4½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 4	11 14	13 10⅓	11 6	13 —⅓
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	10 15⅓	10 15⅓
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅔	9 1⅓	11 —	11 —	10 15⅓	11 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	12 6	13 8	...	...
Bangalore	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 12⅓	6 12	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
..	...	...	...	14 —	15 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 4	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 8	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	14 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	11 4	9 14	11 2	13 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	11 10	11 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 4	10 —	14 3	16 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 —	18 7	...	...	11 —	10 13	...	...	13 11	13 10	11 10	11 13	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	Bolárum
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9½	14 11	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	14 13	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13½	12 9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 —	Coimbatore
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9⅓	12 8	Nilgiris
12 9⅓	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 8½	Salem
												Central—
13 9⅛	13 9⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 3	Bellary
15 13½	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	17 15	Anantapur
14 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 11	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 13⅓	12 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 3	Ganjam
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 2	Vizagapatam
14 2⅔	15 8⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 6⅔	12 6⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 —	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7½	18 7½	Guntur
14 13⅔	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 12⅛	12 14⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6⅓	20 5½	Madras
11 15¼	11 15⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 11	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	17 1	N. Arcot
12 9⅛	12 9⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12⅓	17 8 and 17 15	Tanjore
12 3⅓	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 9⅔	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13⅓	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1⅓	19 2	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 —	Madura
												Mysore—
13 9	13 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 12	7 2	15 3	15 12	Mysore
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 12	8 4	17 4	16 11	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	Hassan
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
13 10	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	16 13	16 13	Shimoga
14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
15 8	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 13, 1906

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 949.

Simla, the 15th August, 1906.

A TEMPORARY vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the appointment of the Honourable MR. LANCELOT HARE, C.S.I., C.I.E., who is at present officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Governor General of India is pleased under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Honourable MR. FRANCIS ALEXANDER SLACKE, officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Honourable SIR ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, K.C.S.I., on leave.

The Honourable MR. SLACKE has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3676-A.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1906.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Tuesday, the 31st July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 30th July, and up to noon, standard time,* on the 31st July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General;

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender (Madras, Bombay, Allahabad or Lahore, as the case may be) or in Calcutta;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Tuesday, the 31st July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12·24 P.M., Calcutta time.

Lahore at noon, standard time, on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[1] as soon as possible after the 31st July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Offices of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad and Lahore.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 5th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 15th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 5th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 8th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from 31st December 1906, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1906.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1906 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1906.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note No. *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent. of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the
at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said
, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 14th July 1906, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* * for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of* †
or at the †
Branch of the Bank of † *; or*
into the Public Treasury at † *; as the case may be—*

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 15th August 1906.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 5th September 1906.

The balance on or before the 8th October 1906.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 5th September 1906.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡ .

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus " One hundred and two " or " One hundred" or " Ninety-nine," not " Two per cent. premium " or " Par " or " One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

O. T. BARROW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:— Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs 2,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3676-A., dated the 14th July 1906 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 14th July 1906*), *the above named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from* .

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th July 1906.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th July, 1906.

No. 1727.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief of the Staff will take rank in article 14 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899

No. 1730.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Chief of the Staff shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th July, 1906.

No. 786—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification no. 751, dated the 13th July 1906, replacing the services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of the Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *for* "5th July" *read* "6th July."

No. 788.—The services of Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

No. 791.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Parsons, I.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

SANITARY.

The 17th July, 1906.

No. 1243.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Lieutenant D. Steel, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gibson, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th July, 1906.

No. 721.—Mr. H. H. Tayler, officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, Andaman Commission, has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers employed at the Settlement.

No. 723.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification no. 497, dated the 10th May 1906, publishing temporary arrangements in the Port Blair Commission, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 1st Assistant Superintendent, *for* the words " Mr. A. Brown, 2nd (officiating 1st) Assistant Superintendent, to be sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Superintendent " *read* " Mr. A. Brown, 2nd (officiating 1st) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent."

JUDICIAL.

The 16th July, 1906.

No. 999.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th July 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1000.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th July 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1006.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and in consequence of the transfer of a part of the Sambalpur district from the Central Provinces to Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the moveable and immoveable properties specified in the subjoined schedule, which are at present vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Central Provinces, shall henceforth be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Endowment.	*Description and value of property held in trust.*
1. The Keonjhar Scholarship Fund	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,800.
2. The Sambalpur High School Morris Memorial Fund.	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 18,000.
3. The Nethersole Trust Fund	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 400.
4. The Victoria Scholarship Fund	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000.
5. The Goodridge Endowment Fund . . .	A bungalow with out-houses valued at Rs. 3,000 at Sambalpur.
6. The Kusum Kamini and Banamali Chaudhuri Prize Fund.	The portion which has hitherto been administered by the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

No. 1009.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and in consequence of the transfer of certain districts from the Province of Bengal to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the moveable and immoveable properties specified in the subjoined schedule, which are at present vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, shall henceforth be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Endowment.	*Description and value of property held in trust.*
1. The Mainaguri Charitable Dispensary Fund .	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000.
2. The Krishna Chandra Sarkar Scholarship Fund .	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 11,800.
3. The Krishna Kamini Chaudhurani Scholarship and Medal Fund.	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000.
4. The Kasi Kishore Technical School Fund . .	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000 and all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mymensingh containing an area of 6 bighas and 3¼ chittaks valued at Rs. 3,559-0-5.
5. The Gherita Kandi Charitable Dispensary Fund .	Government promissory notes to the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000.
6. The Syedani Tahirunissa Bibi Chaudhurani Female Hospital at Bogra and the Bogra Public Library Fund.	Shares in landed property in the district of Bogra producing an annual income of Rs. 1,140.
7. The Lady Mackenzie Setabganj Charitable Dispensary Fund.	Zamindari right valued at Rs. 11,240-0-0 to the Hat Setabganj, also called Hat Budneshury, situate within Hat Behargaon, tauzi no. 109 in the collectorate of Dinajpur.

No. 1012.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*1*) and section 11 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and in modification of the notification by the Government of India, no. 1580, dated the 24th October 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Accountant General of Eastern Bengal and Assam to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

POLICE.

The 18th July, 1906.

No. 717.—The services of Lord Terence Browne, Superintendent of Police, on leave are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th October 1905.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1906.

No. 901—247-9-*F.*—The following appointments are made on the staff of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun :

(i) Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Director, Imperial Forest School, to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Forest College.

(ii) Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India, to be Imperial Forest Zoologist.

(iii) Mr. H. H. Haines, Deputy Director, Imperial Forest School, to be Imperial Forest Botanist.

(iv) Mr. R. S. Troup, Instructor, Imperial Forest School, to be Imperial Forest Economist.

The above appointments take effect from the 8th April 1906.

(v) Mr. A. M. F Caccia, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Imperial Superintendent of Working-Plans, and assumed charge of that office on the forenoon of the 11th July 1906.

No. 907—247-8-F.—Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, and Imperial Silviculturist and Principal, Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, combined with furlough for five months and four days, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th July 1906.

From the same date, Mr. J. H. Lace, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July, 1906.

No. 101.—With reference to Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 5396—21, dated 11th July 1906, the services of Mr. W. Macdonald, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 3rd July 1906.

No. 102.—Mr. A. E. Orr, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 5th July 1906, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. C. Granville.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1906.

No. 1582-G.—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., is appointed, on return from leave, to be a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th July, 1906.

The 16th July, 1906.

No. 1585-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Malcolm Alexander Arbuthnot, as Consul for Norway at Madras.

The 18th July, 1906.

No. 1607-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed temporarily under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, Indian Army. (Notification No 1502-G., dated the 5th July, 1906, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 2990-*E.C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as substituted by Act II of 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Ossian Eklund, a missionary of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native State of Sikkim.

The 20th July, 1906.

No. 1625-*G.*—Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the 3rd July, 1906, and until further orders.

No. 1626-*G*—Mr. C. L. S. Russell is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class provisionally, with effect from the 11th July, 1906, and is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1627-*G.*—Mr. D. deS. Bray, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Political Agent for Chagai.

No. 1628-*G.*—Lieutenant J. A. Brett, a probationer of the Political Department, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 1631-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification, No. 724-G.B., dated the 10th April, 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. M. Krause, as Consul for Germany at Akyab, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1634-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification, No. 900-G.B., dated the 4th May, 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Polovtzoff, as Consul-General for Russia at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1637-*G.B.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W. U. Nicholls, as Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 3015 *I.A.*—Mr. P. Hide, Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is appointed to be Principal of the Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 12th July, 1906, *vice* Mr. J. H. Smith

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3676-A.

Simla, the 14th July, 1906.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *Three-and a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Tuesday, the 31st July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1)—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 30th July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 31st July; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);
(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;
(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
(*d*) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General;
(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender (Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, as the case may be) or in Calcutta;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas; a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Tuesday, the 31st July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore at noon, standard time, on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[2] as soon as possible after the 31st July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Offices of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad and Lahore.

[2] For tenders received by the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 5th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent. but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 15th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent. but not exceeding 35 per cent. payable upon the 5th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 8th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from 31st December 1906, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1906.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1906 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1906.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent.*

No. *of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees one hundred only to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 14th July 1906, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† *or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *; or into the Public Treasury at*† ; *as the case may be—*

* Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 15th August 1906.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before the 5th September 1906.

The balance on or before the 8th October 1906.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 5th September 1906.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C.D.* at * .

* Here insert *C. D.*'s address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(*1*) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus ' One hundred and two" or " One hundred" or " Ninety-nine," not " Two per cent. premium " or " Par " or " One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

O. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000 , Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs 50 000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3676-A., dated the 14th July 1906 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 14th July 1906*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .*

CALCUTTA ;
The 14th July, 1906.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th July, 1906.

No. 4051-*E O.*—Mr. B. Laville, Chief Superintendent, is transferred temporarily to the office of the Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 3rd of July 1906.

O. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1906.

No. 5567—52.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from import duty the undermentioned articles used for Printing and Lithographing purposes, namely :

Roller Moulds,

Roller Frames and Stocks,

Roller Composition,

Standing Screw and Hot Presses,

Perforating Machines,

Gold Blocking Presses,

Stereo-typing Apparatus,

Metal Furniture,

Paper Folding Machines,

Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as the said articles are liable to duty under Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

POST OFFICE.

No. 5676-5680—191.

The 19th July, 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following additions to and alterations in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank published with the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 509, dated the 11th March 1905 :

(*a*) *For* the note under Rule 22 the following note shall be substituted :

Note.—" In the case of an account opened at a Sub or Branch Post Office the Pass Book will be sent to the Head Office as soon as possible after the 15th June, when the Pass Book is presented for entry of interest under Rule 31. The depositor will obtain a receipt in exchange for his Pass Book, and he must give up this receipt when his Pass Book is returned to him ".

(*b*) To Rule 24, the following paragraph shall be added :

"A depositor whose account stands at a Head Office may deposit money at any of the Sub-Offices under that Head Office which are Savings Banks, and a depositor whose account stands at a Sub-Office may deposit money at the Head Office of the Sub-Office or at any of the Sub-Offices of that Head Office which are Savings Banks. Similarly, a depositor at a Branch Office may deposit money at the office to which it is subordinate and, if such office is a Sub-Office, he may also deposit money at the Head Office of such Sub-Office. With these exceptions a depositor may deposit money only at the Post Office at which his account stands".

(*c*) For the note below Rule 29 the following note shall be substituted :

Note.—"In the case of an application to withdraw from (*a*) a minor's account, (*b*) a security deposit account, (*c*) any of the conjoint accounts specified in Rule 44, payment cannot, in any circumstances, be made until a Warrant of Payment is received from the Head Office".

(*d*) The following note shall be substituted for Note 2 below Rule 30 :

Note 2.—"Interest on the account of a deceased depositor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which notice is issued to the person or persons recognized by the Postmaster General as entitled to receive the balance of the account. No interest will be allowed on money deposited after his death in the account of a deceased depositor".

(*e*) The following shall be substituted for the last sentence of Rule 32 :

"The Pass Book will be returned to the depositor who should present it as soon as possible at the Post Office to which his account has been transferred, with a fresh specimen of his signature".

(*f*) The following note shall be inserted as Note 3 below Rule 32 :

Note 3—"The Pass Book of a depositor in a Sub or Branch Post Office will first be sent to the Head Office to have the orders authorising the transfer entered in it".

(*g*) The note below Rule 34 shall be constituted a separate rule numbered 34-A.

(*h*) For the first two lines of Rule 44 the following shall be substituted :

"The following special conditions govern the opening of the conjoint accounts specified below and their transactions :—"

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department; to the Director General of the Post Office of India; to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th July, 1906.

No. 5631—17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5481—4-10 (Explosives), dated the 2nd October 1905, namely :

In section III for the word "exception" the word "exceptions" shall be substituted, and the following clause shall be added, namely :

(*b*) Picric Acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

50th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 284.—In Army Department Notification No. 54, dated 20th April 1906, *for* "15th February 1906" *read* "15th February 1905."

COMMANDS.

No. 285—Brevet Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, to officiate in command of the Allahabad Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General C. L. Woollcombe, on leave. Dated 7th July 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 286.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd August 1906.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, of the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below:

Section 2 (1).

Clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command in Command Orders," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, in Divisional Orders."

Clause (c) is cancelled, and the following *substituted:*

(c) "Brigade" means any body of troops, placed for administrative purposes under a Commander of one or more stations having the status of a Brigadier-General or Colonel on the Staff, and excludes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades.

Insert the following after clause (c):

(c) (c) "Division" means one of the Divisions into which the Army in India is, for the time being, divided, and includes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades.

Clause (g) is cancelled and the following *substituted:*

(g) "Officer Commanding the Division" means the Officer Commanding a Division, and includes the Officers Commanding the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Brigades:

Section 3 (1), clause (a), is cancelled and the following *substituted:*

(a) At the head-quarter cantonment of a Division or Brigade, an officer appointed by name in Station Orders by the officer commanding such Division or Brigade; in all other cases the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Clause (b).—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 3 (2) is cancelled and the following *substituted:*—At the head-quarter cantonment of the Division or Brigade the officer appointed under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (a), in all other cases the Officer Commanding the cantonment, shall be the President of the committee and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary.

Section 4.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 6 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 13 (1).—For the words "Officer Commanding the District" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade, or Division, as the case may be"

Section 13 (2)—For the words "General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any."

Section 14 (1).—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade," and in the marginal note showing contents of the section *substitute* the word "Brigade" *for* "District."

Section 14 (2).—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 14 (3)—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade," and for the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 15.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" in first line, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and make a corresponding alteration in the marginal note showing contents of the section.

Clause (a).—To be reconstructed as follows:

(*a*) "Exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (*1*), on the Officer Commanding a Brigade."

Clause (c) (i).—For the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 16.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Office Commanding the Division."

Section 17 (2).—For the words "where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the Command of the cantonment during his temporary absence" *substitute* "at the head-quarter cantonment of the Division or Brigade the officer appointed under section (3), sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*)."

Section 18 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" in first line *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 18.—In the proviso *for* the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade."

The *Explanation* is cancelled.

Section 28 (1).—For the words "The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department" *substitute* "The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and" *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division" and *for* the word "Command" in last line, *substitute* "Division."

Section 28 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 29, clause (b), is cancelled.

Section 30, clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 31.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 32 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the word "District" in third line *substitute* "Brigade or the Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be."

Section 32 (3).—For the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade," and for the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 32 (4).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 32 (6), clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the word "District," *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 33 (1) (a).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 33 (1) (b).—For the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade or Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be."

Section 33.—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 33 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division or Officer Commanding the Brigade, as the case may be."

Section 34 (1) (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 38.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 52 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 57.—For the words "the Government of India in the Military Department" *substitute* "the Government of India, in the Army Department, and" *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 58.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 60.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 68, clause (c), is *cancelled,* and the following *substituted :*

"The Senior Supply and Transport Officers—all cattle yards, slaughter houses, transport lines, and other places used by establishments, under their charge."

Section 72 (2) —In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 73.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 80.—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 98.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 133.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 178 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 211 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, or, if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division, the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief."

Section 211 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division or the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be."

Section 214 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 228.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade."

Section 230, clause (f) (i).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 243 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 243 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 258 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the present proviso *substitute* the following :

"Provided that where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the Division, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any."

"Provided also that the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any, may refuse to forward such application to the Officer Commanding the Division if he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid."

Section 258 (5).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 259 (3) (b).—For the words "Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade, or if there is no such officer the Commanding Officer of the cantonment."

Section 271 (2).—For the words "Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade or Division as the case may be."

Section 277.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Command Orders," *substitute* "Divisional Orders."

Section 288.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the word "District," *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 289.—For the word "Command," *substitute* "Divisional."

Schedule I, Form 8 (Budget Estimate of Expenditure)—

The heading 6 "Police" with its sub-heads *is cancelled.*

Insert "Pounds" under heading 11 "Miscellaneous."

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix A.—The words "Police establishments" and the columns thereunder *are cancelled.*

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix B.—The major head "Police" and the minor heads opposite thereto *are cancelled.*

The entry in column 3 opposite "Medical" *is cancelled ;*

also opposite "Miscellaneous" *insert* the words "Cattle Pound contingencies" in column 2.

Schedule V, Form A.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Principal Staff Officer of the————————Command," *substitute* "Principal Staff Officer of the ————————Division."

Schedule V, annexure to Form A.—Condition IV (2).—*For* "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division,"

and *for* the words "such General Officer," *substitute* "the Officer Commanding the Division."

Schedule V, Form B.—For the words "General Officer of the————————Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the————————Division."

For the words "Principal Staff Officer of the ————————Command," *substitute* Principal Staff Officer of the ————————Division,"

also *for* the words "General Officer of the said Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the said Division."

Schedule V, annexure to Form B.—In clause (c) of the definitions *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition III.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition IV (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division,"

and *for* the words "such General Officer," *substitute* "the Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition X (1), XII (1), XIII (c) — *For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Schedule IV is cancelled and the following substituted :

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Chapter XIX.)

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
21	Cantonment Magistrate's order dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Cantonment authority	Thirty days from date of order.
	Cantonment Magistrate's order, passed with previous sanction of cantonment authority, dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from date of order.
76 (g)	Cantonment authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage ...	Officer Commanding the Division	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80	Cantonment authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
83	Cantonment authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
89 (1)	Cantonment authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from date of refusal.

89 (3)	Cantonment authority's notice to alter or demolish a building ...	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
92	Cantonment authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert water-course or water-pipe.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
93	Cantonment authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
94	Cantonment authority's notice to remove a building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure or bank.	Officer Commanding the Division	Thirty days from service of notice.
107 (1)	Cantonment authority's notice to close a serai	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
116 (3)	Cantonment authority's notice to close a market	Officer Commanding the Division...	Thirty days from service of notice.
123 . .	Cantonment authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.	District Magistrate	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
204	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division ... II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from service of notice.
210 (3)	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
211	Cantonment Magistrate's notice issued on order of the Commanding Officer of cantonment, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division ... II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from service of notice.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
246 (2)	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment refusing to convene a committee of arbitration.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from date of order.
59 and Schedule V (Conditions of Lease).	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer.	Officer Commanding the Division	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer.	Officer Commanding the Division	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house.	Officer Commanding the Division	Twenty-one days from service of notice.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 287.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 12th June 1906, pages 4079-80.

INDIA OFFICE ;
12th June, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Medical Service and Indian Subordinate Medical Department, made by the Government of India :

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Alexander Weir, M.B. Dated 26th October 1905.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st April 1906.

Patrick Hehir, M.D.

Lionel John Pisani, F.R.C.S.

William Rice Edwards, C.M.G., M.D.

Charles Mactaggart, M.B.

George James Hamilton Bell, M.B.

Joseph Thomas Daly, M.B.

Henry Fooks.

Ernest Hudson, F.R.C.S.

Arthur William Dawson, M.D.

William Henry Banner Robinson.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th July 1905.

George Lamb, M.B.

Henry Burden, F.R.C.S.

Charles Harford Bowle-Evans.

Dated 29th January 1906.

John Fisher, D.S.O., M.B.

Edward Surman Peck, M.B.

Stanley Arthur Harriss, M.B.

Ewan Cameron MacLeod.

Charles Thomson, M.B.

David Waters Sutherland, M.D.

William Selby, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Ignatius Chaves. Dated 1st January 1906.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 11th September 1905.

William Baillie George.

Cajetan Marie DeSouza.

Albino Rodrigues. Dated 1st January 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hem Chandra Banerji. Dated 1st February 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.B. Dated 3rd January 1906.

Major Joseph Orphine Pinto. Dated 31st March 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain John Edward Heppolette, Dated 8th December 1905.

PENSIONS.

Warrant Officers.

No. 288.—First class Assistant Surgeon Dominic Francis, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Establishment, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 289.—The following promotions are made:

Sub-Conductor Michael Power to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Henry Thomas to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 17th March 1906, *vice* Conductor R. T. Healy, transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 290.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination from the Medical College, Madras, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 31st March 1906:

Eldon Bertram Walker.

Michael Bershom de Fontaine.

Wilfred George Sherard.

William Henry Blazey.

James William Clement Lopez.

Joseph Aloysius D'Costa.

No. 291.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st June 1906:

Egbert Sherman McMullen.

Edward Henry Gillson.

Hugh Lionel Ebenezer Shaw.

Walter Joshua Paul.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 292.—No. 82, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Joseph Ezekiel, to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar;

No. 109, Shaik Mahomed Aziz to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 1st June 1906, *vice* No. 36, Ramji Dhondji Khan Welkar, retired.

No. 293.—The undermentioned native military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

No. 305, Robert Samuel Bell
No. 306, Kashinath Damodar Thete
No. 307, Shaikh Lal Abdul-Karim
},—4th April 1906.

No. 308, Wadilal Mohan Lal
No 309, Kazi Saiyid Abdul Kayum
},—17th April 1906.

Madras Establishment.

No. 1389, Culpankam Virasami Rajagopal Pillai
No. 1390, Villupurum Ghulam Ali Khan, Abdulla Khan
No. 1391, Isaac Punchavarnam Joseph
},—31st March 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 294.—The following promotions are made:

2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Muttusami to be Subadar and Havildar Sundaramurti to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th June 1906.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar Fazldád Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Surm Chand, deceased; with effect from the 26th January 1906.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Ishnak Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhalla Singh, discharged; with effect from the 22nd May 1906.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Budha Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gur-mukh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwála Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Havildar Mit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bogh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

41st Dogras.

Colour-Havildar Dani Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihala, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th January 1906.

62nd Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Atar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd June 1906.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Havildar Fakir Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Azam, deceased; with effect from the 10th April 1906.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Abdul Kadir Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Amir Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

Jemadar Kalka Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Raje Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

Havildar Lila to be Jemadar, *vice* Mallu, deceased; with effect from the 22nd October 1905.

102nd (King Edward's Own) Grenadiers.

Jemadar Sanwalya Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Agdi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mihirdad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1906.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Jemadar Dowla to be Subadar and Havildar Sita Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Kana, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th April 1906.

Jemadar Mana to be Subadar and Havildar Pertha to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhana, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th April 1906.

Havildar Nimbar to be Jemadar, *vice* Hackra, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th April 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 295—The undermentioned departmental officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Joseph Anthony Pereira,—1st March 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain George Thomas Boileau,—8th March 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Albert Campbell,—27th March 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 296.—Reginald William Fisher, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 22nd June 1906.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 297—Captain George Sherlock-Hubbard resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st June 1906.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 298.—Frederick Traherne Rickards, Esquire, to be Commandant with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Wenden, resigned. Dated 13th May 1906.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 299.—Captain James Robert Tickell is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 20th July 1906.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 300.—Captain William Longmuir to be Major, *vice* Neville, promoted. Dated 1st April 1906.

Lieutenant Joseph Ramsay Tainsh to be Captain, *vice* Longmuir, promoted. Dated 1st April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Crichton Strachan to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tainsh, promoted. Dated 1st April 1906.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 301.—Lieutenant Behramjee Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee resigns his commission. Dated 1st June 1906.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 302.—Major John Christie to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Macrae, vacated. Dated 1st April 1906.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 303.—Lieutenant Charles John Veale to be Captain, *vice* Thompson, resigned. Dated 21st June 1906.

Lieutenant Harry Young Necker to be Captain, *vice* Ware, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 21st June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Dermot Nicholas Joseph Clabby to be Lieutenant, *vice* Veale, promoted. Dated 21st June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Patrick Archibald Stewart to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 21st June 1906.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 304.—William Arthur Murray, M.D., gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 16th April 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 14th and 20th July 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Army...	Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Quentin.	30th June 1906.	Coonoor .	...	...
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.	Lieutenant William Humphrys.	4th July 1906 .	Pachmarhi .	...	...
1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant Clifton Frederick Beauchamp Marshall.	10th July 1906 .	Dalhousie ...	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 20th July 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 79.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to 1st class, with effect from the 1st July 1906 :—

No. 1301, T. B. Narayanasami Nayudu.

No. 1302, O. Ambu Panikar.

No. 1305, T. C. Rajendram Pillai.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 80.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant P. Kelly is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th May 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 40.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Commander E. J. Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th July 1906.

No. 41.—Commander A. J. Marsack, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, with effect from the 11th July 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1906.

No. 159.—Mr. J. L. Kelly, Workshop Manager, North Western Railway, and Mr. H. J. Blasdale, Carriage and Wagon Foreman, North Western Railway, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

The 17th July, 1906.

No. 160.—With reference to Notification No. 138, dated 18th June 1906, Mr. J. Woodside, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintendent of Works, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, North Western Railway, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

The 18th July, 1906.

No. 161.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an extension on the metre gauge of His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway from Kheralu to Dabhora, a distance of 7·73 miles.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary, Railway Board.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 19th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The trough of low pressure which was against the Himalayas on the 12th at the close of last week, remained there until the 15th when it began to move away from the hills and by next morning it extended out into the Bay: a shallow depression appeared off the north Circars coast on the 17th, but did not develop and became merged in the trough, which at the end of the week was well south of its usual position. During the first three days the Bombay monsoon extended to Bengal at the expense of the northwestern portion of its field, but the changes of the 15th and 16th allowed the Bay monsoon to extend up the Gangetic plain, and it now penetrates to the east Punjab; the rainfall due to the Bombay current has also increased in the Peninsula.

In Burma light to moderate rain fell daily on the coast, but in the interior the monsoon was very weak and only light isolated falls occurred. Skies have been moderately overcast throughout the week and temperature normal or in slight excess.

In northeast India while the trough of low pressure was close to the Himalayas rainfall was abundant and widespread, but on the 17th when the depression began to form in the Bay precipitation diminished rapidly and throughout the rest of the week was very light. Skies were completely overcast during the first-half of the week and moderately overcast in the latter half, while temperature was generally normal or in slight excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana there has been a break in the rains and only a few scattered falls occurred in these areas throughout the whole period. In the Central Provinces however light rain has fallen almost daily and in the extreme north of India local disturbances have given rain at many of the stations: in the Punjab

light rain fell locally on the last day of the week. Skies have been moderately to heavily overcast in the Central Provinces and Central India, but in the United Provinces, excluding the eastern districts, Rajputana and the Punjab, they were practically clear for half the week. In the last mentioned area temperature has been high throughout the period, sometimes being as much as 11° above normal at a number of stations. In the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana it was generally normal or in excess: in the two latter areas the excess was large at the end of the week.

On the west coast precipitation has been moderately heavy, but in the remainder of the Peninsula only scattered amounts were reported up to the 15th: on the next day the monsoon strengthened materially and during the rest of the week rainfall was heavier than usual. Skies were completely overcast on the west coast and moderately overcast elsewhere. Temperature was generally normal or in slight excess until the 17th, when owing to the increased rainfall weather became much cooler and temperature continued in defect until the end of the week.

The rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 19th July is equal to or in excess of the normal except over the greater part of northwest India, in Malabar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the subdivision of Burdwan.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

July 13th. Toungoo 2·12″, Dhubri 5·25″, Cherra Poonjee 11·99″, Patna 5·07″, Gorakhpur 3·50″, Sialkot 1·48″ and Deesa 0·99″.

„ 14th. Cherra Poonjee 13·09″, Purnea 2·56″, Sambalpur 2·21″ and Kurnool 1·60″.

„ 15th. Cherra Poonjee 19·21″ and Chittagong 3·70″.

„ 16th. Jalpaiguri 3·60″ and Murree 2·23″.

„ 17th. Burdwan 0·91″, Dwarka 1·09″, Nagpur 3·12″, Belgaum 1·16″ and Chitaldroog 1·27″.

„ 18th. Amraoti 1·73″ and Bangalore 0·95″.

„ 19th. Maymyo 1·50″, Bareilly 1·84″, Akola 1·03″, Malegaon 2·90″ and Aurangabad 3·94″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 19TH JULY 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 19TH JULY 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	4·71	3·54	+1·17	57·55	45·56	+11·99	+26	+26
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	8·68	8·39	+0·29	63·55	66·10	−2·55	−4	−5
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	1·49	2·71	−1·22	24·06	24·64	−0·58	−2	+3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·33	0·71	−0·38	12·81	11·86	+0·95	+8	+12
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	3·33	3·27	+0·06	33·28	38·17	−4·89	−13	−14
	Calcutta	1·90	2·45	−0·55	27·60	24·71	+2·89	+12	+15
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	11·20	5·03	+6·17	60·62	61·38	−0·76	−1	−12
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	8·10	4·92	+3·18	39·30	41·33	−2·03	−5	−14
	Darbhanga	5·94	2·39	+3·55	20·41	18·14	+2·27	+13	−8
	Bahraich	3·15	2·57	+0·58	16·25	16·20	+0·05	0	−4
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	1·76	2·63	−0·87	17·91	23·60	−5·69	−24	−23
	Patna	2·49	2·53	−0·04	14·73	15·80	−1·07	−7	−8
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	1·56	2·70	−1·14	13·71	15·71	−2·00	−13	−7
	Ludhiana	0·66	2·77	−2·11	10·64	13·56	−2·92	−22	−8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·08	2·52	−2·44	10·97	11·49	−0·52	−5	+21
	Lahore	0·42	1·71	−1·29	5·65	8·28	−2·63	−32	−20
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·14	0·81	−0·67	1·90	3·30	−1·40	−42	−29
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·21	−0·21	0·09	0·70	−0·61	−87	−82
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·19	1·45	−0·26	12·33	10·36	+1·97	+19	+25
	Cuttack	1·11	2·80	−1·69	14·07	21·88	−7·81	−36	−32
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	1·47	3·61	−2·14	14·31	21·91	−7·60	−35	−30
	Raipur	2·43	4·40	−1·97	17·19	19·51	−2·32	−12	−2
	Jubbulpore	1·82	4·80	−2·98	22·30	21·63	+0·67	+3	+22
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0·81	3·00	−2·19	15·41	16·24	−0·83	−5	+10
	Jaipur	0·06	2·01	−1·95	7·87	7·75	+0·12	+2	+36
	Indore	0·80	3·30	−2·50	17·21	14·47	+2·74	+19	+47
15 West Coast	Calicut	8·28	4·85	+3·43	37·85	47·76	−9·91	−21	−31
	Bombay	14·08	7·40	+6·68	45·90	51·68	−5·78	−11	−28
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·27	3·65	−3·38	11·21	17·63	−6·42	−36	−22
	Rajkot	0·79	2·37	−1·58	6·00	9·32	−3·32	−36	−25
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	3·36	2·56	+0·80	15·79	12·96	+2·83	+22	+20
18 Deccan	Bellary	2·69	0·87	+1·82	9·54	6·52	+3·02	+46	+21
	Bijapur	1·28	1·62	−0·34	9·42	10·55	−1·13	−11	−9
	Hyderabad	3·42	1·63	+1·79	11·49	8·16	+3·33	+41	+24
19. South India	Mysore	1·64	0·67	+0·97	8·39	8·80	−0·41	−5	−17
	Madura	0·53	0·35	+0·18	4·40	5·41	−1·01	−19	−24
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·71	0·45	+0·26	3·56	3·87	−0·31	−8	−17

J. PATTERSON,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 19th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th July 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was generally deficient; it was light in the dry zone with none in Lower Chindwin, Yamethin and Myingyan. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in Meiktila, and sowing has commenced in Pakokku and the Northern Shan States. Agricultural operations are practically general. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukse. Sowing of sesamum is completed in Manhein and ploughing for millet and maize has commenced in Myingyan. The crops has been slightly damaged by floods in the Banmauk township of Katha. More rain is wanted in Sagaing, Yamethin, Myingyan and the Southern Shan States. Prospects on the whole continue good. The price of paddy has risen very largely in Katha; considerable in Henzada and slightly in four districts; it has fallen considerably in Maubin; and is stationary elsewhere.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was heavy rain in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Goalpara, the Garo Hills, and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and moderate to light rain in all other districts. More rain is wanted in Bogra, in parts of Mymensingh and Dacca, and in Manipur. The weather is unfavourable for tea in Cachar: prospects are good in Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sylhet, poor in Darrang, and fair in Kamrup and Sibsagar. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, the Surma Valley and Nowgong, and fair in other districts; but damage by insects to standing rice crops still continues in Dacca, Bakarganj, and Sylhet. Insects are appearing on jute in Faridpur. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Comilla $9\frac{7}{16}$; Pabna $9\frac{1}{4}$; Dacca, Barisal, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 9; Mymensingh $8\frac{3}{8}$; Dinajpur $8\frac{3}{4}$; Gauhati $8\frac{1}{2}$; Bogra and Dibrugarh $8\frac{1}{4}$; Jalpaiguri, Malda, Rampur Boalia, Rangamati, Sylhet, Silchar, and Dhubri 8; Faridpur 7 to 8; Rangpur $7\frac{3}{4}$; Tura 7; Shillong 6; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in four; fallen in seven; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj. 618 men, 925 women, and 1,161 children are receiving gratuitous relief, and 1,209 men, 2 women, and 276 children are attending test work in Bakarganj on an average per day. 31 men and 6 children are employed on test works and 11 persons are on gratuitous relief in Noakhali. The condition of the people is steadily improving in Faridpur. Individual cases of distress are reported from various villages in Dinajpur.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general in the Province during the week, the fall being heavy in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Cooch Behar and Sambalpur but generally light in the rest of the Province. More rain is needed in the Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions for transplantation of *aman* paddy. Sugarcane and jute are reported to be doing well. Some damage to *aus* paddy by insect-pests is reported from the 24-Parganas and Khulna. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine and fallen in six districts: it continues high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was rain in all districts during the week except Tehri. A break is needed in Gonda where low-lying lands have been flooded and maize sowings seriously interfered with. In a few districts more rain is needed for rice sowings. The standing crops are everywhere doing well and prospects are fair. Fodder supplies are generally good and cattle are healthy except in Dehra Dun and Rae Bareli. Prices of food-grains have risen in four districts and fallen in two.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was good rain in the affected districts except in Muttra and Agra which received an average of barely half an inch each. Some anxiety is felt in Agra owing to high westerly winds, but no damage has been done as yet. Prospects in other districts are fair. Sowings continue and the standing crops are doing well. The scarcity of fodder is practically over and cattle are in better condition. The general health of the people is improving. Prices of food-grains are stationary, except in Hamirpur and Agra where they have risen and in Jhansi where they have

fallen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 22,000, on gratuitous relief 49,000; Agra Division—workers 1,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 81,000.

Punjab.—The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 2,968, on gratuitous relief 5,485; total 8,453. The fall in the number on relief is due to the rainfall and sowing of crops following on distribution of *takkavi*. Distress is decreasing. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain averaging 2 cents to 1·40 inches fell all over the Province during the week. More rain is wanted in the Bannu district. Autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Crops in two villages of the Peshawar tahsil have been damaged by floods which occurred in the Bara river: floods have also occurred in the Indus and Kurram. The Kilapani supply is normal. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of Bannu tahsil. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat $14\frac{11}{16}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$; gram $16\frac{1}{16}$ to 19; *bajra* 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$; maize 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat 14 to 25 and maize 16 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright with slight rain and heavy dust-storms. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—There was again general rain except in parts of Marwar and Jaisalmer; Sambhar in Marwar reports 466 cents, Udaipur 273, Hill tracts 268, Partabgarh 125, Shahpura 432, Tonk 261, Bundi 156, Kotah 338, Jhalrapatan 342, Jaipur 376, Kishangarh 340, Alwar 272 Karauli 208, Bharatpur 82, Dholpur 53, Bikaner 32, Ajmer 390, Merwara 86. Sowings for autumn crops continue. Pasturage is now available but fodder is insufficient in some of the affected tracts. The condition of cattle is improving. Prices have risen in Kotah and fallen in Hill tracts, Partabgarh, and Kishangarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 2,565, on gratuitous relief 1,024, total 3,590; Merwara—on works 13,235, on gratuitous relief 5,336, total 18,571; grand total 22,161. Native States:—Marwar—on works 1,727, on gratuitous relief 1,377, total 3,104; Mewar—on works 818, on gratuitous relief 99, total 917; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 84, total 84; Tonk—on works 1,793, on gratuitous relief 841, total 2,634; Jaipur—on works 8,365, on gratuitous relief 684, total 9,049; Kishangarh—on works 2,130, on gratuitous relief 2,736, total 4,866; Alwar—on works 1,415, on gratuitous relief 1,616, total 3,031; Eastern States—on works 5,749, on gratuitous relief 1,827, total 7,576; total Native States 31,261; grand total 53,422. The decrease is due to people leaving the works to cultivate their fields. Prices vary between $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Karauli and 15 seers in Alwar. *Takkavi* is being distributed and private charity is sufficient. Cholera has practically ceased in Ajmer-Merwara and Bharatpur: a few cases are reported from Dholpur.

Central India.—The rainfall was general except in Bundelkhand. Ploughing and sowing for the autumn harvest are in progress. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and fair to good in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 10,000, on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 14,000; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 8,000, on gratuitous relief 2,800, total 10,800; grand total 24,800.

Central Provinces.—Good rain has fallen during the week in all districts; the heaviest falls were—Nagpur $6\frac{1}{4}$, Balaghat $5\frac{1}{4}$, Chanda and Drug $4\frac{3}{4}$, and Mandla $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Autumn sowings are nearly finished although they have been retarded in Wardha and Chanda by continuous rain. A break would be welcome in Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat. Germination is good in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, and Drug. Sowings have almost been completed in Jubbulpore and Balaghat which expect a slight increase in the rice area. Weeding has commenced in Saugor, Nimar, Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal and transplantation of rice in Chanda and Balaghat; thinning of rice continues in

Chhattisgarh; rice embankments have burst in places from heavy rain in Jubbulpore and some damage to seedlings by rain is reported from Balaghat, but in the Baihar tahsil sowings have increased by 10 per cent. The prices of food-grains are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur; the price of wheat has slightly fallen in the northern districts; *juar* is a seer cheaper in Wardha and Akola: elsewhere prices are fairly steady.

Baroda.—For week ending 7th July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,938, on gratuitous relief 147, total 2,085.

Bombay.—Rain was plentiful during the week in Ahmedabad, Konkan, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha; moderate in Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, and Palanpur; and slight in Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Baroda, and Cutch. More rain is needed in Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Konkan, Kolhapur and Savantwadi. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Sowing continues except in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak where it is retarded. Germinated seedlings have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by grasshoppers in parts of the Panch Mahals and Akalkot; are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation is in progress, but is retarded in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Poona, and Savantwadi. The drinking water supply is sufficient except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. Agricultural stock is deficient and advances have been made for purchase of cattle. The supply of fodder is still deficient, grass being in some places available only in very small quantities. The price of local fodder is two to three times the normal. The condition of cattle has not much improved yet. Food stocks with merchants are sufficient and trade is active. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 57 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 7th instant were:—Phaltan 115, Miraj Junior 194, Kathiawar 912, total 1,221. Test and relief works in Kathiawar have been closed. The condition of agricultural labourers and of people on relief generally is good. The demand for labour in fields and on local works is sufficient. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The slight increase on works in the Karnatak is due to the holding off of the rains. The numbers on relief are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 17,389, on gratuitous relief 33,114, total 50,503; Karnatak—on works 16,602, on gratuitous relief 15,392, total 31,991; Native States—on works 4,626, on gratuitous relief 2,309, total 6,935.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—1 inch 70 cents. Autumn sowings continue. Crops are in good condition. Sowings have been resumed in four out of seven taluks where they were previously suspended for want of rain. Early rice is being sown in twelve taluks. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. The attendance on road works amounted to 1,100 persons and in poor-houses to 328 persons. Prices have fallen from a half to 5½ seers per rupee in nine taluks; and risen from a half to three seers in ten. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was fair rain in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are fairly well supplied. More rain is needed throughout the Province. The prospects of the season have been slightly improved by recent rainfall. Cattle are generally healthy except in parts of Tumkur. Water and fodder are available except in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog.

Coorg.—Rainfall—6 inches 14 cents. Sowing of rice continues. Transplanting has commenced in parts. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara; heavy in Malabar; light in Tinnevelly; fair in Coimbatore, Bellary, Tanjore, and Madura; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Malabar, and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; elsewhere they continue in parts with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient except in parts of the Circars, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Bellary, Coimbatore aud Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in eight. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in twelve. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; and has slightly risen in nine.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	3,614	3,617	7,231	1,524	2,715	4,239	—2,992
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	28,000	55,000	83,000	23,000	58,000	81,000	—2,000
Punjab	3,911	5,908	9,819	2,968	5,485	8,453	—1,366
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	33,112	2,761	35,873	15,801	6,360	22,161	—13,712
Bombay	32,817	50,456	83,273	33,991	48,506	82,497	—776
Total British Provinces .	101,454	117,742	219,196	77,284	121,066	198,350	—20,846
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	32,453	7,738	40,191	21,997	9,264	31,261	—8,930
Central India States . .	34,500	13,000	47,500	18,000	6,800	24,800	—22,700
Baroda	1,874	148	2,022	1,938	147	2,085	+63
Bombay Native States . .	6,161	2,292	8,453	5,847	2,309	8,156	—297
Hyderabad	1,435	650	2,085	1,100	328	1,428	—657
Total Native States .	76,423	23,828	100,251	48,882	18,848	67,730	—32,521
GRAND TOTAL .	177,877	141,570	319,447	126,166	139,914	266,080	—53,367

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 19th July, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 14th July 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	40	38
		Dholera Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	. . . .	2	1
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha State	" "	1	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	2
		Surat District	" "	19	20
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vosava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	4	4
		Bandra "	"	3	3
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	4
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	9	6
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	15	9
		Khandesh District	. . . .	...	...
		Nasik "	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mora ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Panvel ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Eshoi ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Roha ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Ashtami ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Revdanda ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizodrug ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Harnai ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapur ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Vengurla ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Joigad ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Deogad ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	. . . .	2	1
		Belgaum ,,	S. M.	3	3
		Karwar Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kumta ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	. . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State	. . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	26	22
		Karachi District	,,	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	,,	...	...
		Hyderabad District	,, & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	,,	...	...
		Khairpur State	,,	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	. . . .	...	...
		Aundh ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Phaltan ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mundra ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Jukau ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cutch State	. . . .	...	...
		Savanur ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Bhor ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Mongrol Port	. . . .	...	...
		Porbandar Port	. . . .	26	11
		Jamnagar Town and Port	. . . .	6	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	. . . .	...	...
		Jafrabad "	. . . .	...	...
		Verawal "	. . . .	4	1
		Vawania "	. . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . .	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country . . .	S. M.	65	26
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Srivardhan Port. . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Murud " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Barimandla " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Majagoan " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira Port	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira State	. . . .	...	...
		Velan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	. . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kodinar Port	. . . .	8	7
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	6	3
		Satara "	. . . .	...	...
		Jath "	. . . .	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	247	168
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	...	...
		Anantapur District . . .	"	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . .	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District . . .	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . .	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District . .	" S. I. & Nilgiri . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . .	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool " . . .	"	...	...
		North Arcot " . . .	"	...	...
		Nilgiris " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Tellicherry Port . . .	"	5	3
		Cuddalore " . . .	"	...	...
		Mangalore " . . .	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District . . .	"	...	...
		Malabar " . . .	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah " . . .	. . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District . .	. . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Ermala Port	. . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . .	. . . .	...	...
		Chingleput District . .	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari „ . . .	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . .	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Cochin State	. . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam Port . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Cocanada „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Gopalpore „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	5	3
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N. . .	10	10
		Jessore District . . .	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . .	„	...	...
		Khulna District . . .	„	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District . . .	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	. . . .	3	3
		Howrah District . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District . . .	„	...	...
		Birbhum „ . . .	„	...	...
		Bankura „ . . .	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District . . .	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Chapra Town	„	...	...
		Saran District . . .	„	7	9
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	„	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District . .	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur Town . . .	„	...	...
		Darbhanga District . . .	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Shahabad „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Patna City	„	5	5
		Dinapore	„	...	...
		Patna District	„	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town . . .	„	...	...
		Monghyr District . . .	„	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . .	„	...	...
		Bhagalpur District . . .	„ & B. & N.-W. . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District .	„	...	...
		Darjeeling District . . .	. . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District		...	...
		Gangpur State		...	...
		Manbhum District		...	...
		Purulia		...	...
		Singhbhum District	E I.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	„	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
			TOTAL	25	27
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	B.N.	...	...
		Malda District		...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town		...	...
		Mymensingh District		(a) 9	(a) 6
		Faridpur District	B.N.	...	...
			TOTAL	9	6
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District		...	...
		Saharanpur City		...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„ „	...	...
		Saharanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Bulandshahr „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „	1	1
		Farrukhabad District	„ „	...	...
		Mainpuri „	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „	...	...
		Etah „		...	...
		Hathras City		...	...
		Muttra District		...	...
		Muttra City		...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Budaun District		...	...
		Bijnor Town		...	...
		Bijnor District	O. & R.	...	...
		Moradabad City		...	...
		Moradabad District		...	...
		Pilibhit District		...	...

(a) Including 2 suspicious seizures and 2 deaths reported in June 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	„ & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	6	3
		Cawnpur District . . .	„ „ „ „ .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „ . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („) . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „ . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	„ „ „ & E. I. .	...	...
		Ballia „	„	3	3
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	..	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	„ & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur „ . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	„ „	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur City . . .	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	„	...	...
		Basti District	„	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Lucknow City	„ „ & B. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „ . . .	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „ . . .	„	...	...
		Sitapur „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Kheri „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „ . . .	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „ . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „ . . .	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	„ & O. & R. . .	3	2
			TOTAL .	13	9

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Simla ,,	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala ,,	N W. & E. I.	...	...
		Rohtak ,,	N W.	...	...
		Ludhiana ,,	..	...	...
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	,,	...	1
		Hoshiarpur ,,		2	2
		Ferozepur ,,	N. W.	10	10
		Kangra ,,		...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City		2	2
		Amritsar District	N. W.	3	3
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	46	46
		Lahore City	,,	1	...
		Lahore District	,,	21	19
		Gujranwala District	,,	9	9
		Sialkot ,,	,,	7	7
		Montgomery ,,	,,	...	..
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	,,	1	...
		Gujrat ,,		1	1
		Shahpur ,,	,,	...	..
		Attock ,,	,,	...	.
		Jhelum ,,	,,	...	...
	Multan.	Lyallpur District	,,	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	,,	...	...
		Patiala City ,,	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	..
		Patiala State ,,	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	..
		Kapurthala State		...	...
		Nalagarh ,,		...	...
		Jind ,,		...	...
		Nabha ,,		..	...
			TOTAL	103	100
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town		...	...
		Pegu District		...	...
		Tharrawaddy District		...	...
		Prome ,,		.	...
		Hanthawaddy District		(a) 3	(a) 1
	Irrawaddy.	Bassein		..	...
		Maubin District		...	...
		Henzada ,,		...	...
		Pyapon ,,		...	...
		Myaungmya District		..	...
	Minbu.	Pakokku District		...	...

(a) Figures for week ending 7th July 1906. The figures for Hanthawaddy District and other places in Burma for week ending 14th July 1906 have not been received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	.	...	...
		Moulmein Town	.	...	...
		Amherst District	.	...	...
		Tavoy District	.	...	...
		Thaton "	.	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	.	...	...
		Mandalay Town	.	...	...
		Mandalay District	.	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	.	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	.	...	...
		Sagaing "	.	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	.	...	...
		Yamethin "	.	...	...
		Kyaukse "	.	..	...
		Meiktila "	.	...	...
			TOTAL .	3	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	"	..	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	.	...	...
		Chanda Town	.	...	...
		Chanda District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat "	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	.	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chhappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni "	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	..	...
		Burhanpur Town	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	B., B. & C. I & G I. P.	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town		...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town		...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town		...	...
			Total	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras.	13	13
		Bangalore City	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District	" "	4	2
		Mysore City	" "	...	...
		Mysore District	" "	3	3
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	18	10
		Hassan "	"	2	1
			Total	39	29

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(a)1	(a)1
		Indore State	"	...	...
		Indore Residency		...	...
		Gwalior City		...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City		...	...
		Bhopal State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency		...	...
		Maksudangarh State		...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State		...	...
		Sailana Town		...	...
		Sailana State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Piploda District		...	...
		Bagli State		...	...
		Jhabua "	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station		...	...
		Manpur "		...	...
		Sitamau State		...	...
		Rajgarh "		...	...
		Kurwai "		...	...
		Barwani "		...	...
		Lashkar City		...	...
			TOTAL	1	1

(a) Figures for week ending 7th July 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State		...	...
		Ajmer City		...	...
		Ajmer District		...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District		...	...
		Abu Road		...	...
		Mewar State	R., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	"	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishongarh Town	C. I.	...	...
		Bikanir State	J B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "		...	...
		Kotah "		...	...
		Sirohi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shahpura "		...	...
		Dholpur State		...	...
		Alwar City		...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Beawar		...	...
		Karauli State		...	...
		Banswara Town		...	.
		Banswara State		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District		5	2
		Kathua "	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	5	2
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town		..	...
		Hazara District		...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District		...	...
		Peshawar Town		...	...
		Peshawar District		...	...
			TOTAL	..	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
		Hirok	N. W.	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	450	846

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5443—5449—8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 13th July, 1906.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the proper classification, for fiscal purposes, of imported cotton goods. These goods may be assessed to customs duty either as "apparel" under Article 17 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), or as "piece-goods" or "all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described" under Article 30, or under other less important heads of the Tariff Schedule. The existing orders on the subject are contained in various letters* issued by the Finance and Commerce Department, but the Government of India are now satisfied that these orders do not afford a satisfactory means of determining under which head of the Schedule any particular article should be classed. The orders of 1896 prescribed a basis of distinction between "apparel" and "piece-goods," which appears to be opposed to the usage of the trade; and the instructions conveyed in 1902 formulated a definition of "piece-goods" which was accepted as of general application until the beginning of 1904, when it was explained that the definition should be regarded as applying solely to a particular class of cotton prints. These instructions, which are in some respects indefinite and conflicting, have resulted in considerable diversity of practice in the treatment, for fiscal purposes, of certain classes of cotton fabrics at the various ports; and the Government of India are of opinion that instructions, which will be sufficiently explicit and precise to prevent such divergencies in future, are required both in the interests of the trade and of the Government.

* No. 2580-S.R., dated 15th June 1896.
" 6635-S.R. dated 15th December 1902.
" 881-S.R., dated 18th February 1904.

2. After consultation with the maritime Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial associations, the Government of India have decided that a new system of classification should be adopted in supersession of that described above. The basis of this system will be a comprehensive and authoritative list of "cotton piece-goods," the commercial acceptation of that term having been taken as the determining factor in its preparation. The list appended includes, so far as the Government of India have been able to ascertain, all articles manufactured from cotton which are recognised as "piece-goods" by the usage of the trade at the various ports, and these will hereafter be excluded from the category of "apparel", irrespectively of the manner in which they are made up or of the purposes for which they are intended to be employed.

3. It is, however, recognised that, owing to frequent changes in manufacture and to the constant introduction of new styles and descriptions of piece-goods, the list in question cannot continue to be complete for any length of time, and the Government of India have therefore directed the Director General of Commercial Intelligence to revise it at the end of each year simultaneously with the revision of the tariff valuations in Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act. Doubtful cases arising between revisions will be disposed of by the Customs authorities in accordance with the list actually in force, but such cases

should be submitted to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for consideration at the following revision. The Chambers of Commerce, the Trades' Associations, and the Bombay Millowners' Association will be consulted on each occasion in order that agreement with commercial usage prevailing at the time may be preserved. The first revision will be undertaken at the end of the present year, and the opportunity will then be taken to remove any discrepancies or anomalies that may have crept into the list as now published.

4. All "piece-goods" enumerated in the appended list will in future be assessed to duty under Article 30 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act; and a Customs officer dealing with any imported article made of cotton—not being hosiery—which is not specifically included in that list will have to consider whether it should be treated as "apparel" under Article 17, or as "other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described" under Article 30 of the Schedule. In determining whether an article is in fact an article of apparel, the following definition of that term may usefully be referred to:—

> "Articles of clothing for personal use or wear, which have been so cut, shaped, sewn, or otherwise treated as to be ready for use or wear without further manipulation, or without further manipulation save of an unimportant character."

5. All articles of cotton, which are neither "piece-goods" nor "apparel" as defined in the foregoing paragraphs, and which are not specifically included in any other head of the Tariff Schedules, will in general be assessed to import duty under Article 30 as "other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described."

6. The list of "cotton piece-goods" referred to above is, it may be added, intended to assist Customs officers in the practical administration of the Tariff Act only; and inclusion in that list does not necessarily import the requirement of stamping of length under section 10 (2) (*f*) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), unless the article is also included in the list of piece-goods published with Government of India Notification, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891. The orders issued in Finance and Commerce Department letter, No. 3921-S. R., dated the 15th September 1896, in regard to the levy of customs duty on cotton goods embroidered with silk or wool will also remain in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and its annexure be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (1) / Madras, Revenue Department (2) / Bengal, Financial Department (3) / Burma, Revenue Department (4) / Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and commercial association, in continuation of the letter from that Government, No. 2977, dated the 24th March 1906 (1) / 46, dated the 12th January 1906 (2) / 3 T.S.R., dated 21st April 1906 (3) / 470—2 C.-2, dated the 12th March 1906 (4).

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for information and guidance, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 5274-Customs, dated the 23rd September 1905.

Ordered also that the Resolution, and its annexure, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

1. American cloth.
2. Art muslins.
3. Basket cloth.
4. Batistes.
5. Blankets (cotton).
6. Blinds and Hollands.
7. Book-binding cloth.
8. Brilliants.
9. Brocades (cotton).
10. Broche.
11. Buckram.
12. Calicoes.
13. Cambrics.
14. Cambridge shirtings.
15. Cantoons.
16. Canvas.
17. Canvas, French elastic.
18. Cashmeres (cotton).
19. Cellular cloth.
20. Checks, spots and stripes.
21. Chiffons (cotton).
22. Chinese dyed cloths.
23. Chintz.
24. Chintzes, glazed.
25. Choonris.
26. Chádars.
27. Coatings (cotton).
28. Corded cloth.
29. Corduroy.
30. Cotton Flakes.
31. Cotton Rugs.
32. Counterpanes.
33. Crapes (cotton).
34. Crepons.
35. Cretonnes.
36. Crimps.
37. Damask, cotton table.
38. Dawanies.
39. Delanties.
40. Delametti.
41. Denims.
42. Dhotis.
43. Diagonals (cotton).
44. Diapers (cotton).
45. Dimitties.
46. Domestics.
47. Doosatie.
48. Dupettas.
49. Dorias.
50. Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
51. Drills, plain, striped, or checked.
52. Duck.
53. Dungari.
54. Dusters (when joined by the warp).
55. Embroidered allovers.
56. Embroidered flounces.
57. Fancies.
58. Fents.
59. Flannel.
60. Flannelette.
61. Galateas.
62. Gambroons.
63. Gauze (cotton).
64. Ghagras.
65. Ginghams.
66. Glass cloths (when joined by the warp).
67. Grenadines (cotton).
68. Gumchas.
69. Hair-cords.
70. Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
71. Harvards.
72. Hollands.
73. Italians (cotton).
74. Jaconets.
75. Jeans.
76. Khaki Regattas.
77. Lace curtain cloth.
78. Lace stripes.
79. Lappets.
80. Lastings.
81. Lawns.
82. Lenos.
83. Linenette.
84. Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
85. Longcloths.
86. Lungis.
87. Lustres.
88. Madapollams.
89. Madras cloth.
90. Marcella.
91. Matte shirtings.
92. Matting.
93. Mattress cloth.
94. Meltons.
95. Mercerised cloth.
96. Merinos.
97. Merins.
98. Mexicans.
99. Moir Cambric lining.
100. Moleskins.
101. Molleton cloth.
102. Morias.
103. Moreens (cotton).
104. Mulls, all kinds.
105. Muslins, all kinds.
106. Nainsooks.
107. Net, Brussels.
108. Net, curtain.
109. Net, mosquito.
110. Nun's veiling (cotton).
111. Oatmeal cloth.
112. Oxford shirtings.
113. Pillow, cotton slips for
114. Piques.
115. Plushette.
116. Pompadour.
117. Pongees (cotton).
118. Prayer mats.
119. Printed crépelle.
120. Prints.
121. Printers.
122. Printers, dyed.
123. Putsoes.
124. Quiltings (cotton).
125. Radium cloth.
126. Regattas.
127. Rep cloth (cotton).
128. Sail cloth.
129. Saris.
130. Sarongs.
131. Sateens, plain or printed.
132. Satinette.
133. Satin stripes (cotton).

List of Cotton Piece-goods—(concld.)

134. Scarves.

135. Serges (cotton).

136. Shawls (cotton).

137. Shirting, Bolton.

138. Shirting, plain or twilled.

139. Shirtings, bleached or unbleached, and dyed.

140. Shirtings, printed cambric.

141. Silecia.

142. Silket stripes.

143. Silkette.

144. Spanish stripes (cotton).

145. Sussi cloth.

146. Suitings (cotton).

147. Swansdown calico.

148. Tambours.

149. Tameins (unfinished).

150. Tanjibs.

151. Tapestries (cotton).

152. Tarlatans.

153. T. cloths.

154. Ticks, mattress.

155. Ticks, blind.

156. Towels (in woven pieces).

157. Trouserings (cotton).

158. Turbans (cotton).

159. Turkey Red cloth.

160. Turkey twills.

161. Tussor cloth (cotton).

162. Tussores, mercerised.

163. Tweeds.

164. Twills.

165. Umbrella cloth (cotton).

166. Undershirts (cotton).

167. Unions (½ cotton ½ wool).

168. Valencias.

169. Velvets (cotton).

170. Velveteen.

171. Venetian cloth.

172. Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).

173. Voiles (cotton).

174. Wadding.

175. Zephyrs.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1904-05.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1905.	Mean mileage worked. 1906.	Total earnings for the first 8 days of July 1905.	Total earnings for the first 7 days of July 1906.	Earnings per mile open for 8 days of July 1905.	Earnings per mile open for 7 days of July 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 8th July 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 7th July 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 8th July 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 7th July 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J.G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	199	1,976	1,996	6,39,145	4,13,000	323	207	6,39,145	4,13,000	...	2,26,145	75,78,365	74,68,000	...	1,10,365
5' 6" gauge.																
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	311	21	21	6,558	7,300	312	348	6,558	7,300	742	...	99,321	99,300	...	21
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	702	504	504	3,65,752	3,30,000	726	655	3,65,752	3,30,000	...	35 752	59,40,8 1	59,74,000	33,109	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	376	1,141	1,271	3,07,919	3,04,000	270	239	3,07,919	3 04,000	...	3,919	41,52 210	48,35,000	6,82,790	...
East Indian	673	749	1,998	(a) 2,109	16,02,146	14,40,000	802	683	16,02,146	14,40 000	...	1,62,146	2 03,90,141	2,12,89,000	8,98,859	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	615	1,569	1,569	7,07,067	6 37,000	451	406	7,07,067	6,37,000	...	70,067	1,50,57,159	1,33,10,000	...	17,47,159
„ Agra-Delhi chord	176	50	120	127	18,429	25,600	154	202	18,429	25,600	7,171	...	2 16,430	4,28,000	2,11,570	...
„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	192	914	914	1 43,022	1,71,000	156	187	1,43,022	1,71,000	27,978	...	22,27,714	29,79,000	7,51,286	...
Madras	314	307	845	845	3,19,133	2,97,000	378	351	3,19 133	2 97,000	...	22,133	37,39,240	41,97,000	4 57,760	...
„ North-East line	241	218	494	495	1,54 160	1 11,000	312	224	1,54,160	1,11,000	...	43,160	29 57,305	17,24,000	...	12,33,305
„ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	160	60	60	6 608	4,800	110	80	6,608	4 800	...	1,808	1,05,839	81,800	...	24,039
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	370	3,312	3,499	14 27,756	16,27,000	431	465	14 27,756	16,27 000	1 99,244	...	1,71,61,578	1,86,79,000	15,17,422	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Bulhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	243	1,240	1,288	3,61,422	2,75 000	291	214	3 61 422	2,75,000	...	85,422	45,16,312	43,76,000	...	1,40,312
„ Hardwar-Dehra	189	162	32	32	8,231	5,000	257	156	8,231	5,000	...	3 231	92,700	95,700	3,000	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	96	79	740	(b) 771	66,573	73 700	90	96	66,573	73,700	7,127	...	7,67,556	10,03,000	2 35 444	...
Burma	200	214	1,340	1,340	2,91,097	2,13,000	217	159	2,91,097	2,13,000	...	78,097	43,36,935	41,60 000	...	1,76 935
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	101	124	124	15,533	19,600	125	158	15,533	19 600	4,067	...	1,79,585	2,47,000	67,415	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	138	200	200	30,429	23 200	152	116	30,429	23,200	...	7 229	4 31 932	4,68,000	36 068	...
Nilgiri	339	330	17	17	7 992	6,100	470	359	7,992	6,100	...	1,892	1 07 235	1,11,000	3,765	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41	36	17	17	737	600	43	35	737	600	...	137	8,002	12,200	3,298	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	273	1,917	1,909	5 48 776	4,88,000	286	256	5,48,776	4,88,000	...	60,776	76,23,885	80,63,000	4,39,115	...
South Indian	220	217	1,124	1,124	2,93 649	2,90,000	261	258	2,93,649	2,90,000	...	3,649	37,35,438	38,82,000	1,46,562	...
„ Tanjore District Board	115	106	99	99	16,086	14,700	162	149	16 085	14,700	...	1,386	1,77,405	1,84,000	6,595	...
„ Travancore Branch	91	83	108	108	10,484	10,900	97	101	10,484	10,900	416	...	1,32,259	1,35,000	2,741	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	135	1,165	1,165	1,79,176	1,72,000	154	148	1,79,176	1,72,000	...	7,176	26,39,017	28,07,000	1,67,983	...
„ Bellary-Rayadrug	20	...	33	33	579	700	18	21	579	700	121	...	579	9,800	9,221	...
„ Hospet-Kottur	19	...	43	43	824	800	19	19	824	800	...	24	8,809	13,500	4,691	...
„ Mysore section	119	103	296	295	41,360	33,600	140	113	41,360	33,600	...	7,760	5,07 743	5,34,000	26,257	...
Tirhoot State	196	224	565	614	1,22,742	1,02,000	217	166	1,22,742	1,02,000	...	20,742	18,25,457	19,26,000	1 00,543	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	208	59	59	19,670	7,500	333	127	19,670	7,500	...	12,170	2,27,718	2,36,000	8,282	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (c)	...	...	...	19	...	800	...	42	...	800	800	...	...	10,300	10,300	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (d)	33	...	...	26	...	900	...	35	...	900	900	...	...	14,900	14 900	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	49	30	30	1,631	2 000	54	67	1,631	2,000	369	...	19,610	26,000	6,390	...
Total	313	331	22,103	22,724	77,14,686	71,07,800	349	313	77,14,686	71,07,800	...	6,06,886	10,69,65,270	10,93,78,500	24,13,230	...
All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bhopal-Ujjain	94	84	114	114	10,735	10,700	94	94	10,735	10,700	...	35	1,91,783	2,05,000	13,217	[illegible]
[illegible]	39	53	148	148	9,253	9,900	63	67	9,253	9 900	647	[illegible]	[illegible]156	1,82,000	74,844	[illegible]
[illegible]	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300	75	[illegible]	1,200	1,300	94	...	15,892	17,800	1,908	[illegible]
Kolar Gold-fields	362	439	10	10	4,321	4,200	432	420	4,321	4,200	...	121	53,896	59,900	6,004	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	86	79	79	11 811	8,800	150	111	11,811	8,800	...	3 011	1,09,229	1,34,000	24,771	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	78	34	34	3,409	2,100	100	62	3 409	2,100	...	1,309	61,651	51,000	...	10,651
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	248	334	334	76,031	75,100	228	225	76,031	75,100	...	931	12,20,729	12,08,000	...	12,729
Petlad-Cambay	83	101	32	33	3,121	3,300	97	100	3,121	3,300	179	...	59,419	61,600	2,181	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	190	107	107	26,028	20 900	243	195	26,028	20,900	...	5,128	3,44,920	2,90,000	...	54,920
Southern Punjab	165	133	425	425	83,161	66,400	196	156	83 161	66 400	...	16,761	8,84,695	8,96,000	11,305	...
„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	...	77	155	597	11,200	8	72	597	11,200	10,603	...	1,107	1,36,000	1,34,893	...
Tapti Valley	113	89	155	155	11,202	7,700	72	50	11,202	7,700	...	3.502	3,04,359	2,80,000	...	24,359
Tarkessur	253	285	22	22	6,195	9,500	282	432	6,195	9,500	3 3'5	...	1,01,219	1,02,000	781	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	58	34	34	2,147	2 400	63	71	2,147	2,400	253	...	32,279	32,100	...	179
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	67	55	55	3,371	3,900	61	71	3,371	3,900	529	...	60,423	72,400	11,977	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	146	902	937	1,32 545	1 16,000	147	124	132 545	1,16,000	...	16,545	18,33,432	21,72,000	3,38,568	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	189	36	36	8,301	6,100	231	169	8 301	6 100	...	2,201	77,789	85,100	7,311	...
„ extensions	93	79	117	117	8 922	8 300	76	71	8,922	8 300	...	622	1,11,098	1,46,000	34,902	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	108	334	334	31,647	24,000	95	72	31,647	24,000	...	7,647	5,59,632	6,17,000	57,368	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	35	38	38	1,469	2,200	39	58	1,469	2,200	731	...	23,970	34,000	10,030	...
Dhrangadra	47	44	21	21	748	900	36	43	748	900	152	...	13,759	25,000	11,241	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	234	78	78	20,110	18,200	258	233	20,110	18,200	...	1,910	2,50,494	2,71,000	20,506	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	72	134	134	7,627	7,700	57	57	7 627	7,700	73	...	1,53,870	1,70,000	16,130	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	122	392	392	41,591	45,000	106	115	41 591	45,000	3,409	...	10,52,563	9,77,000	...	75,563
Jaipur (e)	53	...	...	32	...	2 2.0	...	69	...	2,200	2,200	...	...	22,200	22,200	...
Jamnagar	51	51	54	54	2,382	2,100	44	39	2 382	2,100	...	282	41,719	43,800	2,081	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	83	46	46	3 686	3,100	80	67	3,686	3,100	...	586	50,393	57,800	7,407	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	69	709	709	61,344	70,700	87	100	61,344	70 700	9,356	...	6,85,824	9,95,000	3,09,176	...
Kolhapur	103	99	29	29	3,894	3,200	134	110	3,894	3,200	...	694	53,155	43,400	...	9,755
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	76	90	90	6,197	5,200	69	58	6,197	5,200	...	997	88,591	97,200	8,609	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	75	51	51	3,262	3,200	64	63	3,262	3,200	...	62	46,636	51,800	5,164	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	145	66	66	12,977	14,000	197	212	12,977	14,000	1,023	...	1,83,967	2,04,000	20,033	...
„ Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	2,900	...	45	...	2,900	2,900	...	...	94,900	94,900	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	116	65	65	7,521	6,900	116	106	7,521	6 900	...	621	1,12,518	1,13,000	482	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	41	67	67	5,249	4,300	78	64	5,249	4,300	...	949	64,337	79,800	15,463	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	124	67	67	7,489	8,800	112	131	7,489	8,800	1,311	...	1,19,890	1 38,000	18,110	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	143	151	22	48	2,917	4,700	133	98	2 917	4,700	1,783	...	77,863	48,000	..	29,863
Cooch Behar	73	80	34	34	2,174	2,300	64	68	2,174	2,300	126	...	35,539	39,100	3,561	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	72	94	94	6,596	4,500	70	48	6,596	4,500	...	2,096	1,30,991	1,29,000	...	1,991
Rajpipla	25	29	37	37	755	1,200	20	32	755	1,200	445	...	20,359	19,000	...	1,359
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	394	51	51	18,723	18,000	367	353	18,723	18,000	...	723	2,92,504	3,17,000	24,496	...
Total	124	124	5,338	5,574	6,94,892	6,59,500	130	118	6,94 892	6 59,500	...	35,392	1,01,89 468	1,12,83,900	10,94,432	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	289	27,441	28,298	84,09,578	77,67,300	306	274	84,09,578	77,67,300	...	6,42,278	11,71,54,738	12,06,62,400	35,07,662	...

(a) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(b) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from 1st January 1906.
(c) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(d) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 19th July, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2803 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th July 1906 :—

No. 345 of 1906.—Charles Blades Coverdale Storey, mining engineer, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in connection with disintegrating washing and screening machines*

No. 346 of 1906 —William Henry Lock, a Director of the Printing Machinery Company, Limited, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for casting curved stereotypes.*

No. 347 of 1906.—Harry Howlett Young, Colonel, Indian Army, of 10 Inglis road, Colchester, in the county of Essex, England, and Arthur Bergtheil, Edward Bergtheil and Henry Wilson Young, electrical engineers, trading as Bergtheil and Young, of 12 Camomile street, in the city of London, England. *Improved apparatus for the conversion of rotary motion into oscillatory motion.*

No. 348 of 1906.—International Specialties Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at 12 Gold street, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in bottle stoppers.*

No. 349 of 1906.—James Edward Lea, engineer, of 42 Whitworth street, Manchester, England. *Improvements in apparatus for measuring and recording the quantity of a stream of liquid flowing over a weir or through an orifice.*

No. 350 of 1906.—Fred Burks, engineer, of Newton street, Manchester, England. *Improvements in dumb-bells and the like.*

No. 351 of 1906.—William Ramsay Marshall, inspecting engineer, of Birchdene, Frederick street, Werneth, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, and Thomas Hargreaves, cotton spinners, formerly of the firm of Hobson and Hargreaves of Grotton Lees, Oldham aforesaid, but now of 20 Blandford street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the said county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in smoke-consuming apparatus for the furnaces of steam-generators.*

No. 352 of 1906.—Isaac Emerson Palmer, manufacturer, of No. 326 Washington street, in Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and state of Connecticut, United States of America *Creels.*

No. 353 of 1906.—Isaac Emerson Palmer, manufacturer, of No. 326 Washington street, in Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Thread guides.*

No. 354 of 1906.—Maude Nicholas, gentlewoman, of 49 Denbigh street, South Belgravia, London, England. *Improved construction of apparatus for cleaning, dyeing, or otherwise treating wool, textile fabrics, and other like material.*

No. 355 of 1906.—Arthur W. Dowe, publisher, 27 Gardner's lane, Calcutta. *Locking railway goods-wagons known as the "Automatic Wagon-Lock system" for the protection of goods from thieves.*

No. 356 of 1906.—Wenceslaus Nikolsky, Colonel, of the Ochta Gunpowder Factory, St. Petersburg, Russia. *Process and apparatus for distilling off and recovering the solvent used in the manufacture of explosives.*

No. 357 of 1906.—Spencer Otis, manufacturer, of 1707 Railway Exchange Building, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in dump cars.*

No. 358 of 1906.—Otto William Meissner, engineer, of New Imperial Bank Chambers, in the city of Montreal, province of Quebec, dominion of Canada. *Improvements in railway ballast plows.*

No. 359 of 1906.—Harry Stillson Hart, John Oscar Neikirk and Fred Charles Cameron, engineers, of 523 Railway Exchange Building, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in railway ballast cars.*

No. 360 of 1906.—Harry Stillson Hart, engineer, of 523 Railway Exchange Building, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America, Otto William Meissner, engineer, of New Imperial Bank Chambers, in the city of Montreal, province of Quebec, dominion of Canada, and John Oscar Neikirk, engineer, also of 523 Railway Exchange Building, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in railway cars.*

No. 361 of 1906.—William Oliphant, inventor, of No. 122 Wellington street west, in the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada. *Certain new and useful improvements in gas machines.*

No. 362 of 1906.—William Oliphant, inventor, of No 122 Wellington street west, in the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in surface carburettors.*

No. 363 of 1906.—C. M Roy, civil engineer, now residing in Lucknow. *Improved brick burning in a trench or overground kiln.*

No. 364 of 1906.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, late Professor of Chemistry, residing at Buthnaha, in the district of Tirhoot. *New or improved manufacture of substances suitable for use in the manufacture of indigo and for other purposes.*

No. 365 of 1906.—Frederick Shirtliff, engineer, of Messrs Burn & Co., Howrah. *Improvements in fasteners for doors, lids, or covers.*

No. 366 of 1906.—A. Subramania Servai, cultivator, of Athikadu, Thekkur, Tirupattur Taluq, Sivagangah zemin, Madura district, Madras Presidency. *A water lift.*

No. 367 of 1906.—Alfred Edgar Fisher and Daniel Arthur Arnold, gentlemen, residing at Shahabad, Deccan. *A new bath brick.*

No. 2804 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 483 of 1905.—Sadasukh Shriram, merchant, residing at Sholapur. *Improvements in warping machines.* (Specification filed 7 July 1906)

No. 506 of 1905.—Haribhoy Dhanji Mistri, merchant, residing at Lusala, Kathiwar, Bombay Presidency. *Improvements in cotton gins.* (Specification filed 7 July 1906.)

No. 545 of 1905.—Balkrishna Chintaman Chhatre, merchant, residing at Girgaum Back road, Bombay *Improvements in fibre extracting machines.* (Specification filed 7 July 1905)

No. 546 of 1905.—Abdeali Haji Sultanaly, merchant, and Dinshaw Eduljee Dotivalla, mechanical engineer, both residing at Amrawati, Berar. *Improvements in cotton gins.* (Specification filed 7 July 1906.)

No. 153 of 1906.—Horace Bransby Bryant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, South India. *Bryant's camp oven.* (Specification filed 20 June 1906.)

No. 167 of 1906.—Thomas Gibson Rice, general manager, Bengal Silk Company, of Surda, Rajshahi, Lower Bengal, British India. *An improved apparatus for fumigating or destroying vermin and the like.* (Specification filed 7 July 1906.)

No. 172 of 1906.—William Henry Nosworthy, engineer, of 1 Herbert Terrace, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, in England, and Samuel James Prescott, pawnbroker and jeweller, of 45 Church street, Camberwell, London, in England. *Improvements in bottles and like vessels and stoppers therefor.* (Specification filed 28 May 1906.)

No. 198 of 1906.—William George Mein, engineer, of 168 Upton lane, Forest Gate, London, England, and Ernest Gaminara, builder, of 17 Cranmer road, Forest Gate, London, England. *Improvement in or relating to castors for furniture, trucks, trolleys and the like.* (Specification filed 28 May 1906.)

No. 267 of 1906.—Thomas Warsop, engineer, of Launder street, of the city of Nottingham, in the county of Nottingham, England *Improvements in or relating to rock drills or other percussion tools.* (Specification filed 12 July 1906.)

No 2805 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 386 of 1895 —Jules Lemichel. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for raising liquids.* (From 13 July 1906 to 13 July 1907.)

No. 168 of 1896 —Economical Refrigerating Company. *Improvement in refrigerating apparatus* (From 15 August 1906 to 15 August 1907.)

No. 357 of 1896.—Andrew Campbell and James Urie *Apparatus for filling oil tins* (From 20 July 1906 to 20 July 1907.)

No. 22 of 1899.—Sidney Prescott Wood. *Improvements in or relating to lamp signals suitable for use on railways and tramways* (From 18 September 1906 to 18 September 1907.)

No. 62 of 1900 —Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited. *Improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons and other vehicles* (From 31 July 1906 to 31 July 1907.)

No. 108 of 1900 Sidney George Brown *Improvements in electric telegraph apparatus* (From 11 October 1906 to 11 October 1907.)

No. 28 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Mechanism for effecting the distribution of type* (From 26 August 1906 to 26 August 1907.)

No. 22 of 1902.—Adolf Gentzsch. *Improved manufacture of a substitute for gutta-percha* (From 12 August 1906 to 12 August 1907)

No. 44 of 1902.—William Albert McAdams. *Improvement in solder* (From 27 August 1906 to 27 August 1907.)

No. 92 of 1902.—Frank Townsend Mumford *Improvements in the electrolytical treatment of ores and slimes for the recovery of precious metals therefrom and apparatus therefor.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907)

No. 187 of 1902.—Arthur Blanchard. *Improvements in or relating to liquid hydrocarbon vapour burners.* (From 29 July 1906 to 29 July 1907.)

No. 226 of 1902.—Sidney George Brown. *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy.* (From 4 October 1906 to 4 October 1907.)

No. 2806 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 319 of 1901.—The New Century Finance Company, Limited *Improvements in spinning cotton and other fibres and apparatus for that purpose.* (Specification filed 10 April 1902)

No. 425 of 1901.—Herbert Edgar Musgrave and George Alfred Barnes. *Improvements in or relating to the means for cutting cloth, leather, and other analogous materials or substances and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 12 April 1902)

No. 486 of 1901.—Dr. Albert Calmette. *A process for oxidising indigo extracted from indigo bearing plants.* (Specification filed 10 April 1902.)

No. 6 of 1902.—Samuel Henry Johnson. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.* (Specification filed 10 April 1902.)

No. 74 of 1902.—John Wesley Hyatt. *A machine for the production of fabric consisting of parallel threads of material, particularly suitable for use as lamp wick* (Specification filed 7 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications

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Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified : or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th July 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,37,53,750	17,77,11,865	20,14,65,615	6,45,86,203	*1,44,65,400	1,62,83,453	6,75,00,000	...	...	83,10,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	29,11,45,002	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,24 30,485	2,24,30,485	1,49,02,996	17,97,570	..	...		...	...	...	.	1,67,00,566	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	2,97,90,470	2,97,90,470	1,14,44,421	79,26,225	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,70,646	
Bombay	2,84,28,460	10,53,96,250	13,38,24,710	6,15,83,879	1,02,42,024	71,81,888	...	...	...	53,85,000	..	..	8,43,92,791	
Karachi	...	1,11,76,805	1,11,76,805	31,34,172	2,04,638	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	33,38,810	
Madras	7,72,835	4,63,78,015	4,71,50,850	1,04,22,490	11,27,640	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,15,50,130	
Calicut	...	15,25,100	15,25,100	10,92,540	15,450		.	..	..	...	.	...	11,07,990	
Rangoon	...	2,25,01,020	2,25,01,020	4,03,66,230	10,61,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,14,27,960	
	5,29,55,045	41,69,10,010	46,98,65,055	20,75,32,931	3,68,40,677	2,34,65,341	6,75,00,000	...	...	1,36,95,000	9,99,93,946	2,00,00,000	46,90,33,895	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			9,31,160	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									1,00,000	
Total Circulation R			46,89,33,895	Total Reserve R									46,89,33,895	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th July 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 45 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th July 1906 to 208½ lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 30th June 1906	85,27,900	1,55,37,300	,50,99,000	2,19,32,030	1,19,44,300	14,06,230	..	15,59 18,800	6,933	5,000	..	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,45 39,933
Add— Amount of transferred to in London			.	.	..			..					.			..	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.	...	.	...				...			.					..	...	.	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 7th July 1906	..		1 25,000	.	.			1,25,0 0								.	.	..	1,25,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1906	500	21,000	12,500	1,000	500	500		38,500	..									...	39,000
	85,28,400	1,55,61,300	10,52,36,500	2,19,33,000	1,19,44,800	14,06 700		15,60,82,300	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,47,08,933
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	.	81,900	5,26,300	1,60,200	1,16,100	13,000	...	8,97 500	..		..	...		.	.		..	..	8,97,500
Balance on 15th July 1906	85,28,400	1,54,79,400	10 47,10,200	2,17,72,800	1,18,28,700	13,93,700		15,51,84,800	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,33,06,433

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1906 enfaced from India 11,484 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,191 lakhs.
„ 16th May 1906 „ 31st „ „ ditto 6 „ ditto 6 „
„ 1st June „ „ 15th June „ ditto 11 „ ditto 7 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 6 „ ditto 7 „
„ 1st July „ „ 15th July „ ditto 2 „ ditto 9 „

11,509 lakhs — 11,220 lakhs.
11,220 „

Balance against India 289 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th July 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th July 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,12,14,720 a. 1 p. 0; Public Deposits at Branches 71,51,316 5 10	1,83,66,036	6	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,62,73,152	5	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,67,615	11	4
Sundries	16,23,000	1	2
RUPEES	19,17,29,804	8	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,72,97,723	0	0
Other authorized Investments	48,15,748	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,38,61,420	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,67,66,275	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,78,26,055	7	11
Balances with other Banks	17,09,204	13	8
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	18,29,416	15	10
Stamps	11,481	2	9
Sundries	11,79,525	15	9
	11,52,96,851	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *4,88,15,466 a. 14 p. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,76,17,485 13 6	7,64,32,952	12	1
RUPEES	19,17,29,804	8	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,59,165 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,21,127 8 0

R4,80,292 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th July 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 48·61.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1906.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Thursday, the 9th proximo, at 10-15 A.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1906.

II. To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. J. M. G. Prophit and Mr. H. C. Begg, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JULY 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins	Total	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States	Total.	New coins ready for delivery	Government bullion.	Currency bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	30	...	.	30	21	..	21	...	18	140*	5	163‡	...	...	...
Bombay	48	1	.	49	27	...	27	2	158§	96†	1	257	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 150 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and inclusive of 17 of perfect rupees ready for delivery.
† Do of 26 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
‡ Includes 68 in the Gold Standard Reserve.
§ Do. 140 do do

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 19th July 1906.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical appreutices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1906.

Serial No.	Author and title number of pages publisher and place of publication date of publication. date, size and price.	Printer	Number of copies.	Registration number	Proprietor of copyright.
	Hindi book—Medicine.				
1	Sharma (Sukhdeo). बल प्राप्ति "Bal prapti." Translation and comments on a verse from the Yajura Veda. Pages 7-36. Published by printer at Ajmer. Arya Sambat 1972, 949,007 (April 3, 1906) 8vo. Illustrated First edition. Price annas two and pies six.	Vedic Press	1,000	...	*Nil.*
	Hindi book—Literature.				
2	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) सस्कृत वाक्य प्रबोध "Sanskrit Vakya Prabodh." "Short lessons for Sanskrit beginners." Pages 3-48. Published by the printer at Ajmer: Sambat 1963, 1st June 1906, 8vo. Not illustrated. Seventh edition. Price two annas.	Ditto	2,000		*Nil.*
	Hindi book—Religion				
3	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) शिक्षा पत्री ध्वान्त निवारणम "Shiksha Patri Dhwant niwaranam." "Criticism on the teachings of Swami Narain." Pages 1-36. Published by the printer at Ajmer: Sambat 1963, 21st June 1906. 12mo. Not illustrated. Second edition. Price anna one and pies six.	Ditto	1,000	...	*Nil.*

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th July 1906.

No. 22.—1st class Assistant Surgeon James Adolphus Fanshaw Harvey, I.S.M.D., assistant to Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted 6 weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st June 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1906.

No. 19.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 14th July 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Satyamangalam-Coimbatore.	Madras	8th July	Opened.
Soro (Balasore)	Bengal	10th „	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Chund	North-Western Railway	14th June	Opened.
Dauram Madhepura	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st July	Do.
Hundewali	North-Western Railway	14th May	Do.
Jhang	Ditto	14th June	Do.
Mangowana	Ditto	14th May	Do.
Mudduki	Ditto	14th June	Do.
Ottur Siding	Bengal and North-Western Railway	28th „	Do.
Rustam Sargana	North-Western Railway	14th „	Do
Sandrana	Ditto	14th May	Do.
Shaheb Ghatta	Assam-Bengal Railway	5th July	Closed.
Shah Jewana	North-Western Railway	14th June	Opened.
Thatta Mahla	Ditto	14th „	Do.
Waryam	Ditto	14th „	Do.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

The 13th July 1906.

No. 62—Mr. C Landon, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations in combination with furlough for 4 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*), with effect from the forenoon of the 14th of May 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1906.

No. 165.—Mr. F. W. Marten, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted an extension of four months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of that granted in Notification No. 155, dated 2nd May 1906.

The 16th July 1906.

No. 166.—Mr. H. A. Charrier, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave from the 30th May to 10th June 1906, both dates inclusive, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 12th July 1906.

No. 5.—Mr. M J. Sheehan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, attached to No 19 Party (Madras Forests), is granted privilege leave for 6 weeks under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th June 1906.

P. J. GORDON, Major, I. A.,
Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th July 1906.

No. 2240-*D*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No 3477 I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by Section I of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872), Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to the Reverend R. A King of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, to solemnize marriages, and to issue certificates of marriages between native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th July 1906.

No. 55.—The list of text books approved by the Resident in Mysore for use in aided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is the same as that for the Madras Presidency published in the Supplement to the Fort St. George, Gazette dated the 16th December 1905.

Heads and Managers of Schools are informed that where more books than one are approved of for any department, they are at liberty to select any of the books so approved.

No books not authorised by the Resident shall be used in any aided school.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 14th July 1906.

No. 18.—Captain C. F. Anderson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for 14 days in extension to that sanctioned in Manager's Notification No. 9, dated 9th March 1906.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 7th June 1906.

No. 73.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent of the Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, with effect from the 5th July 1906.

(231 P. of 1906).

No. 74.—Mr. C. A. M. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, or until further orders.

(231 P. of 1906).

The 17th July 1906.

No. 116.—Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Lucknow Circle in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one day in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 330, dated 30th March 1906.

(120 P. of 1906).

R. A. GAMBLE,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 15th day of July 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—8805, Private William Knox.
Age—21 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, red; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—16th March 1904.
Place of Enlistment—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parish and County in which born—South Shields, Durham.
Date of Desertion or absence—9th July 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Bangalore.
Marks—Scar back of left forearm.
On furlough.
Under 3 years' service.

G. C. MANSEL, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Commanding 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

No. 3462-*L.R.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 24th February 1906 while digging in a cattle shed belonging to the Jamat and situated on Nishanpada Cross Lane, one Mahomed Jetha, Manager of the Khoja Jamat, unearthed two guns; all persons claiming the said guns are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his office in the Town Custom House on Monday, the 14th January 1907 at 1 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———

Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 13th July 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th July 1906.

No. 1304-*S*-*Ap*.—Mr. T. W. Dawes is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence of Mr. J. W. K McCrea on deputation to act as 2nd Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India or until further orders.

The 17th July 1906.

No. 1345-S.-Ap.—Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press Aligarh, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 4th August 1906, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. C. Byrne, postmaster, Lahore, is appointed to act as Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Sparling or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 11th July 1906.

No. 408-N.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 156-N., dated the 12th June 1906, Captain B. C. Waterfield, I A, resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, on the forenoon of the 4th July 1906, relieving Mr. J. L. Maffey, I. C. S.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 11th July 1906.

No. 420-N.—In supersession of this Administration Notification No. 35, dated 18th February 1906, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the villages of Mian Khan, Sanghao and Pipal, in the Katlang Police Station of the Peshawar District, shall be charged for a period of one year, with effect from the 1st April 1906, with the cost of maintaining additional police as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of grade	Monthly pay.	Annual cost.
			R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.
1	Head Constable	Second	17 8 0	17 8 0	210 0 0
1	Do.	Third	15 0 0	15 0 0	180 0 0
9	Foot Constables	...	8 0 0	72 0 0	864 0 0

		R a. p.
	Salary	1,254 0 0
Contingent allowances	Clothing	110 0 0
	Equipment	22 0 0
	Reward	11 0 0
	Hand-cuffs	11 0 0
	Contingencies	125 6 4
	Pensionary charges	104 8 0
	TOTAL	1,637 14 4

The Notification No. 35, dated 18th February 1905, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 31st March 1906.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,
Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 13th of July 1906.

No. 448-N.—Captain J. C. Simpson, I.A., Wing Commander, Southern Waziristan Militia, who was granted 90 days' privilege leave in Notification No. 104, dated 28th May 1906, was permitted to return to duty, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th June 1906.

By order, etc.,

W. E. VENOUR, Major,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 14th July 1906.

No. 462-N.—On relinquishing charge of the duties of Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, Mr J. L. Maffey, I.C.S., resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, Kohat District, on the afternoon of the 4th July 1906, relieving Captain R. A. Lyall, I.A.

No. 464-N.—On relinquishing charge of the duties of Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, Captain R. A. Lyall, I A., resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, on the afternoon of the 5th July 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 16th July 1906.

No. 476-N.—Lieutenant A. G. Shea, I.A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, officiated as Adjutant and Quartermaster of that Corps from the afternoon of the 23rd to the afternoon of the 29th June 1906, *vice* Lieutenant C. A. Milward, I.A., reverted to military duty.

By order, etc.,

W. E. VENOUR, Major,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 16th July 1906.

No. 485-N.—Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1906.

No. 486-N.—Lieutenant W. C. Gray, I M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kohat District on the afternoon of the 30th June 1906, relieving Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 13th July 1906.

No. 113.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 107, dated the 15th June 1906, Mr. D. Donald, C.I.E., resumed charge of his duties as Commandant, Kohat Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1906, relieving Mr. R. C. Boyle.

LEAVE.

The 13th July 1906.

No. 114.—Mr. R. C. Boyle, Adjutant, Kohat Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under Article 260 or the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd July 1906.

APPOINTMENT.

The 13th July 1906.

No. 115.—Mr. D. Petrie, Quartermaster, Kohat Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Adjutant of that Corps, in addition to his own, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1906, *vice* Mr. R. C. Boyle, granted leave

Nathia Galli, the 14th July 1906

No. 469-N.—Lieutenant G. B Brown, I A, 58th Rifles, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for employment with the Militia, is appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, Southern Waziristan Militia, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 29th June 1906.

By order, etc.,

W. E. VENOUR, Major,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 12th July 1906.

No. 2906—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3) of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) as applied to the North-West Frontier Province by Regulation V of 1904, the Revenue Commissioner as Court of Wards for the North-West Frontier Province, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, hereby makes the following additions and alterations to the powers delegated to the Deputy Commissioners, by his Notification No 1707, dated 19th April 1905.—

"(xv) To appoint a guardian of the person or property or both, in cases to which section 47 of the Act is applied."

"(xvi) To execute and register on behalf of the Court of Wards contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease, sale or mortgage of land by or to Wards of Court."

In (ii) expunge the words "and in the name" to "the same."

By order, etc.,

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,

Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

CORRIGENDUM.

Peshawar, the 16th July 1906.

No. 2945.—In Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Notification

No. 2621, dated 16th June 1906, published at page 802 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II dated the 23rd idem, the following corrections and alterations should be made :—

PESHAWAR TAHSIL.

For	*Read*
(1) Arbab Abdul Khaik Khan of Gulbela.	(1) Arbab Abdul Khalik Khan of Gulbela.
(2) Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Hyder Khan of Lala.	(2) Khan Sahib Haji Ghulam Hyder Khan of Lala.
(3) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azam Khan Mohmand	(3) Khan Bahadur Arbab Muhammad Azam Khan Mohmand.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th July 1906.

No. 0643-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Segri Inspection Rest House at R. D. 38,200', right side of Kot Hafiz Distributary, Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of land.

District	Tahsil.	Mauzah	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	Lar	4.13	A plot of land 360' × 530 on the right bank of the Distributary, marked by lockspits on the ground	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, at Dera Ismail Khan.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	2	3	2	1	1	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	46	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	38	25	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029		...		5	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	..	..	1	..	..	...	...	37	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	5	3	2	...	...	..	1		..	..	4	1	2	3	19	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	19	18	37	38	20	18	...	2	.	24	...	3	..	9	3	2	5	26	27	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	9	9	18	8	5	3		..	...	4	..	1	...	3	..	1	1	52	23	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	6	10	7	4	3	..	..	.	3	2	..	...	2	1	1	2	52	30	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	..	..	1			..	...		1	1	30	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	5	17	11	8	3	...		..	5	1	1	...	4	2	1	3	31	20	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	..	2	2	2	...	2	..	..	.	1	.	...	...	1	.	...	...	11	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402		..		...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	.	..	.	...	...		11
		Total	168,653	49	48	97	81	45	36		3	..	46	3	5	..	24	8	8	16	30	25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd June 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 97 births were registered (49 males and 48 females), giving a birth-rate of 30 *per mille* of population; 81 deaths were registered (45 males and 35 females), giving a death-rate of 25 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 11th July 1906.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1906-07.			Receipts in May 1905.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	19 735	63,621	—9,224	54,397
II —Opium	7,000	...	7,000	1,224	1,437	..	1,437
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	34,804	69,700	...	69,700
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	18,266	40,967	...	40,967
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	1,382	...	5,213	5,213
VII —Customs	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	4,702	7,963	...	7,963
IX.—Forest	1,20,000		1 20,000	26,326	33,718	...	33,718
X.—Registration	28,000	..	28 000	2.408	5,216	...	5,216
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...	..		...	...
XII.—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	...	...	...	...
XIII —Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	6,942	12,688	...	12,688
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	516	2,076	...	2,076
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	6 525	12,849	81	12,930
XIX.—Education		6,000	6,000	671	12	904	916
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	144	207	39	246
XXI —Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	212	...	329	329
XXII —Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	898	1,788	...	1,788
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	..	10,000	90	1,108	...	1,108
XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08 000	7 372	17,636	4,552	22,188
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
XXX —Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	..	15,000	15,000	29		1,291	1,291
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	11,032	28 149	1,4-2	29,601
Total Revenue and Receipts	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	1,43,278	2,99,135	4,757	3,03,892
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	36,08,521	...	...	81,36,364
Total	...	...	...	37,51,799	...	...	84,40,256
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 13,99,369	...	...	(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	..	...	...	51,51,168	...	...	95,67,086

(a) On 1st May 1906 (b) From 1st April 1906.

Office of Acctt. Genl., Punjab,
Lahore:
The 16th July 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1906 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906-07.			Disbursements in May 1906.	DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	1,574	2,214	14	2,228
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	224	448	...	448
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	...	6,86,000	56,605	1,01,638	34,228	1,35,866
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	866	1,678	...	1,678
7.—Excise	9,000	...	9,000	580	1,093	...	1,093
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	40	100	...	100
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	4,368	14,145	...	14,145
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	753	1,507	...	1,507
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,000	1,000	55	...	109	109
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	24,397	40,006	2,905	42,911
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	40,934	80,553	...	80,553
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	7,722	17,860	...	17,860
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	90,891	1,82,111	103	1,82,214
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	10,502	8,044	10,107	18,151
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	...	33,000	2,363	4,950	...	4,950
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	10,250	14,982	5,457	20,439
25.—Political	26,50,000	...	26,50,000	2,65,504	4,64,745	...	4,64,745
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	2,501	2,112	2,955	5,067
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	2,462	9,192	...	9,192
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	9,166	19,381	60	19,441
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	2,082	8,480	63	8,543
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	2,558	1,984	2,011	3,995
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	3,881	4,952	3,633	8,585
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	6,997	1,730	8,535	10,265
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	5,47,275	9,83,905	70,180	10,54,085
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	32,45,446	...	...	71,54,554
TOTAL	...	...	...	37,92,721	...	...	82,08,639
Balance on 31st May 1906	...	...	...	13,58,447	...	...	13,58,447
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	51,51,168	...	...	95,67,086

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 16th July 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 9th July 1906.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on Medical Certificate under paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, retrospectively with effect from the 29th May 1906 :—

Assistant Engineer K. C. C. Sayer, for 3 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Suddhi Kaumudi. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ 12*a*.
Upamitibhavaprapancakatha. Fasc. 9 @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Destroyed.

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শ্রীবগলা সুন্দরী দাসী,

Wife of Babu Nobin Chandra Gope of Amirabad,
Thana Madaripur, District Faridpur.

Scheepsagentuur voorheen J. Daendels & Co.

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Herewith we beg to notify that a branch of our Company has been established at Calcutta, 28, Pollock Street, under the management of Mr. H. Bock.

SHIPSAGENCY, LATE J. DAENDELS & CO., LTD.
H. HISSINK,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA;
July 12th, 1906.

Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Edward Frederick Growse of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Sea on 10th November 1905, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th August next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

Calcutta 16th July 1906.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th July, 1906.

No. 8.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 10th August, 1906, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th July, 1906.

No. 1779.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department no. 1057, dated the 27th April 1906, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Librarian of the Imperial Library, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days with furlough on medical certificate for six months in continuation, with effect from the 14th May 1906.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd July, 1906.

No. 799.—The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 807.—The services of Mr. J. S. Meston, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 811.—The services of Rai Sahib Dinbandhu Patnaik, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 27th July, 1906.

No. 815.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 20th July 1906.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th July, 1906.

No. 461.—The following additions and alterations are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service published with the Home Department notification no. 708, dated the 27th October 1905:

In rule IX (A) insert the following note to clause (*a*):

"*Note.*—The three Persian selections are bound in one volume entitled the 'Hadiqa-yi-Fasahat'."

In rule IX (B), clause (*e*), add the words "with an Arab" after the word "Arabic."

In rule X substitute the following for the opening sentence:

"The following are the text-books prescribed for the high proficiency examination. In Persian half the passages for translation will be selected from the listed works and half from works of a similar standard of difficulty."

In clause (*a*) of the same rule omit the second sentence.

In the lists of Persian books in rules X and XI add the words "(official edition)" after "Diwan-i-Sarkhush" and "Qasaid Qa'ani."

In the list of authorised or recommended text-books substitute "Hadiqa-yi-Fasahat" for the three higher standard Persian selections there given: and opposite 9, "Diwan-i-Sarkhush" and 21, "Qasaid Qa'ani" in the Persian group substitute "Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co." for "Haji Aga Shirazi, Bombay."

SANITARY.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 1338.—The services of Captain H. M. Mackenzie, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 1050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of sub-registrar of Fyzabad, to be a notary public and to exercise his functions as such within the Fyzabad district.

POLICE.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 740.—The services of Lieutenant C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 342.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 27th July, 1906.

No. 344.—The foot-note to rule IV in part III of the ecclesiastical rules, published with the Home Department notification no. 178, dated the 21st May 1897, is hereby cancelled.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1906.

No. 1234—57-4.—Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., and Lieutenant C. M. Browne, D.S.O., R.E., officiated as Assistant Surveyor Generals from the 9th to 24th June 1906, both dates inclusive, during the absence, for the purpose of undergoing their military examination, of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., and Major W. J. Bythell, R.E.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 1586—43-23.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification No. 1055, dated the 17th May 1906, of the appointment of Mr. W. Harris to the Civil Veterinary Department *for* "27th April" *read* "25th April."

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1906.

No. 103.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are posted to the Punjab for employment. While so employed they will be graded as noted against their names :

Major S. H. Powell ... ... Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

Lieutenant L. V. Bond ... ... Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 104.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for a further period of three months in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 25, dated 16th February 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1906.

No. 3041-*I.C.*—The name of Abdul Hakim, Subadar, Peshawar Border Military Police, North-West Frontier Province, upon whom the title of Khan Sahib was conferred on the

29th June, 1906, is as now given, and not as stated in Notification No. 2650-I.C., of that date.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 1662-*G.*—Captain C. A. Smith, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th July, 1906, combined with furlough for eleven months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) (IV) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 2362-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant O. L. Ruck, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The 27th July, 1906.

No. 1680-*G.*—In supersession of the orders contained in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 670-G., dated the 20th May, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, regulating the admission of junior military officers to the Political Department of the Government of India:

I. All applications by military officers for political employ should be submitted officially through the proper channels with information in the forms published herewith. Such applications will be considered in the Foreign Department, and the candidate will be duly informed, through the military authorities, whether his name has or has not been registered. Officers are not eligible for appointment to the Political Department, nor are they to submit applications for such employment, until they have passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army. The name of an accepted candidate for the Political Department will be removed from the list, if he obtains any other permanent extra-regimental employ, *e.g.*, in the Bombay Political Department or in the Military Accounts Department.

II. Names will ordinarily be removed from the list when the candidate completes seven years' army service or attains the age of twenty-seven years.

Urdu and Hindi.	Arabic.
Persian.	Russian.
Pashtu.	French.

III In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages marginally cited.

IV. A military officer selected for the Political Department will be attached, for a term which will ordinarily be not less than one year, to one of the provinces, as a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner and will be required to pass the tests prescribed for Assistant Commissioners in Law, Revenue and Treasury, or modified forms of those tests. On passing the required tests, which will include examination in a few selected books on political subjects, the officer will, when the course of preliminary training is completed, be posted to an appointment in the Political Department and will be seconded in his regiment; but his employment in the Department will be regarded as probationary for a further period of two years, during which, in order to become eligible for confirmation, his retention must be recommended by the senior political authority under whom he has been serving, in terms and on grounds which are accepted as sufficient by the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

V. Nothing in these rules is intended to interfere in any way with the absolute discretion of the Governor General in Council to select for political employ, without reference to age or length of service, any officer whom he may consider specially qualified therefor.

A.

Information to be supplied by a candidate for Political employ.

(Officers are not eligible for appointment to the Political Department, nor are they to submit applications for such employment, until they have passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army.)

1. Name and profession of father ...	1.
2. Date of candidate's birth	2.
3. Where educated? Length of stay at school. Highest form reached and distinctions gained there. Place in Sandhurst, entrance and final examinations. Prizes won there.	3.
4. Language qualifications, stating degree of proficiency and examinations (if any) passed in each.*	4.
5. Brief statement of how and where army service has been passed.	5.
6. Particulars as to any active service in the field.	6.
7. Whether married or single, or contemplating marriage at an early date?†	7.
8. Whether free from debt?	8
9. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India.	9.
10. Names of persons other than immediate military superiors who can testify to character and qualifications.	10.

* Particulars of language examinations passed after submission of this application should be reported without delay, through the usual channel, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

† No candidate will be accepted, unless he undertakes not to marry within two years of first entering on his term of training in the Punjab.

B.

Information to be supplied by the Officer Commanding ________ Regiment respecting Lieutenant ____________, an applicant for Political employ.

(This form should be forwarded through the proper channel, for transmission with remarks to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, by whom it will be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.)

1. How long have you been acquainted with Lieutenant ?	1.
*2. Would you recommend him for the appointment of Adjutant ?	2.
*3. Do you consider him suited for Staff employ ?	3.
*4. Is he popular—	4.
(*a*) with his brother British officers and in society generally ?	(*a*)
(*b*) with the Native ranks ?	(*b*)
*5. Do you consider that he shows tact in dealings with Natives of India ?	5.
6. Give the Medical Officer's opinion respecting his physique and general health.	6.
7. Is he of active habits and proficient in field sports ?	7.
8. Is he a good, bad or indifferent horseman ?	8.
*9. Do you consider him to be in general ability above, up to, or under the average of his rank and service ?	9.
10. Has Lieutenant in any way specially distinguished himself ?	10.
*11 Add any general remarks you may have to offer in respect to his ability, character, etc.	11.

No. 1681-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), and Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1682-*G.*—Major P. B. Haig, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class (seconded) and Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Harington, and with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1685-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lukas Volkart, as Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. August Thöle.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions, which should usually be answered in some detail.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1906.

No. 4168-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1906. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	June.		To end of June.		Whole Year.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907	1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	3,12	2,06	7,17	6,80	31,07	29,75
Opium	61	68	1,83	1,90	7,25	8,20
Salt	55	53	1,03	2,07	6,60	6,54
Stamps	55	51	1,55	1,53	5,90	5,81
Excise	68	67	2,13	2,09	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	40	57	[illegible]	1,22	3,39	4,22
Customs	46	46	1,61	1,51	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	17	13	37	33	1,88	1,84
Forest	14	22	43	48	2,68	2,40
Registration	6	6	16	15	53	54
Tributes from Native States	3	5	15	13	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	33	28	1,18	93	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,10	7,12	19,41	19,23	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−22	−30	−78	−87	−4,86	−4,14
Opium	−9	−12	−1,78	−1,75	−2,80	−2,82
Famine Relief	−2	...	−5	+1	−37	−5
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,75	−2,54	−8,70	−7,66	−35,93	−33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−3,08	−2,96	−10,81	−10,27	−43,96	−40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+3	+7	+26	+32	+94	+69
Marine	−3	−4	−9	−8	−31	−32
Military Receipts	+3	+9	+16	+20	+80	+99
Military Issues	−1,[illegible]8	−1,64	−4,06	−4,78	−20,50	−20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+53	+40	+81	+68	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,61	+2,13	+8,07	+7,03	+38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+57	+57	+1,7[illegible]	+1,70		
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+12	+20	+[illegible]0	+72	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+6	+7	+19	+20	+94	+90
TOTAL	+3,89	+3,73	+11,09	+10,33	+44,06	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−95	−76	−2,96	−2,50	−13,91	−12,25
State Railways	−1,53	−1,49	−5,29	−4,50	−22,88	−23,18
East Indian Railway	−29	−33	−95	−97		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	−18
Telegraph	−9	−8	−27	−25	−1,12	−1,09
TOTAL	−2,86	−2,66	−9,47	−8,22	−37,01	−36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−52	−45	−3,01	−2,23	[illegible]	−13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than payments)	...	+1	...	−7	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+16	−7	−68	−13	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	−1,41	...	−4,18	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+2,35	...	+4,80	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	...	+3	...	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	−2,37	−1,74	−6,35	−6,13	−26,70	−40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	−50	...	+67	+1,02	−3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−1,77	−1,79	−5,68	−5,28	−25,80	−24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,73	+1,92	−9	+1,45	−1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,85	15,65	17,67	16,12	19,95	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,58	17,51	17,58	17,57	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 4190-*E.O.*—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Accounts Department, the acting position of the officers remaining unchanged ;—

With effect from the 13th of April 1906 to 22nd July 1906 inclusive :

Mr. F. C. Harrison to class I,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to class II,

and

Mr. W. H. Michael to class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to class I,

Mr. A. W. Dentith to class III,

and

Mr. Balak Ram to class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th April 1906 to 26th May 1906:

Mr. D. Dewar to class II of the Enrolled List.

No. 4231-*E.O.*—The following appointments in the Postal Accounts Department are notified :

Mr. F. O'Byrne to act as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur, with effect from the 3rd of July 1906, and

Mr. A. C. Gupta to be Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 13th of July 1906.

No. 4232-*E.O.*—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 14th of July 1906.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 4252-*E.O.*—Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in this Department, with effect from the 23rd of July 1906.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 4253-*E.O.*—Mr. J. S. Meston, I.C.S., is appointed sub. *pro tem* to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 23rd of July 1906.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th July, 1906.

No. 875-*Accts.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant H. T. Raban, 7th Hariana Lancers, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, private affairs, up to 13th October 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1906.

No. 5726—201.—Mr. P. J. Gorman, Officiating 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 18th July 1906.

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the first grade, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, with effect from the same date, during the absence of Mr. Gorman or until further orders.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 5808—160.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the Rules framed under Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968—82-G. & M., dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor General in Council has approved of the following Universities and Educational Institutions in respect of the degrees and diplomas specified against them if granted after the dates similarly specified :

Name of Institution and Degree or Diploma.	Date.
University of Birmingham in respect of its Degree of B. Sc. in Mining and Diploma in Mining	11th June 1904.
University College of Bristol in respect of its Senior Diploma in Mining . . .	16th September 1904
University of Cambridge in respect of its Diploma in Mining Engineering . .	9th June 1905.
University of Durham in respect of its Degree of B. Sc. in Mining	21st December 1903.
Durham College of Science in respect of its Diploma in Mining	29th June 1904.
University of Glasgow in respect of its Degree Diploma in Mining	28th September 1904.
Glasgow West of Scotland Technical College in respect of its Diploma in Mining .	28th June 1904.
University of Leeds in respect of its Degree of B. Sc. in Mining and Diploma in Mining.	21st November 1904.
University of London in respect of its B. Sc. Degree in Mining for Internal Students, subject to the Degree being endorsed by the University with a certificate of four months' practical experience in a mine.	9th June 1905.
Royal School of Mines in respect of its Associateship in Mining . . .	24th March 1904.
University of Oxford in respect of its Diploma B. (for Colliery Engineers) in Scientific Engineering and Mining Subjects.	11th February 1905.
University College of Sheffield in respect of its Diploma in Mining	15th July 1904.
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in respect of its Diploma in Mining.	19th April 1904.
Wigan Mining and Technical College in respect of its Diploma in Mining . .	26th August 1904.

RAILWAYS.

The 25th July, 1906.

No. 5814—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1047-F., dated the 24th March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 50, sub-section (*d*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), with respect to all railways, in the matter of agreements for the joint working of railway stations, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 26th July, 1906.

No. 5903—133.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of Statistics, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. Shearme, I.C.S., or until further orders.

CUSTOMS.

The 27th July, 1906.

No. 5917—103.—The following statement of the Accounts of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, for the year ending on the 31st March 1906, is published in the *Gazette of India*, in accordance with Rule XIII of the rules published with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6479-S R., dated the 12th October 1904:

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st March 1906.

INCOME.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
To *Balance 1904-05*	...	1,58,060 13 10
,, *Sums received from Customs Officers under section 5 (1) of the Act*—		
Cess on tea exported	2,78,665 8 1	
Less cost of collection	1,902 [illegible] 6	
		2,76,762 14 7
,, *Interest on Fixed Deposit*	...	1,747 3 0
,, *Promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in India*—		
Parry & Co., Madras refund	...	2,081 0 0
,, *Promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in countries other than India*—		
Secretary, Thirty Committee, Ceylon, for their share for advertising in North America jointly with India £5,150	...	76,781 6 0
Carried over	...	5,15,433 5 5

EXPENDITURE.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.
By *Office Rent and Establishment*—			
Bengal Chamber of Commerce 12 months at Rs. 400 per month		...	4,800 0 0
,, *Promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in countries other than India*—			
Bonus on Green Tea exported 1,959,507 lbs. at 9 pies per lb.		91,851 13 7	
Mission to Ssu-chuan		8,442 7 2	
,, *Advertising in North America. India and Ceylon joint account £10,891 6-0.*			
Amount expended by Mr. R. Blechynden as follows:	$		
Advertising	40,071·58		
R. Blechynden, salary	4,567·45		
Office expenses	2,180·17		
Demonstration	1,717·90		
Tea Room	1,590·17		
St. Louis	957·35		
Postages	501·45		
Kansas City	408·70		
Travelling	320·00		
Cincinnati	211·10		
General expenses	80·30		
	52,912·17	1,62,775 3 0	
Carried over		2,63,069 7 9	4,800 0 0

Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st March 1906—contd.

	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Brought forward ...	...	5,15,433 5 5	Brought forward .	2,63,069 7 9	4,800 0 0
			By *promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in countries other than India*—contd.		
			,, *Advertising in North America. Separate India account £5,696-15-0.*		
			Amount expended by Mr. R. Blechynden—		
			Advertising . . . . $ 26,128·87		
			Office expenses . . . . 987·14		
			Travelling . . . . 490·00		
			Demonstration . . $ 122·63		
			Less sale of samples . 47·38 — 75·25		
			General expenses . . . . . . 27·47		
			27,708·73	85,122 8 5	
			,, *Advertising in Continental Europe*—		
			Amount expended by Mr. J. E. M. Harington—		
			£ s. d.		
			Advertising 19 10 8		
			Exhibition 24 2 10		
			Office expenses 221 17 7		
			Salary and travelling of Mr. Harington . 223 9 5		
			Petty expenses 2 5 1		
			491 5 7		
			Rs. 7,325 0 11		
			Paid for photographs . . . . Rs. 33 14 0	7,358 14 11	
			Anti-Tea Duty League, London . . . £2,000	29,883 4 3	
					3,85,434 3 4

			,, *Miscellaneous*—			
			Travelling expenses of Committee Members		1,746 11 0	
			Printing and Stationery		412 2 0	
			Supervision of Accounts		300 0 0	
			Sundry expenses		635 0 6	
						3,093 13 6
			,, *Balance*—			
			Cash. Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bengal		1,00,000 0 0	
			,, Current account with Bank of Bengal		24,678 7 0	
			,, In hand		45 6 4	
			,, In hands of Customs Officers		8,621 10 5	
			,, In hands of Mr. R. Blechynden—joint account		16,584 7 6	
			,, In hand—Separate India account		12,177 5 0	
			,, In hands of Mr. Harington		9,076 3 0	
			,, Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit		1,163 14 0	
					1,72,347 5 3	
			Less Liabilities—			
				R. a. p.		
			Green Tea Bonus	35,300 6 7		
			First Instalment of Ceylon share for 1906-07. Advertising in North America, joint account	14,941 10 1	50,242 0 8	1,22,105 4 7
TOTAL	...	5,15,433 5 5	Total		...	5,15,433 5 5

CALCUTTA; The 7th July 1906. } LOVELOCK & LEWES, *Chartered Accountants.* W. BROWN, *Vice-Chairman.* W. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 305.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant William John Hopkins Ralston, West India Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles; Double Company Officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs,—17th June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant George Herbert Plinston, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; Squadron Officer; 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers,—29th June 1906.

No. 306.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Crossley Fielding, Unattached List, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India. Dated 13th June 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 307.—The following appointment is made in the reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:

Dost Mahammed Khan of the Attock District to be a Jemadar.

NATIVE ARMY.

86th Carnatic Infantry.

No. 308.—Jemadar Muhammad Inayatullah Khan appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 615 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 29th June 1904.

No. 309.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Sudhan Rao Nimbalker to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 310.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 29th June 1906, pages 4459-61.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE;

St. James's Palace, 29th June, 1906.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-General Sir John Withers McQueen, K.C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Deputy Surgeon-General John McNeale Donnelly, C.B., retired pay, late Indian Medical Service.

General Horace Searle Anderson, C.B., Indian Army.

Major-General Alliston Champion Toker, C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions :

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Francis Stevenson, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Hugh Frederick Lyons-Montgomery, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Monteith, Indian Army.

Colonel Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, Indian Army, Brigade Commander (Colonel on the Staff), India.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Spence Hastings, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Arthur Phayre, Indian Army, Brigade Commander (Colonel on the Staff), India.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

29th June, 1906.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following appointments in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy, Indian Army, lately Agent to the Governor of Bombay, Kathiawar.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd July 1906, page 4556.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd July, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The promotion to the rank of Colonel, of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Bower, Indian Army, notified in the Gazette of 11th October 1904, is antedated to 10th February 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 311.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Major.

27th July 1906.

Captain Henry Hercules Cobbe, D.S.O., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 312.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Frederick Whittington, Honorary Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 5th June 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th (Secunderabad) Division.

No. 313.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edward Hortan Battinson Willmott to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Charles Napier to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor James Aldous Bloomfield to be Conductor;

Sergeant Bernard Courtney to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 15th April 1906, *vice* Captain J. Smith, Deputy Commissary, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 314.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 31st March 1906:

No. 1392, Gandharapu Appalnarasimhulu.

No. 1393, Mocherla Rangayya Nayudu.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 315.—The following promotions are made:

4th Cavalry.

Dafadar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Ali Khan, promoted; with effect from the 1st January 1906.

26th Railway Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Maksud Ali Khan to be Subadar; with effect from the 1st January 1906.

Havildars Sher Baz and Alif Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th February 1906.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Fatte Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Rasila to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Rungasami to be Jemadar, *vice* A. J. C. Barnabas (on probation), resigned; with effect from the 8th May 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No 316.—No. 1305, 2nd class Hospital Assistant T. C. Rajendram Pillai is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 317.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Maitland, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

No. 318.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Walker Butler Boyd, F.R.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, Bombay (since deceased), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 319.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Valentine James Staggs, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 320.—Major Victor North Hickley, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Hodding, resigned. Dated 25th May 1906.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 321.—Captain William Mitchell, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 27th July 1906.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 322.—Vincent Howard Chabot, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 30th June 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 323.—Lieutenant William Robert Coleridge Beadon to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 22nd May 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th July, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 21st and 27th July 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Unattached List, attached to 1st Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).	2nd-Lieutenant Charles Colin Christie Lindsay.	16th July 1906 .	Chakrata .	...	...
Unattached List, attached to 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant Garden Andrew Duff.	16th July 1906 .	Simla .	...	...
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Colonel William Egerton Saunders.	17th July 1906 .	Poona .	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 27th July 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 81.—The following temporary appointment is made, with effect from the 13th July 1906:—

Lieutenant R. S. Scott, 32nd Lancers.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 82.—The promotion to his present grade of No. 461, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant Desraj Tewari is antedated to 21st March 1904. His name will be shown in the Army List immediately above that of supernumerary 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant No. 487, Ram Ghulam.

No. 83.—No. 853, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Khurshed Ali Khan of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, who was permitted by G. G. O. No. 813, dated the 7th August 1903, to resign the service, is re-admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 2nd July 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for one month.

No. 43.—Mr. W. C. King, Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, is granted eighteen days' privilege leave combined with five months and twelve days' leave out of India on private affairs, under paragraphs 246, 233 (ii) and 337, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th August 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1906.

No. 162.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 53, dated the 1st March 1906, Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was relieved of his duties under the Department of Commerce and Industry on the afternoon of the 2nd July 1906 and rejoined his appointment of Chief Storekeeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 163.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey by the agency of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Pilibhit station on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway to Shahjahanpur station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a distance of about 56 miles.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 26th July, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 21st July 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	32	28
		Dholera Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	. . . .	8	2
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	5	1
		Mahikantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	5	2
		Surat District	" "	22	10
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	1	1
		Bandra "	"	5	5
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P & B., B. & C. I.	3	4
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	29	19
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	37	19
		Khandesh District	. . . .	...	...
		Nasik "	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	. . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Mora "		...	...
		Panvel "		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Ashtami "		...	...
		Revdanda "		...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	8	7
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizedrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		...	...
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	4
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	...
		Belgaum "	S. M.	18	7
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Kumta "		...	...
		Kanara District		...	...
		Savantvadi State		...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	16	15
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	"	...	...
		Akalkot State		...	...
		Aundh "		...	...
		Phaltan "		...	...
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mundra "		...	...
		Jukau "		...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port		...	...
		Cutch State		...	...
		Savanur "		...	...
		Bhor "		...	...
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Porbandar Port		17	10
		Jamnagar Town and Port		10	9

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jafrabad "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Verawal "	. . . . . .	2	...
		Vawania "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	2	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	45	43
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	. . . . . .	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Murud "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Barimandla "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Majagoan "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State	. . . . . .	...	...
		Velan Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar Port	. . . . . .	13	10
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	16	6
		Satara "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jath "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	. . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	289	200
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	...	...
		Anantapur District	"	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	"	...	...
		North Arcot "	"	...	...
		Nilgiris "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	8	4
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	"	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	. . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ermala Port	. . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	. . . .	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	. . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	. . . .	...	...
		Cochin State	. . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cocanada "	. . . .	...	...
		Gopalpore "	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	9	5
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(a)9	(a)8
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	. . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District	"	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	. . . .	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	1	4
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur Town	"	...	...
		Darbhanga District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Darjeeling District	. . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL .	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	. . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State	. . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District	. . . .	...	...
		Purulia	. . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District	E.I.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	„	...	...
	Orissa .	Cuttack District	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
			TOTAL .	12	14
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	. . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City	. . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„ „	...	...
		Saharanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Bulandshahr „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra .	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	„ „	...	...
		Mainpuri „	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „	...	...
		Etah „	. . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra City	. . . .	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Budaun District	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor Town	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District	O. & R.	2	2
		Moradabad City	. . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	. . . .	...	...
		Pilibhit District	. . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	,, & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	5	4
		Cawnpur District . . .	,, ,, ,, ,, .	...	...
		Fatehpur ,, . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Banda ,, . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	,, ,, . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
		Jalaun ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	,, ,, ,, . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	,, ,, ,, & E. I. .	...	...
		Ballia ,, ...	,, ...	3	3
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	,, & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur ,, . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City	,, ...	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	,, & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	,, ,, ...	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	,, ...	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Basti District	,, ...	5	3
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	,, ,, ...	...	...
		Hardoi ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Rae Bareli ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Sitapur ,, . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Kheri ,, . . .	. . . .	1	1
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Partabgarh ,, . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Ajodhia	,, ...	...	...
		Fyzabad City	,, ...	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	,, & O. & R. . .	3	1
			TOTAL .	19	14

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District . . .	B., B. & C. I. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Karnal „ . . .	E. I.	1	1
		Simla „ . . .	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala „ . . .	N. W. & E. I.	1	...
		Ludhiana „ . . .	N. W.	2	2
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District . . .	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „ . . .	. . . .	1	1
		Ferozepur „ . . .	N. W.	2	2
		Kangra „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City . . .	. . . .	2	2
		Amritsar District . . .	N. W.	1	1
		Gurdaspur „ . . .	„	5	5
		Lahore City . . .	„	...	1
		Lahore District . . .	„	5	5
		Gujranwala District . . .	„	12	12
		Sialkot „ . . .	„	6	6
		Montgomery „ . . .	„	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . .	„	1	...
		Gujrat „ . . .	„	...	...
		Shahpur „ . . .	„	...	...
		Attock „ . . .	„	...	...
		Jhelum „ . . .	„	...	...
	Multan.	Lyallpur District . . .	„	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District . .	„	...	...
		Patiala City „ . . .	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State „ . . .	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Nalagarh „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Jind „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Nabha „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	39	38
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	. . . .	(a)313	(a)292
		Pegu District	. . . .	(b)2	(b)2
		Tharrawaddy District . .	. . . .	(a) 5	(a) 5
		Prome „ . .	. . . .	11	11
		Hanthawaddy District . .	. . . .	5	4
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	. . . .	38	35
		Maubin District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Henzada „	. . . .	4	4
		Pyapon „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya District . . .	. . . .	2	2
	Minbu.	Pakokku District . . .	. . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 21st July 1906.
(b) Figures for week ending 14th July 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	. . . .	(b) 2	(b) 2
		Moulmein Town . . .	. . . .	(a) 64	(a) 62
		Amherst District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Thaton " . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	. . . .	...	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	. . . .	17 } (a)	10 } (a)
		Mandalay District . . .	. . . .	50	41
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . .	. . . .	...	...
		Sagaing " . .	. . . .	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Yamethin " . .	. . . .	(a) 10	(a) 9
		Kyaukse " . .	. . . .	...	...
		Meiktila " . .	. . . .	(b) 1	(b) 1
			TOTAL .	524	480
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	. . . .	...	...
		Malda District	. . . .	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	. . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District . .	. . . .	(c) 2	...
		Faridpur District . .	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	2	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . .	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District . . .	"	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda Town . . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat " . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P. . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (") . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (") . . .	...	...
		Saugor District	" (") . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (") . . .	...	...
		Seoni "	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District . . .	"	...	...
		Burhanpur Town . . .	. . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 21st July 1906.
(b) Figures for week ending 14th July 1906.
(c) Suspicious.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattis-garh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town		...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town		...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	11	10
		Bangalore City	" "	1	1
		Bangalore District	" "	17	10
		Mysore City	" "	...	...
		Mysore District	" "	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	34	22
		Hassan "	"	2	2
			TOTAL	65	45

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	"	...	...
		Indore Residency		...	...
		Gwalior City		...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City		...	...
		Bhopal State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency		...	...
		Maksudangarh State		...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State		...	...
		Sailana Town		...	...
		Sailana State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Piploda District		...	...
		Bagli State		...	...
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station		...	...
		Manpur "		...	...
		Sitamau State		...	...
		Rajgarh "		...	...
		Kurwai "		...	...
		Barwani "		...	...
		Lashkar City		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	. . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City	. . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District	. . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	. . . .	...	...
		Abu Road	. . . .	...	...
		Mewar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	"	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	C. I.	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	. . . .	...	...
		Kotah "	. . . .	...	...
		Sirohi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shahpura "	. . . .	...	...
		Dholpur State	. . . .	...	...
		Alwar City	. . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Beawar	. . . .	...	...
		Karauli State	. . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town	. . . .	...	...
		Banswara State	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	. . . .	...	...
		Kathua "	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	. . . .	...	...
		Hazara District	. . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	. . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town	. . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	. . . .	...	...
		Hirok	N. W.	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	959	796

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 26th July 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The important feature of the weather during the past week has been the formation and movement of two depressions. The first which was of moderate intensity formed off the Orissa coast on the 20th and 21st, and then travelled in a westnorthwesterly direction, reaching the neighbourhood of Seoni on the 23rd: by next day however it had practically disappeared. This storm gave heavy rain in the Central Provinces and abundant rain in Gujarat and part of Rajputana. The second depression formed in the northeast angle of the Bay on the 25th and by the morning of the 26th it had passed inland to the west of Jessore. Under its influence the Bombay current was giving at the close of the week heavy rain in Chota Nagpur and southwest Bengal, and the Bay current light rain in the rest of northeast India.

In Burma moderately heavy rain fell daily on the coast and light local rain in the interior. Skies have been moderately to heavily overcast and temperature did not differ very much from the normal throughout the week.

In northeast India, while the first depression was forming off the Orissa coast, the inflow into northeast India was partially interrupted and practically no rain fell on the 20th and 21st except in Orissa; but as the depression passed inland precipitation became general, though light, in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, with local rain in Eastern Bengal. By the 24th weather was again practically dry except in Assam owing to the disturbed conditions at the head of the Bay, but with the development and subsequent movement of this depression the area of rainfall rapidly increased and by the 26th it included the whole of northeast India except parts of Assam and Bihar. Skies were moderately overcast throughout the period except that in Assam they were practically clear on the 25th, while temperature has been generally above normal.

In the United Provinces the weather was dry with a few isolated falls of rain each day until the 26th, on which date the trough of low pressure was close to the hills and rainfall was well distributed except in the east submontane districts. In the Punjab rain has fallen at all the stations except Multan, but it has generally been light, and in the Frontier Provinces, excluding the hill stations, weather has been dry throughout the week. Temperature has been in moderate excess and skies have generally been lightly overcast.

In Central India precipitation has been very light in the east, but in the west it has been abundant. The Central Provinces received heavy rain from the depression that passed through the province, but with its disappearance on the 24th rainfall rapidly diminished and was light and local on the remaining two days of the week. Skies were heavily overcast and temperature approximately normal.

In Rajputana and Gujarat all the reporting stations have had rain; in the latter area it was much heavier than usual, but in the former rainfall was light except in the Udaipur and Mount Abu districts where it was heavy. A single fall was also reported from Hyderabad (Sind). Skies were heavily overcast and temperature below normal in Gujarat, while in Rajputana there was a moderate amount of cloud and weather was considerably warmer than usual.

On the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore the monsoon has given considerably more rain than usual at this time, and in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan

there has been light rain, but on the east coast south of Masulipatam and in the Madura subdivision the weather has been practically dry. Temperature was below normal during the greater part of the week, and skies were moderately to heavily overcast.

The rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 26th July has been practically equal to the normal over the greater part of the country and has been in excess in the west of Central India, the West Satpuras, the east of the Deccan and on the Circars coast. It has been below the normal only in the Madura subdivision of south India, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the region to the northwest of a line passing through Rajkot, Ajmer and Dehra Dun

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

July 20th. Akola 6·08", Aurangabad 2·78" and Mercara 5·91".

" 21st. Balasore 2·51", Bareilly 3·35", Mercara 6·48" and Gopalpur 3·89".

" 22nd. Bhamo 6·09", Raipur 6·43", Seoni 4·69" and Mercara 4·39".

" 23rd. Nagpur 2·37", Chanda 7·29", Pachmarhi 4·85", Hoshangabad 4·54", Khandwa 6·46", Bhuj 2·17", Belgaum 3·30" and Mercara 5·26".

" 24th. Moulmein 7·59", Udaipur 3·20", Surat 2·00" and Mercara 3·18".

" 25th. Ambala 3·00", Ahmedabad 8·79" and Pendra 6·12".

" 26th. Calcutta 3·18", Burdwan 3·41", Chaibassa 3·61", Ranchi 2·35" and Delhi 2·23".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 26TH JULY 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 26TH JULY 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·12	3·12	−2·00	58·67	48·68	+9·99	+21	+26
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	12·72	9·28	+3·44	76·27	75·38	+0·89	+1	−4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	3·82	3·15	+0·67	27·88	27·79	+0·09	0	−2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·85	0·86	−0·01	13·66	12·72	+0·94	+7	+8
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·34	3·74	−2·40	34·62	41·91	−7·29	−17	−13
	Calcutta	2·37	2·90	−0·53	29·97	27·61	+2·36	+9	+12
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1·89	5·43	−3·54	62·51	66·81	−4·30	−6	−1
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·73	4·65	−3·92	40·03	45·98	−5·95	−13	−5
	Darbhanga	0·08	3·01	−2·93	20·49	21·15	−0·66	−3	+13
	Bahraich	2·68	2·62	+0·06	18·93	18·82	+0·11	+1	0
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	4·18	2·76	+1·42	22·09	26·36	−4·27	−16	−24
	Patna	0·82	3·14	−2·32	15·55	18·94	−3·39	−18	−7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	1·58	2·97	−1·39	15·29	18·68	−3·39	−18	−13
	Ludhiana	1·93	2·57	−0·64	12·57	16·13	−3·56	−22	−22
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·69	2·60	−1·91	11·66	14·09	−2·43	−17	−5
	Lahore	1·53	1·38	+0·15	7·18	9·66	−2·48	−26	−32
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·39	0·68	−0·29	2·29	3·98	−1·69	−42	−42
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·13	−0·13	0·09	0·83	−0·74	−89	−87
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	2·55	1·27	+1·28	14·88	11·63	+3·25	+28	+19
	Cuttack	3·93	3·13	+0·80	18·00	25·01	−7·01	−28	−36
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	2·73	4·32	−1·59	17·04	26·23	−9·19	−35	−35
	Raipur	8·15	4·28	+3·87	25·34	23·79	+1·55	−7	−12
	Jubbulpore	8·58	4·81	+3·77	30·88	26·44	+4·44	+17	+3
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	1·28	3·27	−1·99	16·69	19·51	−2·82	−14	−5
	Jaipur	0·64	1·39	−0·75	8·51	9·14	−0·63	−7	+2
	Indore	4·56	3·29	+1·27	21·77	17·76	+4·01	+23	+19
15. West Coast	Calicut	11·77	5·16	+6·61	49·62	52·92	−3·30	−6	−21
	Bombay	11·03	6·88	+4·15	56·93	58·56	−1·63	−3	−11
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9·84	3·80	+6·04	21·05	21·43	−0·38	−2	−36
	Rajkot	4·59	2·48	+2·11	10·59	11·80	−1·21	−10	−36
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	6·37	2·24	+4·13	22·16	15·20	+6·96	+46	+22
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·16	0·76	−0·60	9·70	7·28	+2·42	+33	+46
	Bijapur	2·90	1·53	+1·37	12·32	12·08	+0·24	+2	−11
	Hyderabad	0·50	1·63	−1·13	11·99	9·79	+2·20	+22	+41
19. South India	Mysore	1·41	0·67	+0·74	9·80	9·47	+0·33	+3	−5
	Madura	0·23	0·40	−0·17	4·63	5·81	−1·18	−20	−19
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·04	0·54	−0·50	3·60	4·41	−0·81	−18	−8

J. PATTERSON,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA;
The 26th July, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st July 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in the Coast districts; light in the dry zone with none in Pakokku, Magwe and Lower Chindwin; and moderate elsewhere. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in Upper Chindwin and has been completed in Tavoy and transplanting has commenced in Pegu. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Pakokku and has been completed in Upper Chindwin. Sowing of sessamum and of maize is completed in Thayetmyo. Sowing of peas has commenced in Pakokku and Sagaing. The crops have been destroyed by floods in the Gangaw township of Pakokku. More rain is required in Sagaing and Yamethin. Prospects in the Southern Shan States are now good owing to recent rain. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen very largely in Tharrawaddy and Maubin; variations are slight at four centres: elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—There was slight rain in all districts during the week. The weather is hot. More rain is wanted for transplanting operations in several districts. Prospects of tea are good in Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sylhet; poor in Darrang; and fair in other districts. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of the crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, Cachar, and Nowgong and fair in other districts, but some damage to rice by floods is reported from Malda, Faridpur and Kamrup. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Comilla $9\frac{11}{16}$; Pabna $9\frac{1}{4}$; Dacca, Barisal, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tezpur, and Sibsagar 9; Gauhati $8\frac{1}{2}$; Mymensingh $8\frac{7}{16}$; Dinajpur $8\frac{3}{8}$; Bogra and Dibrugarh $8\frac{1}{4}$; Malda, Faridpur, Sylhet, Silchar, Dhubri, and Nowgong 8; Rangpur and Rampur Boalia $7\frac{3}{4}$; Jalpaiguri $8\frac{1}{2}$; Tura 7; Shillong 6; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in four; fallen in one; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Noakhali and Bakarganj. 1,761 men, 4,070 women, and 5 071 children are receiving gratuitous relief, and 4,464 men, 70 women, and 1,380 children are attending test works in Bakarganj. 778 men, and 228 children are employed on relief works and 1,896 persons are on gratuitous relief in Noakhali. The condition of the people is steadily improving in Faridpur and distress seems pretty nearly over.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from every district of the Province, the fall being however for the most part very light except in Champaran, Darjeeling, Balasore, Angul, and Puri where it was moderate. More rain is needed especially in the Burdwan, Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions for transplantation of winter paddy which is being retarded. Some damage by locusts in Monghyr and by other insect-pests in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is reported; some damage by floods due to the heavy rain of the previous week is also reported from Darbhanga. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient The price of common rice has risen in ten and fallen in three districts: it continues to be high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was no rain in Saharanpur and Lucknow and the fall in other districts was generally not so heavy as in preceding weeks. More rain is needed in Allahabad and in several districts of the Agra and Benares Divisions. Sowings for the autumn harvest continue and weeding has commenced. The cane crop is flourishing. Fodder is sufficient and markets are well supplied. Cholera is still lingering in Almora and is reported to be increasing in the Rath and Kulpahar tahsils of the Hamirpur district. Cattle are healthy except in Sitapur, Pilibhit, and Kheri. Prices of food-grains have risen or show a tendency to rise in fourteen districts: they have fallen in Budaon and Jaunpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was rain in all districts but more is urgently wanted in Muttra, Etawah, and Agra where the crops on high lying lands are being damaged and agricultural operations are retarded; elsewhere prospects are favourable. Ploughing, sowings, and weeding continue. There is an ample supply of fodder and no cattle disease. The health of the people is generally good but cholera is reported to be increasing in the Rath and Kulpahar tahsils of the Hamirpur district. The numbers on gratuitous relief have risen owing to removal of dependants on works to their homes. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise in

Cawnpore, Jalaun, Muttra, and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 15,000, on gratuitous relief 62,000; Agra Division—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 86,000.

Punjab.—All districts except Lyallpur and Multan received some rain during the week. The rainfall was however in considerable defect in the greater part of the Province and the falls were unevenly distributed. The prices of food grains are practically unchanged from last week and are generally above the normal rates. Harvesting of tobacco; weeding of cotton and sugarcane; and sowing of autumn crops wherever there is sufficient moisture are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good but there is a general demand for more rain. Locusts appeared in Rohtak, but did no damage; cotton in parts of some of the interior districts of the Province has been injured to some extent by a grass-hopper which is reported to have also caused damage to indigo, great-millet and bulrush-millet in Multan and to the two latter crops in Shahpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts: in Gurgaon dry fodder is scarce. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 3,700, on gratuitous relief, 5,749; total 9,449. The slight increase in the numbers on relief is due to the holding off of the rains and to the flow of westerly winds which have dried up a good deal of the moisture. Distress is decreasing. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 2 to 89 cents fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is needed in all districts. Autumn crops are being sown: the condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Floods have occurred in Kurram and Tochi. The Kilapani supply is normal; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of the Bannu tahsil. Stocks of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14⅝ to 18⅞; gram 15$\frac{9}{16}$ to 19; maize 15 to 20; and *bajra* 13 to 13⅜ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Ramban tahsil. Rain is badly wanted generally throughout the Province.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall—between 50 cents and 3 inches are reported from Sirohi, Mewar, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar, Western Jaipur and parts of Bikaner and Marwar; lighter falls in Shahpura, Kishangarh, Karauli, Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara; slight rain in Alwar and Bharatpur; no rain in Jaisalmer. More rain is needed in Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, and Dholpur where ploughing and sowing are retarded and there is anxiety for the standing crops. Elsewhere agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Some damage from excessive rain is reported from Mewar and from locusts in Karauli. The condition of cattle is improving as pasturage is now available. Prices have risen in Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara and have fallen slightly in Sirohi, Mewar, and Karauli.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 1,227, on gratuitous relief 1,011, total 2,238; Merwara—on works 10,355, on gratuitous relief 3,991, total 14,346. Native States:—Marwar—on works 984, on gratuitous relief 1,047, total 2,031; Mewar—on works 986, on gratuitous relief 83, total 1,069; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 36, total 36; Tonk—on works 1,319, on gratuitous relief 710, total 2,029; Jaipur—on works 9,788, on gratuitous relief *nil*, total 9,788; Kishangarh—on works 773, on gratuitous relief 2,694, total 3,467; Alwar—on works 67, on gratuitous relief 1,426, total 1,493; Eastern States—on works 5,591, on gratuitous relief 2,756, total 8,347; total Native States 28,260. Prices vary between 12 seers per rupee in Karauli and 14½ seers in Alwar. Cholera is reported from Tonk, Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur.

Central India.—The rainfall was general. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. Agricultural stock is fair in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand. Pasturage is good in Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand; and are rising in Bundelkhand.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Famine conditions have now practically disappeared. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 7,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 10,000; in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 6,500, on gratuitous relief 3,500, total 10,000; grand total 20,000.

Central Provinces.—Good rain again fell during the week throughout the Provinces and the amounts received in some districts were fairly heavy; Chhindwara received 15 inches, Balaghat and Akola each 12 inches, Hoshangabad 11 inches, Seoni, Nimar, Betul.

and Buldana each 10 inches: elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 9½ inches in Chanda to 1¼ inches in Jubbulpore where sufficient rain had already been received in all parts of the district. Germination is good everywhere. Sowings of autumn crops will be shortly completed in almost all districts. Sowing and weeding operations have been impeded by continuous rain in a few districts. In Bhandara several tanks have burst and crops have to some extent been damaged by excessive rain in parts of Seoni, Balaghat, Wardha, and Akola. In Balaghat the system of sowing germinated seed has been more extensively used than usual owing to heavy rain and lack of labourers, but prospects are very good in Baihar tahsil where the rain has been less heavy. Transplantation of rice has commenced in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat and thinning continues in Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur. Prices have fallen owing to favourable prospects and the condition of the labouring classes continues satisfactory. Prices have risen in the Buldana district and fluctuate slightly elsewhere. The prices of food grains are still equal to or about the warning rates in nearly all districts and continue at scarcity level in the Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur districts.

Baroda.—For week ending 14th July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,923, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,071.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Broach, Surat, the Konkan, Belgaum, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi; moderate in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, the Deccan, Dharwar, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha, and Kathiawar; slight in Thar and Parkar, Bijapur, Baroda, and Palanpur. The rain was general and beneficial to the standing crops and retarded sowings have been resumed. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Germinated seedlings are flourishing and transplantation is progressing, but more rain is needed in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, and Nasik. The supply of drinking water is generally improved and is sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. Agricultural stock is deficient and the condition of cattle is improving but slowly owing to deficiency of fodder; green grass is available in very small quantities. The price of local fodder is two to three times the normal. Food stocks with merchants are sufficient and trade is active. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 55 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and the Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 14th instant were:—Phaltan 127, Miraj Junior 215, total 342. The condition of agricultural labourers is generally good and they find sufficient labour in fields and on local works. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 17,563, on gratuitous relief 3,232, total 20,795; Karnatak—on works 19,245, on gratuitous relief 15,491, total 34,736; Native States—on works 4,712, on gratuitous relief 3,490, total 8,202.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—3 inches 38 cents. The rainfall was general. Crops are in good condition except in two taluks where they are reported to be withering. Autumn sowings continue. Early rice is being sown in twelve taluks. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. The attendance on road works amounted to 452 persons. Road works have been closed as relief works. The attendance at poor-houses amounted to 184 persons. The price of *juar* has risen in ten taluks from ¼ to 1½ seers per rupee and fallen in nineteen from a ¼ to 4 seers. Prices:—wheat 8; coarse rice 7; and *juar* 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Kadur and Shimoga and fair elsewhere. Markets are fairly well supplied. The prospects of the season have been improved by recent rainfall but more rain is needed in Tumkur and Hassan. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is sufficient. Fodder is available only in limited quantities in parts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog.

Coorg.—Rainfall—33 inches 77 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was very heavy in South Canara and Malabar; heavy in the Nilgiris; light in Trichinopoly, Madras, Madura, and Tinnevelly; fair in Coimbatore and Tanjore; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Chingleput, South Arcot, central Tanjore and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in the Circars, parts of the Deccan, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar, and South Canara: they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient except in the Circars, in parts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. There is scarcity of fodder in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five; and has

slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in five.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	1,524	2,715	4,239	6,920	12,798	19,718	+15,479
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	28,172	52,382	80,554	15,000	71,000	86,000	+5,446
Panjab	2,968	5,485	8,453	3,700	5,749	9,449	+996
Ajmer-Merwara	19,131	3,030	22,161	11,582	5,002	16,584	—5,577
Bombay	33,991	48,506	82,497	36,808	18,723	55,531	—26,966
Total British Provinces	85,786	112,118	197,904	74,010	113,272	187,282	—10,622
Native States.							
Rajputana States	24,789	7,472	32,261	19,508	8,752	28,260	—4,001
Central India States	18,000	6,800	24,800	13,500	6,500	20,000	—4,800
Baroda	1,938	147	2,085	1,923	148	2,071	—14
Bombay Native States	5,847	2,309	8,156	5,054	3,490	8,544	+388
Hyderabad	1,100	328	1,428	452	184	636	—792
Total Native States	51,674	17,056	68,730	40,437	19,074	59,511	—9,219
GRAND TOTAL	137,460	129,174	266,634	114,447	132,346	246,793	—19,841

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NO. 5719—II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1906.

The Prospectus, Rules and Regulations, and Synopsis of classification of Exhibits of the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Calcutta, are published for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PROSPECTUS.

Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1906.

It is proposed to hold the annual Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition this year at Calcutta early next December at the site of the Old Tramway Depôt and on the extensive grounds adjoining the General Hospital which have been acquired by the Bengal Government and kindly lent for the purpose of the Exhibition.

The Indian Industrial Exhibitions held annually since 1901 have served greatly to popularise and encourage the Indian arts and industries and their usefulness has been recognised by all sections of the press and the public.

The first of these Exhibitions was organized and held in Calcutta in connection with the Indian National Congress in December 1901 and has since then been held at Ahmedabad in 1902, at Madras in 1903, at Bombay in 1904 and at Benares in 1905. The Exhibition of 1906 will be similarly held in connection with the forthcoming Calcutta Session of the Congress.

The management and organization of the Exhibition has been entrusted to a Committee representative of all sections of the community, the members of which need not in any way identify themselves with the politics of the Congress. The accounts of the Exhibition and the Congress have been kept separate since the Madras Exhibition of 1903 and this practice will be observed as regards the keeping of accounts of the forthcoming Exhibition.

The organization of the Exhibition is likely to prove costly but large guarantees have been given by many leading men of Bengal.

The Government of Bengal fully recognizing the industrial and educational value of such Exhibitions has very kindly offered to give special facilities for the exhibition of all such articles from its Agricultural, Art, Forest, Sanitary and other departments as may prove useful or instructive to the public and also to help in other ways the organisation of the Exhibition.

However, an undertaking of this nature can only succeed with the active co-operation of all sections of the community and we hope that all will join hands to make the Exhibition a success and worthy of this great city.

Although the scope of the Exhibition is confined to articles of indigenous growth and manufacture yet arrangements will be made for the exhibit of machinery and appliances of foreign manufacture which are likely to help and develop Indian industries.

An Arcade (chowk bazar) will be a special feature of the Exhibition where Exhibitors will be allowed to keep a stock of their Exhibits for ready sale.

A provisional Executive Committee of the gentlemen named below have been formed with powers to add to their number.

All communications to be addressed to the Hony. Secretary and all remittances to the Hony. Treasurer at the "Exhibition Office," 62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Patrons :

H. H. Nawab Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Dowlah Amir-ul-Umra Sir Syed Husannali Khan Bahadur Mahabut Jung, G.C.I.E., Murshidabad.

Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narain Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., Cooch-Behar.

President :

Maharaja Sir Rameswar Sing Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Darbhanga.

Vice-Presidents :

The Hon'ble Prince Asif Kader Syed Wasif Ali Mirza Bahadur, Murshidabad.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi Bahadur. Cossimbazar.

Secretaries :

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri.
Rai Parbatty Sanker Chaudhuri.
Mr. B. L. Chowdhuri.
" Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.

Asst. Secretaries :

Mr. P. K. Roy Chaudhuri.
" K. N. Das Gupta.

Treasurer :

Mr. Provash Chandra Mittra.

Executive Committee :

Mr. R. N. Mookerjee (Chairman, Executive Committee).
Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee.
Mr. D. Yule.
Hon'ble Mr. C. G. H. Allen, I.C.S. (Chairman, Calcutta Corporation).
Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.
" A. Chaudhuri.
Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.
Mr. T. N. Mukerjee.
" P. N. Bose.
" J. Ghosal.
" Satya Ranjan Das.
" Sree Kali Ghosh.
Dr. Pran Krishna Acharji.
" Hari Dhone Dutt.
Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen.
Mr. Golam Hossein Ariff.
" Langat Singh.
" Hemendra Mohan Bose.
" Dwijendra Nath Basu.
" Prasanna Kumar Sen.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Articles of indigenous Art or Manufacture, as well as natural, mineral or agricultural products from any part of India, and adjacent British Possessions, will, as a rule, be accepted for the Exhibition. Implements or machines of foreign manufacture, which, in the opinion of the Exhibition Authorities, are likely to promote or develop Indian industries, will also be accepted.

2. No explosives or any substance which, in the opinion of the Exhibition Authorities, is noxious or dangerous, will be admitted.

3. Intending Exhibitors should refer to the printed lists, attached herewith, of the Sections and Divisions into which it is intended to classify the Exhibits. The classified list is meant only to serve for general guidance, and will not prevent Exhibitors from sending articles not specifically enumerated therein. Such articles will, however, be admitted at the discretion of the Exhibition Authorities.

4. Works of Art and articles of special merit, including those of antiquarian interest, will be thankfully received from gentlemen who do not aim at any commercial advantage or benefit. All arrangements for the display of the Exhibits lent will be made by the Exhibition Authorities at their own expense.

Gentlemen, desirous of sending Exhibits on loan, should write to the effect, giving all the necessary particulars about their Exhibits, to the Secretaries, who will inform them of the acceptance of their offer and make with them all the necessary arrangements in connection with the exhibition of the offered articles.

5. Applications for space in the Exhibition *Pandal*, specifying the space that will be required, should be made at once in the form annexed and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

(It will be left to the option of the Exhibition Authorities to reduce or remit the above-mentioned fee in such cases as they think fit.)

6. Intending Exhibitors are requested to send in to the Secretaries, as soon as possible, a list of their proposed Exhibits, in the printed form attached herewith. These lists should reach the Secretaries *at the latest by the* 1st of September.

7. Exhibitors are requested to mention in their application whether they intend to illustrate practically the process of their manufacture, and if so to describe the nature of the demonstration. Steam or any other power required may be supplied by the Exhibition Authorities, if there is sufficient demand, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

8. The Exhibition Authorities will inform the applicants whether they are registered as Exhibitors and will state the number allotted to them.

9. Each Registered Exhibitor will be allowed a covered space of 5ft. by 5ft. free of charge, in each section but additional covered space may be obtained, subject to a minimum charge of 8 annas per square foot.

10. Exhibitors may obtain, on such special terms as may be agreed upon, open space for the exhibition or practical demonstration of machinery, etc. They will be allowed to erect the necessary structures at their own expense but according to plans approved of by the Exhibition Authorities.

11. The Exhibition Authorities will have absolute discretion as regards the acceptance or rejection of Exhibits and the allotment of space, covered or uncovered.

12. Exhibits will be received, from the 15th of October, 1905, to the 1st of December, 1906. They may be sent by Railway or Steamer as "Parcel" or "Goods," or through Post, or may be delivered personally, or through agents between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the above address or at the Exhibition grounds and to authorised persons who will be in attendance there. Receipts will be granted for the articles so delivered. In case of goods forwarded by Railway, Steamer or Post, the freight must be prepaid and the parcels preferably insured. Exhibits forwarded "unpaid" will be refused.

13. All packages received or delivered must bear a label on the upper covering specifying the name and number of the Exhibitor, and addressed to the Honorary Secretary. They must contain inside a list in duplicate with all particulars required under Rule 19 in regard to the Exhibits in the package. This list will be compared with the previous list submitted by the Exhibitor along with his application and a formal receipt will be given to the Exhibitor for the articles found in good condition.

14. Exhibitors failing to send their goods and appropriate the space allotted to them by the 1st of December, 1906, shall forfeit all right to exhibit, and shall not receive any refund of the payments made by them. No refund also will be given for occupying less space than that applied and paid for and allotted; and the unoccupied space will be disposed of as the Exhibition Authorities deem fit.

15. Every facility will be afforded to Exhibitors or their agents in connection with the transport, display, sale and care of their Exhibits.

16. Exhibitors must bear all expenses incidental to the transport and the delivery of their Exhibits, as well as their removal after the Exhibition is closed. If the Exhibitors require for the display of their Exhibits in the *Pandal* and *special* arrangement or construction, stands, cases, tables, shelves, etc., or have to mount their machinery and apparatus, they must carry out all this themselves, and at their own cost, and in accordance with plans approved by the Exhibition Authorities.

17. Such assistants, servants, or other attendants as an Exhibitor may require for service at his stalls may be allowed to enter the Exhibition *Pandal*, on obtaining a pass from the Secretaries All such attendants shall have to obey the orders of the Exhibition Authorities and the supervising staff appointed by them.

18. All reasonable precaution will be taken to guard the premises of the Exhibition and secure the safety of the Exhibits. The Exhibition Authorities, however, do not at all hold themselves responsible for any damage or loss, howsoever occurring. Exhibitors wishing to insure their articles may apply to the Secretaries, who will arrange for the same on payment of the necessary charges. All valuable Exhibits, such as jewelry, gold and silver plate, must be forwarded under the charge of an attendant,

19. Every Exhibit must bear a label showing the name or description of the article, its price, the place and the date of its production or manufacture, the names of the manufacturer and the Exhibitor, and if purchased the place and the date of its purchase.

20. In the Exhibition stalls orders for articles may be registered but no ready sale will be allowed. But to suit the convenience of the visitors and the Exhibitors a portion of the Exhibition enclosure will be laid out in the form of an arcade where the Exhibitors under prescribed regulations will be allowed to stock their articles for purposes of ready sales.

21. Exhibitors who are unable to attend personally or send agents in charge of the Exhibits may make special arrangements with the Secretaries for the exhibition of their goods, subject to the provisions of the foregoing rules, and on payment in advance of all estimated expenses, which may be ascertained on application.

22. The Exhibition Authorities reserve the right to remove the Exhibits of any person from the Exhibition grounds who does not conform to their rules and regulations.

23. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner, without the special permission of the Exhibitor and the Exhibition Authorities. General photographs of the stalls may, however, be taken with the permission of the Exhibition Authorities.

24. Arrangements with reference to machinery in motion will form the subject of special regulation.

25. A separate section will be allotted for the display of work done by ladies.

26. The Exhibition will be opened in the 1st week in December, 1906, for the public and will continue for a month. An official catalogue of all Exhibits with the names and addresses of the Exhibitors and their Agent or Agents, if any, will be published by the Exhibition Committee, before the opening of the Exhibition. A Committee of specially qualified gentlemen will be appointed as Jurors, who will examine the Exhibits, determine their relative merits and decide which of them deserve special recognition. The decision of the Jurors will be final. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded according to their verdict. Certificates of Merit will also be given. The names of the successful Exhibitors will be published together with a description of the Exhibits and the medals and certificates they have respectively obtained.

27. All persons who become Exhibitors shall, by so doing, be held to signify their assent to, and acceptance of, all the foregoing Rules and Regulations, and also such other Regulations as the Exhibition Authorities may hereafter issue.

N.B.—All communications should be addressed to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,

62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1906.

SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION.

Gr[illegible] I. Industrial Products.

CLASS A.—TEXTILES.

SECTION (*a*) COTTON—

Divisions.

1. Fibre.
2. Yarn and Thread.
3. Mill Fabrics (plain and figured).
4. Hand-loom Fabrics (plain and figured).
5. Dhoti, Sari and Chadder,
6. Longcloth and Damask.
7. Muslins, Jamdanis, Kotki,
8. Twills and Canvas.
9. Towels, Jharans and Napkins.
10. Other non-specified fabrics.
11. Appliances and processes of cotton spinning.
12. Appliances and processes employed in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.

SECTION (*b*) SILK—

Divisions.

13. Silk fibres, Mulberry, Tasar, Muga, Eri, Matkas, etc.
14. Yarns and Threads.
15. Fabrics, plain.
16. Tasar, Muga and Eri and other wild silk fabrics.
17. Figured and Embroidered.
18. Brocades, Kinkhabs, and Bafta,
19. Silk Muslin.
20. Mill Silk.
21. Appliances and processes employed in the manufacture of Silk fibres and fabrics.

SECTION (*c*) WOOL AND PASHAM—

Divisions.

22. Fibres.
23. Yarns and Threads.
24. Namdas or felts and Blankets.
25. Shawl, Alwans and louies.
26. Jamawars.
27. Woollen Mill Fabrics.
28. Flannel, Broadcloth, Cashmere, etc,

SECTION (*d*) MIXED FABRICS—

Divisions.

29. Cotton and Silk.
30. Woollen and Cotton.
31. Silk and Wool.

SECTION (*e*) AFTER-LOOM TREATMENT—

Divisions.

32. Dyeing and Calico Printing.
33. Tie Dyeing.

34. Printing and Waxing in Calico.

35. Tinsel Printing.

36. Appliances employed in the above processes.

SECTION (*f*) (KNITTING, ETC.)—

Divisions.

37. Banians, Drawers and Jersey, etc.

38. Socks and Stockings.

39. Other varieties.

40. Knitting Machines, etc.

SECTION (*g*) EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING AND LACE—

Divisions.

41. Darn satin, stem and feather stitches and Phulkari work on cotton or woollen fabrics.

42. Tent, cross and knotted embroidery.

43. Chikan work.

44. Net work in satin or chain stitch.

45. Lace—cushion, point, torchon (crochet work).

46. Laid and crewel embroideries in silk or lace.

47. Gold and Silver wire Embroidery (karchob).

48. Braidings and Trimmings.

49. Tapes and Ribbons.

50. Appliances and processes employed in Embroidery, Lace-making, etc.

SECTION (*h*) CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—

Divisions.

51. Tailoring and Dress making.

52. Appliances used in sewing and in making apparel.

53. Pagri, Hat, Caps, &c.

54. Various trades connected with clothing.

SECTION (*i*) JUTE, HEMP AND OTHER FABRICS—

Divisions.

55. Jute, Hemp, Agave and other fibres.

56. Gunny, Hessian, Canvas, etc.

57. Various fabrics.

SECTION (*j*) CARPETS—

Divisions.

58. Pile carpets (galichas).

59. Daris and Satranjis.

60. Rugs and Khilims.

SECTION (*k*) ROPE & MATTRESSES—

Divisions.

61. Cordage, Ropes and Mattresses.

62. Appliances and processes of Rope making.

CLASS B.—WARES AND UTENSILS—

SECTION (*l*) METAL WARES—

Divisions.

63. Iron, Lead and Tin wares.

64. Tinned, Painted and Lac coloured wares.

65. Enamelled and Niello wares.

66. Gold and Silver plate.
67. Damascened and encrusted wares.
68. Copper, Brass, Bronze and German silver wares.
69. Bidri wares.
70. Aluminium wares.
71. Miscellaneous wares and toys.

SECTION (*m*) STONE AND GLASS WARES, INCLUDING INLAID STONE—

Divisions.

72. Stone carving of all kinds.
73. Lapidary work.
74. Glass wares.
75. Inlaid stone work.
76. Other unspecified stone wares.

SECTION (*n*) CERAMIC WARES, INCLUDING POTTERY, CLAY MODELS, PLASTER AND CEMENT WORK, MOSAIC, &C.—

Divisions.

77. Porcelain wares and models.
78. Pottery wares and models.
79. Unglazed or terra-cotta wares.
80. Other Ceramic wares.

SECTION (*o*) WARES MADE OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—

Divisions.

81. Vegetable pottery.
82. Varnished Gesso Wares.
83. Lac and lacquer wares.
84. Ware not specified as above.

CLASS C.—DECORATION AND FURNITURE.

SECTION (*p*) WOOD WORK—

Divisions.

85. Carving, for Architecture, Furniture and Cabinet work.
86. Inlaying with other woods, with Ivory, &c.
87. Sandal-wood, engraved, inlaid, veneered.
88. Veneering, Appliqué, Marquetry, Lattice work (Pinjra).
89. Painted, Stained, Imitation inlaying.
90. Papier-maché and imitation papier-maché.
91. Ornaments, Toys and models.
92. Minor wood-work, *e.g.*, engraved fruits, pith work, &c.
93. Household and Art Furnitures, boxes and trunks.
94. Other decorative wood works.

SECTION (*q*) BAMBOO, CANE AND MAT WORK—

Divisions.

95. Furniture.
96. Baskets.
97. Mat, Pati chick, &c.
98. Straw braiding.

SECTION (*r*) DECORATIONS MADE OUT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS—

Divisions.

99. Ivory carvings.
100. Horn, Shell, Feather or Horse-hair works
101. Bone works.
102. Leather or Skin works.

SECTION (*s*) MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD WORKS—

Divisions.

103. Lamps and Stoves.
104. Metal Furniture, &c.
105. Iron safes, &c.
106. Locks and Keys and hinges, &c.
107. Pipes, Cigar-holders, &c.
108. Unspecified articles.

CLASS D.—CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

SECTION (*t*) APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Divisions.

109. Preparation of Chemicals and Pharmacy.
110. Coal-tar Colours.
111. Fats, Oils, and Varnishes.
112. Vinegar and Wines.
113. Perfumery.
114. Soap, Candle, Lubricants, &c.

SECTION (*u*)—

Divisions.

115. Cosmetics.
116. Oil colours and Printer's Ink.
117. Manufacture of Matches.
118. Do. of paints and cements.
119. Do. of paper, paste boards and straw boards.
120. Chrome Tanning and other processes.
121. Gas and Acetylene lighting.
122. Others not specified.

CLASS E.—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

SECTION (*v*) STATIONERY—

Divisions.

123. Writing papers.
124. Letter papers.
125. Blotting papers.
126. Cards.
127. Inks.
128. Pens.
129. Nibs.
130. Pencils.
131. Holders.
132. Pins.

133. Sealing wax.

134. Gums.

135. Inkstands and other requisites.

SECTION (w) CUTLERY—

Divisions.

136. Penknives.

137. Scissors.

138. Knives.

139. Others not specified.

SECTION (x) LEATHER GOODS—

Divisions.

140. Boots and Shoes.

141. Harness and Saddlery.

142. Bags and Purse.

143. Mill requisites.

144. Miscellaneous.

SECTION (y) BRUSHES—&C., &C.

Divisions.

145. Bristles and Hair.

146. Vegetable fibres, &c.

SECTION (z) INDIARUBBER INDUSTRIES—

Divisions.

147. Crude Rubber and compounding ingredients.

148. Rubber goods.

SECTION (aa) TRAVELLING AND CAMP EQUIPMENT—

Divisions.

149. Tents.

150. Camp furniture.

151. Umbrellas and Sticks.

152. Trunks and Travelling boxes, etc.

CLASS F.—EDUCATION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Divisions.

153. Typography.

154. Various Printing processes.

155. Books, &c., Newspapers, Posters.

156. Book Binding.

157. Maps and apparatus for Geography, &c.

158. Mathematical and Scientific Instruments.

159. Optical instruments.

160. Coins and Medals.

161. Medical and Surgical appliances.

162. Medical Instruments.

163. Archæological collections.

164. Ethnographical collections.

CLASS G.—GENERAL MACHINERY.

Divisions.

165. Steam and other kinds of Engines,

166. Electric appliances and Machinery.

167. Machine tools.

168. Hand and foot-power labour-saving appliances.

169. Various Machines for small manufactories.

CLASS H.—APPLIANCES CONNECTED WITH SANITATION AND HYGIENE (INCLUDING MODELS AND DESIGNS).

Divisions.

170. Bathing requisites.

171. Sanitary clothing.

172. Toilet requisites.

173. Apparatus and appliances for physical exercise.

174. Ventilation—heating and lighting of houses, &c.

175. Do. do. do. of public buildings.

176. Cooking Stoves, &c.

177. Pure food-stuffs.

178. Domestic Filters and Storage of water.

179. Household Sanitary arrangements.

180. Disposal of sewage and refuse.

181. Disinfectants.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATION.

Divisions.

182. Bridges and Bridge materials, Culverts.

183. Tools and apparatus.

184. Rollers, wheel-barrows, water carts, &c.

185. Building materials (Stone under Group III).

186. Other connected articles.

187. Conveyances (vehicles, motors, cycles, boats).

CLASS J.—FINE ARTS.

SECTION (*bb*) STATUARY.

Division.

188. Carved Stones, marbles, &c.

189. Metal works.

190. Terra-cotta, Plaster of Paris Statuettes and clay models.

191. Sculptures in wood.

292. Waste moulding.

SECTION (*cc*) PAINTING.

Divisions.

193. Miniature painting

194. Modern Oil colour painting,

195. Modern water colour painting.

SECTION (*dd*) DRAWING.

Divisions.

196. Cartoons.

197. Decorative designs, Nakshai, &c.

198. Architectural drawings.

199. Engraving of metals and precious stones.

SECTION (*ee*) MISCELLANEOUS.

Divisions.

200. Lithography.

201. Photographs.

202. Picture framing and Mouldings.

203. Works of Art not specified.

Group II. Agricultural and Forest Products and Appliances.

SECTION (*ff*) AGRICULTURE—

Divisions.

204. Implements and processes used in Rural Cultivation.
(Improved types of machines to be worked side by side with the native implements and machines now in use.)

205. Appliances and Processes used in Agricultural Industries (Sugar, Tobacco, Tea, Indigo, &c.)

206. Agricultural statistics.

207. Vegetable Food products.

208. Cattle Food and fodders.

209. Technical Mycology.

210. Non-edible Agricultural products.

211. Fibres and Fibrous plants.

212. Oil and Oil seeds.

213. Food-stuffs.

214. Gums and Resins.

215. Dyes, Tans, Mordants and Pigments.

216. Fruits and Fruit syrups, Preserved fruits, Refrigerators.

217. Jams, Jellies, Chutneys, &c., Spirits.

218. Useful insects.

219. Destructive insects and Parasitic plants.

220. Appliances used in Horticulture and Arboriculture.

221. Kitchen and Garden plants.

222. Greenhouse and Hothouse plants.

223. Nursery Seeds and Stock.

SECTION (*gg*) FOREST—

Divisions.

224. Appliances and Processes used in Forestry.

225. Timbers.

226. Bamboos, thatching grass and reeds.

227. Crude Rubber.

228. Crude Lac.

229. Honey and Bee's wax.

230. Destructive insects, &c.

231. Management and Protection of Forests.

SECTION (*hh*) DAIRY—

Divisions.

232. Appliances and processes used in Dairy.

233. Butter and Ghee.

234. Cream.

235. Cheese.

236. Skimmed milk.

237. Condensed milk.

Group III. Mineral Products.

Divisions.

238. Important Minerals of economic value.

239. Representative series of rocks.

240. Slates.

241. Building Stones.

242. Ornamental Stones.

243. Corundum, Mica, Iron ores, Manganese ores, Gold, Coal.

244. Petroleum.

245. Geological Collection to illustrate the Geological formation of India.

246. Working of Mines and Quarries.

247. Metallurgy.

248. Metal working.

249. Metallic alloys.

Group IV. Fishery & Sport.

SECTION (*ii*) FISHING—

Divisions.

250. Fishing Appliances and Tackles, rods, wheels, &c.

251. Fish culture.

252. Preserved Fish, Refrigerators.

253. Fish oil and bone.

254. Shell fish.

255. Pearl fishery.

256. Turtles.

SECTION (*jj*) SPORT—

Divisions.

257. Hunting and Sporting Equipments.

258. Mounted skulls, stuffed birds, animals, &c.

259. Hunting appliances of the Hill tribes.

Telegraphic Address:

Exhibition, Calcutta.

To

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
CALCUTTA, 1906,
62, BOWBAZAR STREET,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I wish to exhibit the articles as per particulars given in the annexed form, at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Indian National Congress, to be held in coming December, at Calcutta.

The preliminary fee of Rs. 5 required under Rule V is sent by postal money order (if otherwise sent delete the preceding words and state how sent).

I consent to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Exhibition Committee ; and on being informed that my name has been enrolled as an Exhibitor, I shall be glad to furnish any further information required.

I beg to remain,

SIR,

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the intending Exhibitor ....

Address in full { *Town* ....
District ....
Province ....

Date ....

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS.

Description of the Article.	Section and Division.	Name of Manufacturer.	Place of Manufacture.*	Price of the Article.	May or may not be sold at the Exhibition.	Covered space required.†	Whether any special structure, stands, furniture will be required; if so, what?	Open space required.	Whether any practical illustration of Machinery or processes is intended to be given.	Whether steam or other power would be required.	Any other special facilities desired.	Other Particulars.‡

I guarantee that the particulars given above, are to the best of my knowledge and belief correct and accurate.

Place and date ______________ *Signature of the Exhibitor* ______________

* Mention Town, District and Province.
† This column need be filled only if more space than the ordinarily allowed 5ft. × 5ft. is required.
‡ If the articles be not a *bonâ fide* manufacture of India, Burma, or an adjacent British Possession, state here what indigenous industries it is likely to promote.

No. 5755-5759—41.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 25th July, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The form of agreement for the engagement of lascars in India contains no provision for the particulars in respect of the load line of ships which are required to be inserted in the agreement in accordance with section 35 (*2*) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880 (VII of 1880), as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act, XVII of 1891. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct under section 27 (*1*) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (V of 1883), that the following headings shall be inserted in the form of agreement prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 1096-S.R., dated the 25th February 1903 :

(To be inserted below the columns headed "Name of Ship," "Official Number," etc., etc.)

Distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc showing the maximum load line in salt water, and the upper edge of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks above the centre.

First deck above it.	Second deck above it.
Feet inches	Feet inches

Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, Marine / Madras, Marine / Bengal, Marine / Burma, Commerce / Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	1905.	1906.	15th July 1905.	14th July 1906.	1905.	1906.	15th July 1905.	14th July 1906.			15th July 1905.	14th July 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″)	216	247	1,976	1,996	4,24,462	3,93,000	215	191	10,63,607	8,06,000	...	2,57,607	80,02,827	78.61,000	...	1,41,827
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	6,007	7,300	286	348	12,565	14,600	2,035	...	1 05,328	1,07,000	1,672	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3′ 3⅜″)	670	753	504	504	2,85,459	2,86,000	566	567	6,51,211	6,16,000	...	35.211	62,26,350	63,00,000	73,650	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″)	404	370	1,141	1,271	2,60,679	2,92,000	228	230	5,68,598	5,97,000	28.402	...	44,12,889	51,63,000	7,50,111	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,077	2,109	13,08,026	13,96,000	630	662	29,22,759	28,37,000	...	85,759	2,18,56,722	2,26,98,000	8,41,278	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	6,52,195	6 18,000	416	394	13.59,262	12,55,000	...	1,04,262	1.57,09,354	1,39,52,000	...	17,57,354
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	127	14,296	20,700	119	163	32.725	46.200	13,475	...	2,30,726	4.66,000	2,35,274	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1.34,332	1,62,000	147	177	2 77,354	3,32,000	54.646	...	23,62,046	31,45,000	7,82,954	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,74,789	2,92,000	326	346	5,93,922	5,89,000	...	4,922	40,14,029	45 01,000	4,86,971	...
" North-East line	241	291	494	495	1,25,950	1,11,000	255	224	2,80,110	2,22,000	...	58,110	30 83,255	18,30,000	...	12,53,255
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,687	5,000	95	83	12,295	9,800	...	2,495	1,11,526	86,300	...	25,226
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″)	317	330	3.312	3,499	13,08,421	13,61,000	395	389	27,36,177	29,88,000	2,51,823	...	1,84,69,999	2,00,40,000	15,70,001	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,61,508	2,41,000	210	187	6,22,930	5,16,000	...	1,06,930	47,77,820	46,41,000	...	1,36,820
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6,120	5,100	191	159	14.351	10,200	...	4,151	98,820	1,02,000	3,180	...
Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	775	771	62,400	71,900	81	93	1,30,499	1,46,000	15,501	...	8,49.534	10,78,000	2,28,466	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,20,529	2,50,000	165	187	5,11,626	4,63,000	...	48,626	45.57,464	44,03,000	...	1,54,464
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	16,193	21,000	130	169	31,726	30,600	...	1,126	1,95,778	2,70,000	74,222	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	21,641	20 300	108	102	52,070	43.400	...	8,670	4 53 573	4,89,000	35.427	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	6,876	6,300	404	370	14,868	12,400	...	2,468	1,14,111	1,17,000	2,889	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	552	400	32	24	1,289	1,000	...	289	9,454	12,400	2,946	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,79,977	4,41,000	250	231	10,28,753	9,29,000	...	99,753	81,03,862	85,43,000	4,39,138	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,66,511	2,90,000	237	258	5,60,160	5,80,000	19,840	...	40,01,949	41,72,000	1,70 051	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	16,331	14,900	165	151	32,417	29,600	...	2,817	1,93,736	1 99,000	5,264	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,461	10 500	88	97	19,945	21,400	1,455	...	1,41,720	1,45,000	3,280	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,58,265	2,00,000	136	172	3,37,442	3,63,000	25.558	...	27,97,283	29,98,000	2,00,717	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	538	700	16	21	1,117	1,400	283	...	1,117	10,500	9,383	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	688	900	16	21	1,512	1,700	188	...	9,497	14,400	4,903	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	40,917	39,000	138	132	82,277	72,500	...	9,777	5,48,660	5,79,000	30,340	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	614	99,756	95,000	177	155	2,22,498	1,97,000	...	25,498	19,25,213	20,13,000	87,787	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	14,388	18,300	244	310	34,058	25,800	...	8,258	2,42,106	2,55,000	12,894	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	800	...	42	...	1,600	1,600	...	...	11,200	11,200	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*)	...	...	...	26	...	1,000	...	38	...	1,900	1,900	...	...	15,900	15,900	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,634	1.400	54	47	3,265	3,400	135	...	21,244	27,400	6,156	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,217	22,724	64,84,589	66,73,500	292	294	1,42,13,388	1,37,63,500	...	4,49,888	11,36,27,992	11,62,45,100	26,17,108	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	37	10	10	3,422	5,100	342	510	7,743	9,300	1,557	...	57,318	65,500	8,182	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	240	79	79	9,852	9,600	125	122	21,663	18,400	...	3,263	1,19,081	1,43,000	23,919	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2,727	2,000	80	59	6,136	4,100	...	2,036	64,378	53,700	...	10,678
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	97,878	71,600	293	214	1,73,909	1,47,000	...	26,909	13,18,607	12,77,000	...	41,607
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,470	2,400	77	73	5,591	5,700	109	...	61,889	64,000	2,111	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	374	107	107	28,038	21,300	262	199	54,066	42,200	...	11,866	3,72,958	3,12,000	...	60,958
Southern Punjab	165	274	425	425	71,965	60,600	169	143	1,55,126	1,27,000	...	28,126	9,56,660	9,57,000	340	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	59	77	155	617	10,800	8	70	1,214	22,000	20,786	...	1,724	1,47,000	1,45,276	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	10,096	8,700	65	56	21,298	16,500	...	4,798	3,14,455	2,90,000	...	24,455
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	8,134	6,000	370	273	14,329	15,600	1,271	...	1,09,353	1,18,000	8,647	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	2,327	1,800	68	53	4,474	4,100	...	374	34,606	33,700	...	906
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,919	3,200	53	58	6,290	7,100	810	...	63,342	76,100	12,758	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	937	1,08,382	1,08,000	120	115	2,40,927	2,24,000	...	16,927	19,41,814	22,85,000	3,43,186	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	6,089	7,500	169	208	14,390	13,700	...	690	83,878	95,700	11,822	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	6,563	10,500	56	90	15,485	18,900	3,415	...	1,17,661	1,58,000	40,339	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	27,074	24,600	81	74	58,721	48,600	...	10,121	5,86,706	6,44,000	57,294	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,204	2,500	32	66	2,673	4,700	2,027	...	25,174	36,400	11,226	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	849	1,300	40	62	1,597	2,100	503	...	14,608	26,200	11,592	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	15,890	16,800	204	215	36,000	35,100	...	900	2,66,384	2,78,000	11,616	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	7,349	8,200	55	61	14,976	16,000	1.024	...	1,61,219	1,79,000	17,781	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	39,373	43,200	101	110	80,964	88,200	7,236	...	10,91,936	10,25,000	...	66,936
Jaipur (*e*)	53	55	...	32	...	1,000	...	31	...	3,200	3,200	...	...	24,100	24,100	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,908	2,200	54	41	5.290	4,300	...	990	44,627	45,300	673	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,921	3.200	64	70	6,607	6,400	...	207	53,314	60,400	7,086	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	45,107	81.500	64	115	1,06,451	1.02,000	...	4.451	7,30,931	10,82,000	3,51,069	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,814	3,500	97	121	6,708	6,800	92	...	55,969	47,600	...	8,369
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	5,545	5,300	62	59	11,742	10,500	...	1,242	94,136	1,02,000	7,864	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	2,971	3,500	58	69	6,233	6,700	467	...	49,607	55,300	5,693	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	13,495	12,100	205	183	26,472	26,200	...	272	1,97,462	2,16,000	18,538	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*f*)	...	...	...	64	...	3,900	...	61	...	6,800	6,800	...	...	99,300	99,300	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,424	7,300	99	112	13.945	14,200	255	...	1,18,942	1,20,000	1,058	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,729	4,800	56	72	8,978	9,200	222	...	68,066	85,600	17,534	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	5,541	9,800	83	146	13,030	18,500	5,470	...	1,25,431	1,47,000	21,569	...
Barsi	143	173	22	48	3,190	4,500	145	94	6,107	9,200	3,093	...	81,053	53,000	...	28,053
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,150	1,900	63	56	4,324	4,200	...	124	37,689	43,300	5,611	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	4,309	3,800	46	40	10,905	8,300	...	2,605	1,35,300	1,35,000	...	300
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	927	700	25	19	1,682	1,900	218	...	21,286	19,900	...	1,386
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	16,422	16,000	322	314	35,145	34,000	...	1,145	3,08,926	3,33,000	24,074	...
TOTAL	124	146	5,338	5,574	6,23,884	6,41,900	117	115	13,18,776	12,52,100	...	66,676	1,08,13 352	1,19,56,100	11,42,748	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	299	27,555	28,298	71,08,473	73.15,400	258	259	1,55,32,164	1,50,15,600	...	5,16,564	12,44,41,344	12,82,01,200	37.59,856	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from 1st January 1906.
(*c*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 26th July, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1064.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first two months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
Whole year.		April and May.					Whole year.		April and May.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,44,000	31,07,44,000	3,83,32,000	4,04,88,000	21,56,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,56,000	1,31,40,000	1,21,70,000	...	9,70,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,92,000	6,60,00,000	1,53,49,000	1,38,30,000	...	15,19,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,81,03,000	5,95,60,000	1,01,98,000	1,00,01,000	...	1,97,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,52,34,000	8,72,63,000	1,41,79,000	1,45,31,000	3,52,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,51,92,000	6,69,63,000	65,33,000	1,15,52,000	50,19,000	...
1,300	2,500	...	600	600	...	Other Heads	10,04,26,000	9,53,36,000	1,71,70,000	1,23,18,000	...	48,52,000
1,300	2,500	...	600	600		TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,23,000	75,83,79,000	11,49,01,000	11,43,93,000	...	11,000
237,000	109,200	40,800	45,200	4,400	...	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	20,47,000	22,89,000	2,42,000	...
7,200	4,800	...	800	800	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,08,67,000	4,29,35,000	59,40,000	70,86,000	11,46,000	...
12,400	1,500	300	300	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,16,59,000	2,29,86,000	25,95,000	27,31,000	1,36,000	...
127,400	82,000	20,600	25,800	5,200	...	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	10,77,000	20,25,000	9,48,000	...
18,100	21,200	...	...	...	...	Railways	36,92,58,000	39,20,01,000	6,32,01,000	6,68,74,000	36,73,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,03,19,000	3,44,68,000	9,94,000	10,53,000	59,000	...
19,300	6,600	7,700	4,100	...	3,600	Other Public Works	75,53,000	76,35,000	10,38,000	11,61,000	1,23,000	...
352,600	303,300	74,300	63,500	...	10,800	Receipts by Military Department	1,08,84,000	1,14,18,000	13,05,000	13,97,000	92,000	...
776,200	531,100	143,700	140,300	...	3,400	TOTAL REVENUE	1,25,20,13,000	1,28,94,60,000	19,30,98,000	19,95,06,000	64,08,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	56,49,000	25,04,000	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,490,000	150,000	...	1,340,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	38,21,000	91,20,000	25,65,000	22,95,000	...	2,70,000
...	1,055,000	7,700	851,800	844,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,85,74,000	...	6,00,000	40,86,000	34,86,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,45,000	41,38,000	41,46,000	13,59,000	...	27,87,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	70,90,000	71,11,000	9,48,000	11,67,000	2,19,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	2,44,000	24,000	...	...	...	...
...	561,500	181,300	...	...	181,300	Remittances (net)	12,62,73,000	...	...	...	...	...
26,290,600	17,806,000	2,121,700	2,567,800	446,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,521,000	20,666,600	3,800,700	3,569,600	...	231,100	TOTAL	20,11,79,000	6,41,01,000	82,59,000	89,07,000	6,48,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	3,944,400	3,709,900	...	234,500	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,83,41,000	1,35,61,65,000	20,13,57,000	20,84,13,000	70,56,000	...
10,262,600	8,144,581	10,262,400	8,436,500	...	1,825,900	Opening Balance	16,12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	1,54,74,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	14,206,800	12,146,400	...	2,060,400	GRAND TOTAL	1,62,00,88,000	1,55,56,65,000	36,26,04,000	38,51,34,000	2,25,37,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April and May.					Whole year.		April and May.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	6,200	7,400	1,200	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	3,46,25,000	3,57,42,000	11,17,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	794,900	804,100	9,200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,28,07,000	5,28,57,000	58,16,000	56,96,000	...	1,20,000
450,400	459,100	71,200	56,400	...	14,800	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,35,84,000	3,65,41,000	49,35,000	53,80,000	4,45,000	...
609,100	690,200	87,300	103,400	16,100	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,70,50,000	20,38,97,000	2,69,17,000	2,91,93,000	22,76,000	...
2,376,600	2,376,800	422,200	428,900	6,700	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,06,05,000	2,92,00,000	46,21,000	50,47,000	4,26,000	...
12,300	6,700	200	200	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	68,99,000	1,49,00,000	6,29,000	21,99,000	15,70,000	...
6,774,000	6,823,100	956,300	1,043,300	87,000	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	18,03,26,000	19,44,63,000	2,53,18,000	3,01,43,000	48,25,000	...
...	...	200	...	...	200	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,74,22,000	2,87,06,000	41,54,000	37,72,000	...	3,82,000
123,200	100,700	11,700	18,700	7,000	...	Other Public Works	9,31,70,000	10,14,52,000	77,94,000	83,85,000	5,91,000	...
5,167,100	5,602,800	978,300	997,600	19,300	...	Army Services	21,00,74,000	21,36,59,000	3,25,57,000	3,50,67,000	25,10,000	...
71,000	97,000	10,800	4,600	...	6,200	Special Defence Works	11,82,000	20,33,000	2,18,000	1,92,000	...	26,000
18,617,500	19,262,400	3,339,300	3,464,600	125,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	94,16,44,000	1,01,15,43,000	14,75,84,000	16,08,16,000	1,32,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	—1,61,64,000	...	...	...	...
18,617,500	19,262,400	3,339,300	3,464,600	125,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	94,16,44,000	99,53,79,000	14,75,84,000	16,08,16,000	1,32,32,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,681,300	3,590,000	319,800	367,400	47,600	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	8,38,63,000	5,08,69,000	90,53,000	1,21,34,000	30,81,000	...
12,381,000	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,500	1,270,900	53,200	119,700	66,500	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	18,74,000	21,69,000	2,95,000	...
16,276,800	4,860,900	373,000	487,100	114,100	...	TOTAL	8,38,63,000	5,08,69,000	1,09,27,000	1,43,03,000	33,76,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	8,06,000	17,000	...	7,89,000
500,000	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,033,600	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	29,58,000	32,90,000	1,73,000	1,09,000	...	64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,10,26,000	1,48,04,000	10,25,000	18,44,000	8,19,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,695,400	...	...	1,653,700	1,653,700	...	Remittances (net)	...	92,96,000	16,96,000	97,61,000	8,65,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,46,000	26,70,57,000	4,39,19,000	3,97,35,000	...	41,84,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—13,04,000	—57,000	14,000	3,000	...	11,000
8,229,000	...	...	1,653,700	1,653,700	...	TOTAL	41,78,26,000	32,48,32,000	4,76,33,000	5,14,69,000	38,36,000	
43,123,300	24,123,300	3,712,300	5,605,400	1,893,100	..	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,44,33,33,000	1,37,10,80,000	20,61,44,000	22,65,88,000	2,04,44,000	...
8,436,500	5,218,981	10,494,500	6,541,000	...	3,953,500	Closing Balance	17,07,55,000	18,45,85,000	15,64,60,000	15,85,40,000	20,80,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	14,206,800	12,146,400	...	2,060,400	GRAND TOTAL	1,62,00,88,000	1,55,56,05,000	36,20,04,000	38,51,34,000	2,23,30,000	...

The 26th July 1906.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2905 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st July 1906:—

No. 368 of 1906.—Societe Anonyme Des Automobiles de la Buire, of 8 Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in transmission gear for motor vehicles and the like.*

No. 369 of 1906.—Thomas Warsop, engineer, of Launder street, in the city of Nottingham, England. *Improvements in or relating to rock drills or other percussion tools.*

No. 370 of 1906.—Montague Moore, mining agent, of No. 314 Collins street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, and commonwealth of Australia, and Thomas James Heskett, engineer, of No. 2 Donald street, Brunswick, in the said state. *An improvement in the direct process of manufacturing iron and steel.*

No. 371 of 1906.—Louis Andre Noel, civil engineer, of 52 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in elastic wheels.*

No. 372 of 1906.—James Temple Clark, of 189 St. James street, city of Montreal, province of Quebec, and Dominion of Canada. *Improvements in or relating to lock nuts.*

No. 373 of 1906.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, kingdom of Prussia, empire of Germany. *Ramie decorticator.*

No. 374 of 1906.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, kingdom of Prussia, empire of Germany. *Scutching-machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.*

No. 375 of 1906.—Isidor Kitsee, electrician, of 209 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, United States of America. *Improvements in a system for the transmission of electric telegraphy.*

No. 376 of 1906.—Arthur W. Dowe, publisher, 27 Gardner's lane, Calcutta. *Locking railway goods wagons and preventing loss of goods by theft while in transit, to be called "The Parallel Rail Wagon Lock System."*

No. 377 of 1906.—Allan Macgregor Ritchie, architect, of Durban, in the colony of Natal, and Frederick Margrie, electrical engineer, also of Durban aforesaid. *Improvements in or relating to field firing or surprise targets.*

No. 378 of 1906.—Claude Young Payne, retired mechanic, Saugor, Central Provinces, India. *The automatic spring winder and perpetual motion.*

No. 379 of 1906.—Mark D'Cruz, gentleman, residing at No. 89 Dhurrumtolla street, in the town of Calcutta. *Improved compressing or baling machinery.*

No. 380 of 1906.—Khetromohon Doss, mechanical engineer, c/o L. Deveria, Esq., 7 Alipore lane, Alipore. *The "Bengal" self-acting brick and tile making machine, and the "Bengal" season and weather-proof kiln.*

No. 381 of 1906.—Khetromohon Doss, mechanical engineer, c/o L. Deveria, Esq., 7 Alipore lane, Alipore. *The "Bengal" season and weather-proof kiln.*

No. 382 of 1906.—Harold Gill, engineer, of Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. *Improvements in plates or seats for latrines and urinals.*

No. 2906 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 460 of 1905.—Johann Georg Bodemer, manufacturer, of Zschopau, in the kingdom of Saxony and empire of Germany. *Improvements in self-acting mules.* (Specification filed 16 July 1906.)

No. 489 of 1905.—James Watson, coach builder, of Residency road, Bangalore Cantonment. *A new pattern tonga.* (Specification filed 17 July 1906.)

No. 526 of 1905.—Arthur Kitson, engineer, of Hythe road, Willesden junction, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in vapour burning apparatus.* (Specification filed 19 June 1906.)

No. 536 of 1905.—John William Esser, engineer, of 82 Fentham road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, George William Barratt, gentleman, of "Ashford," Priory road, Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex, England, and Frank Barratt, gentleman, of Wood Green Villas, Mayes road, Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to breech loading small arms.* (Specification filed 14 July 1906.)

No. 543 of 1905.—Alfonso George Lavertine, civil engineer, of Club Chambers, Anderson street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and James Edward McNellan, civil engineer, of 101 Bree street. Johannesburg, Transvaal *Improvements in means for inflating rubber tyres.* (Specification filed 16 July 1906.)

No. 14 of 1906.—William Maple Bradshaw, electrical engineer, of 400 Whitney Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in alternating current electric motors.* (Specification filed 17 July 1906.)

No. 42 of 1906.—John Franklin Brady, mechanical engineer, of No. 43 Fulton street, Chicago, in the county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Steam turbines.* (Specification filed 17 July 1906.)

No. 186 of 1906.—James Lyon, a partner of the firm of Messieurs Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta. *Improvements in bullets for fire arms.* (Specification filed 13 July 1906.)

No. 260 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Company, of No. 101/1 Clive street, in Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in septic tanks.* (Specification filed 17 July 1906.)

No. 263 of 1906.—Walter Villa Gilbert, Secretary, of 11 Seymour street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. *Improved means for effecting reciprocal movements in parts required to be actuated.* (Specification filed 14 July 1906.)

No. 271 of 1906.—Fred David Stewart Sandeman, spinner and manufacturer, Manhattan Works, Dundee, Scotland. *Improvements in drawing and roving frames for jute, hemp and other fibres.* (Specification filed 13 July 1906.)

No. 280 of 1906.—Robert Walton Egerton, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, and John Alexander Colquhoun, engineer, both of East Indian Railway House, Calcutta, in the Bengal Presidency of British India. *Improvements in pantagraphic apparatus for copying sections of prismatic solids.* (Specification filed 14 July 1906.)

No. 2907 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 288 of 1893.—William Alfred Lambert. *An improved hydraulic automatic punkah working apparatus.* (From 26 July 1906 to 26 July 1907.)

No. 271 of 1895.—Theodore Guilleaume. *Improved means for insulating electric conductors.* (From 23 November 1906 to 23 November 1907.)

No. 434 of 1896.—Guglielmo Marconi. *Improvements in transmitting electrical impulses and signals and in apparatus therefor.* (From 9 August 1906 to 9 August 1907.)

No. 6 of 1898.—Christian Wilhelm Luther. *A new way of constructing light fireproof building material.* (From 12 August 1906 to 12 August 1907.)

No. 92 of 1898.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for interlocking railway points and signals.* (From 25 August 1906 to 25 August 1907.)

No. 110 of 1898.—George Labram. *A method and apparatus for separating diamonds from earthy matters.* (From 25 August 1906 to 25 August 1907.)

No. 111 of 1898.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in railway signal interlocking apparatus.* (From 25 August 1906 to 25 August 1907.)

No. 237 of 1898.—Ottmar Kern *Improvements in incandescent gas burners.* (From 31 August 1906 to 31 August 1907.)

No. 277 of 1898.—Ottmar Kern. *An improvement in Bunsen gas burners.* (From 31 August 1906 to 31 August 1907.)

No. 120 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in electric motors and meters adapted for use with alternating currents.* (From 19 August 1906 to 19 August 1907.)

No. 122 of 1899.—Joseph Charles Gelly. *Hydraulic ram.* (From 22 August 1906 to 22 August 1907.)

No. 14 of 1901.—Cyrus Robinson. *Improvements in oil pumping apparatus.* (From 14 August 1906 to 14 August 1907.)

No. 257 of 1901.—The Diamond Soda Water Machine Company, Limited. *Improvements in drawing-taps for aerated waters and the like* (From 28 August 1906 to 28 August 1907.)

No. 10 of 1902.—Constant Eliet. *Improvements in the construction of floors, girders, joists, partitions and the like from trussed beton.* (From 16 August 1906 to 16 August 1907.)

No. 27 of 1902—Cyrus Robinson. *Improvements in bearings of engine shafts.* (From 27 August 1906 to 27 August 1907.)

No. 60 of 1902.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.* (From 27 August 1906 to 27 August 1907.)

No. 108 of 1902.—Sven Carlson *Improvements in petroleum lamps.* (From 22 July 1906 to 22 July 1907.)

No. 109 of 1902.—Sven Carlson. *An improved cleaning-device for illuminating apparatus, operating with vaporized hydro-carbon.* (From 22 July 1906 to 22 July 1907.)

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No. 2908 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 287 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in draught appliances for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 15 April 1902.)

No. 288 of 1901.—Alice Cantwell. *Improvements in long boots.* (Specification filed 15 April 1902.)

No. 302 of 1901.—John Sinclair. *Improvements in screw-propellers and appurtenances for the propulsion and steering of ships parts of which are applicable to universal joints or shaft couplings.* (Specification filed 17 April 1902.)

No. 351 of 1901.—George Gregory Smith. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 15 April 1902.)

No. 412 of 1901.—Abdool Kyoom Abdool Hoosein. *Improvements in tower bolts.* (Specification filed 18 April 1902.)

No. 480 of 1901.—John Gwynne and Edward Washbourn Sargeant. *Improvements in and means for aerating slimes.* (Specification filed 15 April 1902.)

No. 482 of 1901.—John Gwynne and Edward Washbourn Sargeant. *Improvements in means for aerating liquids.* (Specification filed 15 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 389 of 1899.—Daniel Munson Seaton. *Improvements in means for feeding at will threads of different colours to the weft thread carrier in looms.* (Specification filed 20 April 1900.)

No. 405 of 1899.—Adelphe Leon Philarete Chasles *New or improved facing for the pedals of bicycles, the steps of carriages, the steps of staircases and the like.* (Specification filed 20 April 1900.)

No 427 of 1899.—Carl Emil Schnee. *Improvements in bath apparatus for treatment with electricity and medicinal substances.* (Specification filed 20 April 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 33 of 1892.—George Perfect. *Improvements in sugarcane crushing mill rollers.* (Specification filed 17 April 1893.)

No 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus* (Specification filed 14 April 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,33,06,372 R 13 a. 11 p.; Public Deposits at Branches 71,46,506 R 10 a. 11 p.	2,04,52,879	8	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,71,51,822	6	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,91,044	9	10
Sundries	15,80,857	11	3
RUPEES	19,49,76,604	4	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,72,38,416	0	0
Other authorized Investments	48,03,968	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,25,86,983	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,77,51,232	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,81,44,150	6	3
Balances with other Banks	15,14,929	12	1
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	18,29,799	10	10
Stamps	11,131	5	9
Sundries	8,94,047	8	1
	11,47,74,658	5	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *4,69,68,710 R 15 a. 8 p.; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,32,33,234 R 15 a. 3 p.	8,02,01,945	14	11
RUPEES	19,49,76,604	4	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,74,390 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,48,757 8 0

R5,23,147 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 26th July 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 49·97.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd July 1906.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,34,51,475	17,83,72,395	20,18,23,870	6,46,70,458	*1,12,76,805	1,40,83,452	6,75,00,000	...	...	88,35,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	28,63,65,661	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,11,58,240	2,11,58,240	1,45,95,160	45,22,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,18,041	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	3,05,30,410	3,05,30,410	1,36,20,981	79,01,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,22,051	
Bombay	2,88,17,970	10,86,63,150	13,74,81,120	6,32,56,485	99,22,411	1,17,63,221	...	...	...	30,99,000	...	...	8,80,41,117	
Karachi	...	1,08,08,000	1,08,08,000	28,10,935	1,79,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,90,830	
Madras	10,06,835	4,62,16,385	4,72,23,220	1,07,84,320	10,43,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,28,005	
Calicut	...	17,88,860	17,88,860	12,99,825	13,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,13,160	
Rangoon	...	2,24,22,735	2,24,22,735	4,04,57,670	9,11,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,69,385	
	5,32,76,280	41,99,60,175	47,32,36,455	21,14,95,840	3,57,71,791	2,58,46,673	6,75,00,000	...	...	1,19,34,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	47,25,48,250	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			6,88,205	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil.*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			47,25,48,250	TOTAL RESERVE R									47,25,48,250	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd July 1906.

† The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd July 1906 to 225 lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOOREE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam (1889).
2. Atlas of India (1904).
3. Bengal (1904).
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions (1889).
5. Bombay Presidency (1889).
6. Burma (1903).
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies (1889).
8. Central Provinces (1889).
9. India and Adjacent Countries (1904).
10. Madras Presidency (1901).
11. Punjab (1885).
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1885).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	PRICE. Uncoloured.	PRICE. Coloured.	REMARKS.
GENERAL MAPS.					R a.	R a.	
India (without hills), showing Railways with Stations.	1904	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Telegraph map of— .	1905	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Rainfall Chart of— .	1884	1"=64 M.	2	40×25	...	4 0	
India, showing density of population.	1887	1"=80 M.	1	38×33	...	3 0	
India, Railway System of— .	1906	1"=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	2 0	Corrected up to 30th April 1906.
India, showing languages . .	1883	1"=96 M.	1	34×27	...	3 0	
India (without hills) . . .	1903	1"=128 M.	1	32×27	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills) . . .	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Engraved.
India (without hills) . . .	1904	1"=256 M.	1	18×13	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1906	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
Bengal (with hills) . . .	1891-1903	1"= 8 M.	16	30×22	16 0	20 0	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1904	1"=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	3rd edition.
Bengal (without hills) . .	1906	1"=32 M.	1	26×34	1 8	2 0	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1896	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	2 0	2 8	Engraved.
Burma, Upper (skeleton) . .	1903	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	4th edition.
Burma, Upper (with hills) .	1903	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	3rd edition.
Cutch	1906	1"=8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 4	
Tenasserim (with hills) . .	1868	1"= 4 M.	6	45×30	6 0	7 4	With addition to 1897.
Tenasserim (with hills) . .	1868	1"= 8 M.	4	34×27	4 0	5 0	
Central India Agency . .	1904	1"=16 M.	2	36×22	4 0	5 0	Engraved.
Jammoo Territory (with hills) .	1870	1"= 2 M.	6	40×27	6 0	8 0	
Madras Presidency . . .	1905	1"=32 M.	1	33×43	1 8	2 0	
Mysore (without hills) . .	1905	1"=16 M.	1	27×25	1 8	1 12	Engraved.
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1905	1"=16 M.	1	27×25	1 8	1 12	Engraved.
North-West Frontier Province .	1903	1"=16 M.	1	24×32	1 8	2 0	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.	1905	1"=16 M.	4	40×27	4 0	5 0	
Rajputana	1901	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrections to 1903.
Sind (without hills) . . .	1900	1"=16 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1905	1"=16 M.	2	25×40	2 0	2 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1"= 2 M.	4	36×34	4 8	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1901	1"=16 M.	4	38×28	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×31	1 8	1 12	
Kashmir	1857	1"= 2 M.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Persia	1898	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	6 0	7 8	
Western Tibet, portion of . .	1904	1"=12 M.	1	38×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun Nan	1905	$\frac{1}{1000000}$	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.			R a.	R a.	
Scale 1/1,000,000					
Sheet No. 70 (Provisional Issue)	1906	20"×22"	0 12	0 14	Tibet and Eastern Turkestan.
" " 71 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
" " 78 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" " 83 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma.
" " 84 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	
" " 86 (Engraved) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Burma and Andaman Islands.
" " 87 (Engraved) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
" " 91 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Tibet and China.
" " 92 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Burma and China.
" " 93 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, China and Siam.
" " 95 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 96 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 100 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Tibet and China.
" " 101 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Part of China.
" " 102 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, Siam, Tongking and China.

J. M. FLEMING, LIEUT.-COL., I.A.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 30th June 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JULY 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas).

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	50	1	...	51	22	...	22	...	83	85*	23	1	192	...	...	...
Bombay	21	...	...	21	12	...	12	2	143	107†	14	...	266	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 100 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and inclusive of 16 of perfect rupees ready for delivery.
† Do. of 47 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 26th July 1906.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July 1906.

No. 23.—Captain A. J. Pullen of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is appointed to the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, with effect from the 26th May 1906.

The 21st July 1906.

No. 24.—Second class Assistant Surgeon William John Masterson, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, is granted 90 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th July 1906.

No. 25.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kashinath Amrit Mainkar, on the establishment of the late Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to resign the service.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1906.

No. 20.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 21st July 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Anjangaon Surji	Central Provinces	16th July	Opened.
Naini	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	15th "	Do.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads Wireless Telegraph Office.	Bengal	17th "	Do.
Saugor Island Wireless Telegraph Office.	Bengal	17th "	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Barsathi	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st July	Opened.
Bibipur	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Dethki	North-Western Railway	Ditto	Do.
Kalri Road	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Khudabad	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Khuman	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Kot-Laloo	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Kuslamb	Barsi Light Railway	1st May	Do.
Mariahu	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st July	Do.
Pangri	Barsi Light Railway	1st May	Do.
Phulpur	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st July	Do.
Righa	Bengal and North-Western Railway	13th July	Do.
Serai Chandi	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st July	Do.
Tadwale	Barsi Light Railway	1st May	Do.
Yedsi	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified:—

On the South Indian Railway.

" Mādanapalli Road " instead of " Chinna Tippa Samudram."

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Ziarat the 21st July 1906.

No. 1254-Z.—The privilege leave for 52 days (including 7 days' extension) granted to Captain C. B. Loring, Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, in this office Notification Nos. 856 and 2799, dated, respectively, the 13th March and 16th June 1906, is hereby further extended by a period of 25 days.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

CONTRACTS AND REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July 1906.

No. 11.—Captain A. L. Barrett (126th Baluchistan Infantry), Registration Officer, No. VI Circle, Quetta, is granted combined leave from 16th August 1906 to 11th November 1906 (the first 60 days being privilege leave), to proceed out of India on private affairs, under paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 13th year, commenced 30th August 1905.

H. HAWKES, Major-General,
Director General of Contracts and Registration.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
391	Rupees struck in the name of the Moghal Emperors by the Marathas at the end of the 18th century . .	Silver	1 0 0	532	
	FOUND IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.				
394	Silver coins of Alamgir II struck at Murshidabad, 1st year of reign, A. D. 1754 (no Hijri year on coin)	Do.	1 4 0	10	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 26th July 1906.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Roorkee, this 20th day of July 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—11101, Gunner Chas. Youngerfield.
Age—25 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Seaman.
Date of enlistment—30th August 1902.
Place of enlistment—Stratford.
Parish and county in which born—Charlestown Queensland.
Date of desertion or absence—16th July 1906.
Place of desertion or absence—Failed to report at Roorkee after leave to Bombay.
Marks—2 moles left side, 2 moles left breast.
On furlough, Bombay. Under 4 years.

G. BATEASON LYLE, Major,
Commanding 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 23rd July 1906.

No. 19.—Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, is granted, under Articles 233 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 12 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 14th September 1906, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W131 of 06-07	PA-25—04666	100	Mahomed Nazir, c/o the Sub-Post Master, Dumraon.

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA ;
The 10th July 1906.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W 14 of 06-07	PA-90—07414	100	Mul Raj Bhabra, son of Ditta Mal, Rasta Bazar, Jullandar City.
	„ —39622	100	
	„ —67362	100	
	„ —21227	100	

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA ;
The 7th July 1906.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following monuments being in a dangerous state of repair in the Government Cemetery, Krishnagar, Eastern Bengal State Railway, it is proposed by Cemetery Rule XX, Part I, to demolish the upper structure down to the ground and to build the inscribed slabs into simple masonry over the grave. Any person or persons interested should communicate with the Chaplain :—

1. Tomb of the infant twin daughter of William Paton, Esq.
2. „ „ Robert Monro Hastie.
3. „ „ William Watson.
4. „ „ Caroline Seaton.
5. „ „ Joseph S. Usher.

J. F. HEWITT,
Resident Chaplain, Krishnagar.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas John Scott, Esq., R.E., Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, died at Godda on the 29th of August 1863, aged 27 years, and there was a monument erected in the Jail compound at Godda by his brother officers as a token of respect and esteem, and whereas the said monument needs repairs and no communication is possibie with his relatives and friends, it is hereby publicly notified that any friend or relative of the deceased, if there be any who may intend to repair the said monument should communicate with the undersigned, failing which the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the undersigned may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order.

W. J. STARK,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Godda.

The 23rd July 1906.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1906.

No. 33.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, for the time being, and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in the States under his control for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July 1906.

No. 1377-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. A. J. Faichnie, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 20 days combined with furlough out of India for 1 year, with effect from the 15th August 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. R. Ricketts is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Faichnie or until further orders.

The 19th July 1906.

No. 1391-*S.-Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the 14th May 1906, *vice* Mr. H. Smith, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, retired:—

Mr. H. L. Duncan, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Babu Ramani Mohan Ghosh, B.A., B.L., superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade

Babu Noni Gopal Banerji, B A., superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Babu Suresh Chandra Gupta, M A., officiating superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be confirmed in that appointment

The 20th July 1906.

No. 1400-*S.-Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 19th July 1906, during the absence of Mr J. W K. McCrea, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, on deputation to act as 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, or until further orders:—

Mr. D. K. Sukhia, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. W. A. Roussac, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Tinkari Ray, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade to act in the 3rd grade

Mr. Alfred Angelo, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

The 24th July 1906.

No. 1422-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days with effect from the 12th July 1906.

Mr D. J C. Byrne is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Alfred F Ryan or until further orders

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 19th July 1906.

No. 117.—Consequent on the grant of 72 days' combined leave to Captain C E D. Davidson-Houston, I A 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, Lieutenant A. C Tancock, I A, Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion

LEAVE.

Nathia Gali, the 18th July 1906.

No. 506-*N.*—Captain C. J. White, I.A., 2nd-in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, is granted 90 days' privilege leave under the provisions of Article 659, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd July 1906.

Peshawar, the 19th July 1906.

No. 116—Captain C E. D Davidson-Houston, I A, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, is granted 60 days' privilege leave under the provisions of paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, combined with 12 days' leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

Nathiagali, the 18th July 1906.

No. 508-*N*.—Consequent on the grant of 90 days' privilege leave to Captain C. J. White, I. A., 2nd-in-Command, the following acting promotions are ordered in the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd July 1906:—

Lieutenant C. F. M. Worsley, I.A., Adjutant and Quarter Master and Officiating Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant A. W. H. M. Moens, I.A., Reserve Officer and Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Commander.

By order, etc.,

W. E. VENOUR, Major,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 19th July 1906.

No. 518-*N*.—Lieutenant D G. Wilson, I. A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th July 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 18th July 1906.

No. 201-*H*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Nawanshahr in the Hazara District.

Non-official.

Name	
Tirath Ram Sahni	Re-appointed.
Kishen Kaur Kohli	New member.
Rup Chand Sethi Kishen Das Chawla Saadat Khan Mir Zaman Khan Abdul Rahman	Re-appointed.

No. 202-*H*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Baffa in the Hazara District.

Non-official.

Name	
Aalm Khan Khadi Khan Lakhi Shah Hira Mall Mangal Sain Said Gul Khan	Re-appointed.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major, C. I. E.,

Offg. Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Simla, the 19th July 1906.

No. 0782-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that additional land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for remodelling the Hazar Khani Branch of the Kabul River Canal, from R. D. 20702′ to R. D. 20964′, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Peshawar .	Qasba Muhal Kakshal .	0·43	Two strips of land of varying widths, one on each side of the Hazar Khani Branch.	Office of Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 18th July 1906.

No. 2965.—In accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section (2) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the following person is appointed a member of the District Board of the Bannu District :—

Member appointed by name.

Shah-Pasand Khan *vice* Malik Abdul.
Samad Khan of Dharma Khel resigned.

C. RAWLINSON, Major,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Dated Nathiagali, the 19th July 1906.

No. 942-*M.I.*—3417.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadir in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Bannu, has obtained two months' privilege leave and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 12th June 1906 by 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 10 (North-West Frontier Province) Kanwar Bhan on general duty at the Bannu Dispensary.

No. 944-*M I.*—3419.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Dewan Singh, in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Mardan in the Peshawar District, has obtained three months' privilege leave and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th June 1906 by 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 1 (N.-W. F. P) Dial Chand on general duty at the Civil Dispensary, Mardan.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 30th June 1906.

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	15	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	38	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	2	1	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	3	..	...	..	2	...		...	22	37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	28	56	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	39	33	72	92	40	52	...	8	...	48	..	18		18	8	10	18	51	65	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	1	6	5	2	3	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	.	..	...	17	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	6	14	13	10	3	..	...	...	2	2	...	1	8	4	2	6	72	67	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	1	4	9	5	4	...		...	3	...	...	..	6	2	1	3	40	90	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	12	17	27	12	15	..	...	...	20	...	1	1	5	3	6	9	31	50	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	..	2	2	1	...	1		...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	11	6	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	65	60	125	160	78	82	..	8	...	86	2	21	3	40	18	20	38	39	49	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 30th June 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 125 births were registered (65 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 *per mille* of population; 160 deaths were registered (78 males and 82 females), giving a death-rate of 49 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 16th July 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1906 up to the 30th June 1906.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1906. Depth in canal at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout June 1906.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout June 1906.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area irrigated during June 1906.	Area irrigated to end of June 1906.	Area irrigated to end of June 1905.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK. Swat River Canal—	6 10	4·55	865	512	Peshâwar	18,896	20	0·43	0·06	Sugarcane	205	4,447	3,6‹9	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	20	83	300	
										Cotton	1,892	5,574	7,277	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	..	..	509						Maize	...	5	7	
Escapage	...	...	...	3						Jowar	83	164	162	
										Miscellaneous	2,450	8,623	7,511	
Total	6·10	4·55	865	512		18 896	.	...			4,650	18,896	18,886	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK. Kabul River Canal—	4 50	5·87	330	424	Peshâwar	9,465	9	0 23	0 01	Sugarcane	143	2,127	1,901	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	80	437	433	
										Cotton	427	1,119	1,318	
										Indigo	..	..	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	395						Maize	46	48	1	
Escapage	...	...	...	29						Jowar	295	369	218	
										Miscellaneous	2,162	5,365	2,783	
Total	4·50	5 87	330	424		9,465	.	...	.		3,153	9,465	6,654	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...			28,361	...	...	...		7,803	28,361	25,540	

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA;
The 20th July 1906.

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* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p*)

Ditto. In Hindi. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *4a.* (*1a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. *4a.* or *5d.* (*1a.*)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a*.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1904-95 R1-2*a*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906, by W. H Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich. E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1906. No. 2. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calendar year 1905. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (6*a*.)

History of Services of the officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments corrected to 31st December 1905 Royal 8vo Board. R2-8*a*. or 3*s* 9*d*. (4*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1905. 3*p* (1*a*.)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905 R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d* (2*a*. 6*p*.)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905 A. 1s. (2*a*)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9*a* or 10*d* (2*a*)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a* or 6*d* (1*a*)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India, Reports by Mr. W M Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 4*d*. (3*a*.)

Papers relating to the Re-constitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. Foolscap. Paper cover. R4 or 6*s*. (10*a*)

Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of Mortality of the Indian Census, 1901. By G. F. Hardy, Esq. Foolscap. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (3*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. B. Forster, M B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Mediterranean Fever in India isolation of the Micrococcus Melitensis. By Captain George Lamb, M.D., I. M.S, and Assistant Surgeon M. Kesava Pai, M.B, C.M. (Madras). New series, No. 22. Super Royal 4to. Board. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*)

Report on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in India. By Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Board R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*. 6*p*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*)

Archæological Survey of India (new imperial series), Vol. XXXIII—Western India—Vol. VIII—Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad; Part II with Muslim and Hindu remains in the vicinity, illustrated by 85 Photographic and Lithographed plates, etc. By Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E. Super-Royal. Full cloth R21 or £1 11*s*. 6*d*. (14*a*.)

Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (4*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*)

A Note on the Palaungs of Hsipaw and Tawngpeng by C. C. Lowis, I.C.S. (Superintendent, Ethnographical Survey, Burma). R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.)

Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VIII, Indo-Aryan Family Southern Group. Specimens of the Marathi Language. Super Royal Cloth. R6-8 or 9s. 9d. (R1). Paper cover. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Report of the Indian Survey Committee, 1904. Part I—The Report Foolscap. Board R2 or 3s. (5a.) Part II—Appendices. R4 8a. or 6s. 9d. (6a.) Complete R6 8a. or 9s. 9d. (11a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1904-1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 10 or 1s. 2d. (1a. 6p.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 4to. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s 2d (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1903-04 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-12a. or 2s 7d (3a.)

A Note on the Quetta Borer (Æolesthes Sartus) by F. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

A Note on the Chilgoza (Pinus Geradiana) Bark-boring beetles of Zhob, Baluchistan, by E.P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F. E.S. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Forest Department Code, 6th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-12a. or 2s 8d. (6a.)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d (2a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. VI, No. 3. An epitome of the British Indian Species of impatiens, by Sir J. W. Hooker, G.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., Part III. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 3a. or 4d (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d (1a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a 6p. or 7½d (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902, 1903, 1904. Foolscap Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Board. R1 13a. or 2s. 5d (2a.)

Report on the Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover 7a or 7d (1a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05 Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a 1s. 2d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 8½d (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11a. 6p. or 11½d. (1a.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover. 11a. or 11d. (1a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation and Settlement of Nations in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1903-04. Foolscap. Board R1 13a. or 2s. 5d. (3a.)

Report on the Income Tax Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Annual Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province in the Public Works Department for 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover. 12a. or 1s (1a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 8d. (1a.)

Report of Archæological Survey works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, from January 1904 to March 1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 4a. or 3s. (4a.)

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 3a. or 1s. 7d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904 Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s (1a.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 1d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1904-05. Foolscap Limp cover. As 8 or 9d (2a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1904-05. Selection No. CCCCXXI. Foolscap Board R4 or 6s (5a.)

Summary of remarks on the Kharif crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905 Foolscap. Paper cover. As 4 or 4d. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Revenue Report for the Triennial period 1902-03 to 1904-05. Foolscap Board R1-4a. or 2s (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2-4a. or 3s. (3a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1905. 4a or 4d (1a.)

Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap Paper cover. As 6 (1a 6p)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover R1-4a. or 1s. 8d. (1a. 6p)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics Compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts. From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1904 Foolscap. Board R2 2s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to January-February 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules, 1906 Edition. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Financial Statement for 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*) each.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1904-1905 by A. F. Cox, Esq. Foolscap. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (6*a*.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (8*a*.)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Variations in India Price Levels since 1861 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board. As. 12 or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906, publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap. Pasted. Pies 6. (1*a*.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to December 1905. Nos. 8 to 10 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No. 7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October to December 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1904-05 and the four preceding years, 17th issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (6*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for November-December 1905 and February. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1903-04 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Tariff Schedules, 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 6 or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

Report of the Committee on Indian Trade Statistics, 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1905. Super Royal. Board. 39th issue. R2 or 3*s*. (8*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1905 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 12th issue, 1906. Super Royal. Board. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. I, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of imports and exports). Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (14*a*.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. II, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port). Super Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for January, February and March 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (3*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12. No. 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos. 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing on the 30th June 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Hand Books for the Indian Army—"Gurkhas." Super Royal 8vo. Board, R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Pay and Allowances (Provisional issue). Royal 8vo. Limp cover. R1 4*a*. or 2*s*. (3*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XII, Military Works. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R1-4 or 1*s*. 11*d*. (4*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

A narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26. By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8*a*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. (8*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 31st December 1905. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.) Complete. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a.*

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a.* per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. I. Nos. 9 & 10 @ R2.
" " " " " " Extra No. 1905 @ R4.
" " " " " Vol. II. No. 1. 1906 @ R2.
Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 7. 1905 @ R2.
" " No. 8. 1905 @ R1.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Suddhi Kaumudi. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a.*
Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ 12*a.*
Upamitibhavaprapancakatha. Fasc. 9 @ 6*a.*

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palarontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph. D. R4-4.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

SUIT NO. 498 OF 1906.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES, AT BENARES.

Present:

M. AZIZ-UL-RAHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Small Causes Court, Benares.*

Murlidhar, son of Girdharilal, caste khattri, occupation Banker, dwelling at Mohulla Kunj Gali, Benares City . . . . . *Plaintiff,*

versus

Faqir Charan Patnaik, father's name unknown, dwelling at Mauza Damodarpur, Post Office Kindrapara, Sub-division Pargana Barha, District Cuttack . . . . *Defendant.*

To

Faqir Charan Patnaik, father's name unknown, dwelling at Mauza Damodarpur, Post Office Kindrapara, Sub-division Pargana Barha, District Cuttack :—

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted suit in this Court against you for rupees eighty-four and annas twelve only, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the thirteeth day of July 1906 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader .
which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of July 1906.

By order of the Court,

CHHANNULAL MEMSARIM,

Small Causes Court, Benares.

Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Edward Frederick Growse of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Sea on 10th November 1905, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th August next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

Calcutta 16th July 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906 OF

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR RAW
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	29·91	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38·1	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·23	23·88	28·07	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·36	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	38·32	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	37·21	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·82	29·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·68	28·57	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	32·32	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	..	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	46·25	28·75	33·75	27·5	...	...	25	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	47·5	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	27·5	42·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	25	13·75	52·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	...	47·5	22·5 to 26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	40	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	45	30	35	...	...	23·75	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	41·25	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	33·33	25	33·33	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	28·75	33·12	28·75	...	...	25	20	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	39·37	30	32·5	27·5	...	...	23·75	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·03	30·78	33·28	28·59	...	...	25	16·56	...	...
United Provinces:—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	24·48	20·99	40·68	33·33	31·15	33·33	39·63	39·84	25·31	22·24	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	24·22	19·06	42·08	30·78	31·35	31·35	34·79	34·06	25	21·04	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	47·66	39·53	32·08	32·66	...	...	29·53	22·71	28·91	25·83
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	26·56	26·56	30·78	31·72	20·94	16·56	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	61·56	57·08	31·98	28·59	40	33·33	25	20·52	32·6	21·67
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	27·6	20	...	...	29·11	27·6	...	...	22·24	17·4	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	25	20	45	34·37	31·98	30·78	39·06	36·35	23·54	20	31·98	22·24
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	20·94	47·5	42·19	33·12	31·25	...	...	24·37	20·94	...	...

* The figure under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA 1906	BAJRA 1905	RAGI 1906	RAGI 1905	MAIZE 1906	MAIZE 1905	GRAM 1906	GRAM 1905	ARHAR DÁL 1906	ARHAR DÁL 1905	LINSEED 1906	LINSEED 1905	DISTRICTS
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	21·92	28·57	28·57	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·19	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	16·62	47·76	35·56	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	20	83·12	40·25	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	50	40	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	26·25	52·5	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	23·75	...	...	47·5	46·72	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	27·5	55	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35	27·5 to 32·5	46·25	40	47·5	48·75	Midnapur
37·5	28·75	...	...	...	25	32·5	50	45	47·5	52·5	48·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	25	46·72	37·5	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	21·87	30·47	23·44	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	21·87	26·87	21·87	46·87	33·12	52·5	52·5	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	35	18·59	31·25	20·94	52·5	37·19	50	50	Bhágalpur
...	...	26·56	16·56	33·28	22·19	30·78	28·59	46·87	30·78	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
..	20·86	...	...	...	...	26·67	24·84	45·83	39·84	...	43·12	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·13	21·61	40	...	47·08	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·62	24·22	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18·75	...	...	...	...	Meerut
34·79	25·83	...	...	...	...	26·87	21·04	50	34·79	57·13	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	21·04	...	...	50	53·33	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
23·33	25	...	...	25·62	18·38	28·59	28·33	32·29	28·50	51·25	38·07	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	22·81	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·58	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·24	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	21·77	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	42·5	...	...	410	380	77·5	85	25	21·25	37·5	50
Dacca	...	...	...	...	410	420	65	60	26·25	24·37	60	77·5
Central—												
Pabna	70	48·75	.	...	520	440	48·12	43·28	23·75	25	65	100
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	52·5	...	...	390	340	60	50	27·5	25	28·12	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	53·75	41·25	...	...	...	...	80	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	56·25	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 61·25	43·75 and 57·5	...	...	410	350	52·5	65	22·5	21·87	70 and 90	55 and 85
Calcutta	57·5	43·75	70	42·5	390	410	62·5	52·5	21·25	25	85	90
Central—												
Bardwan	57·5	53·75	...	...	393·28	340	65	50	23·12	22·5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62·5	43·75	52·34	51·25	380·94	380	40·31	53·12	23·12	25	54·69	42·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	60	50	70	57·5	360	300	45	55	25	25	35	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	47·5 and 58·12	50 and 53·12	...	...	393·75	360	43·75	45	24·37	25	51·87	60
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	400	320	50	36·25	26·56	29·53	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	48·91	40·68	56·87	40·68	396·04	360·67	47·34	44·43	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	51·61	43·23	...	...	355·52	336·82	53·33	42·08	...	...	65	70
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	355·52	56·87	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	41·87	...	...	360·62	355·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·28	42·08	...	...	365·94	328·23	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	53·33	47·03	...	...	360	340 and 350	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	62·5	53·12	...	...	370	350	60	50	...	...	70	75
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	380	370	53·12	36·25	...	...		...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	2·81	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	13·75	11·25	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·87	6·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·94	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
90	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
125	45	...	...	11·25	5	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
100 and 120	80 and 90	...	...	...	...	—	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	12·5			35·83	32·81	...	...	30·42	23·8	32·34	21·87
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	21·25	20	40	44·37	26·72	26·72	32·5	31·87	19·06	14·84	...	22·19
Central— Lahore	29·63	27·6	61·56	57·13	24·63	26·2	28·65	29·06	17·45	17·03	32·66	21·04
South-eastern— Delhi	..	.	47·03	40	28·54	28·59	33·75	33·75	23·54	17·45	38 12	19·06
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	25	44·43	44·37	23·54	28·75	26·67	25·42	...	15	36·35	23·14
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20	20	50	50	26·25	23 75	29·06	27·81	19·53	18·8	33 33	16·67
Western— Multan	23·44	20	36·25	31·98	27·5	26·67	...	31·98	19 06	16·67	28·12	22·24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...		41·87	40	30 62	30 78		...	22 97	.	22·03	22·5
Shikárpur	...	...	37·34	37·81	27·76	28·59	...	...	21·25	...	20	..
Quetta	.			...	36·25 to 38·75	35 to 37·5	58·75	58·75	25 to 26·25	21·87 to 23·12	25	26·25 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	45·21	...	47·4	27·55	..	.	..		34·84	...
Sholapur	..	...	45·73	...	39 69	...	...	...	...	.	28 8	17·66
Poona	...	.	45·31	40·68	42 08	...	..	...	...	..	33·33	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..		32·13	..
Dhulia	.	..	...	...	41·67	...	..	...	..	..	27·13	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	32 81	30·26	54·06	...	44·69	36·04		.		.	33·85	27·4
Ahmadabad	...	.	47·5	42·5	34·06	33·33		.	25	22·5	25	22·81
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	.	.	39	32	30	27	...	36·37	.	...	27	20·62
Central— Jubbulpore	..	.	36·25	33·25	30·25	29·62	36·37	36·37	..	...	...	..
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	34·5	27	27	25	35	30	.	.	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	..	..	47·87	39·5	39·5	29	46	36·5	...	...	18·75	17·25
Amraoti	...	...	50	40·62	41·25	35	44	38	.	...	23·75	20
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·8	25
Salem	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	17·2
Cuddapah	29·8	30·4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22·9
Karnul	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	27	26·1	4[illegible]·1	45·7	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tanjore	26·4	24·1	48·4	40·4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	.		...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	..			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	22·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	53·28	24·96	49·37	42·06	62·69	39·18	57·59	48	...	...	31·08	25·96
Bangalore	25 41	15·67	51·11	37·66	43·77	31·83	66·77	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dál 1906	Arhar dál 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
38·12	24·22	...	...	31·25	21·87	29·84	23·49	...	...	61·56	53·33	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	21·09	...	...	..	13·75	21·09	19·06	...	40	..	72·66	Ferozpur
												Central—
32·66	19·53	...	...	...	17·76	19·84	21·35	47·03	44·43	41·56	39·01	Lahore
												South-eastern—
34·79	23·59	...	..	25	19·06	24·22	18·59	57·19	44·37	53·33	50	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18·91	...	...	...	38·12	Amritsar
												Northern—
30·21	19·06	...	...	33·33	15·99	22·86	21·04	40	36·35	50	40	Rawalpindi
												Western—
29·53	25	...	...	23·91	23·24	22·81	21·04	.	..	...	40	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28·44	25·16	...	...	...		27·5	...	..	..	...	...	Karáchi
22·03	...	...	...	...	...	26·87	22·66	55		...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	25	35	...	...	52·81	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	...	47·4	...	...	...	Dharwar
30·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·48	...	...	...	Sholapur
36·87	29·79	...	...	...	...	34·74	...	40·57	...	..	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
31·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·41	..	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
35·31	32·45	...	...	...	...		30·26	...	49·01	...	...	Surat
33·33	27·6	...	...	...	...	26·87	23·23	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	22	39	30	...	...	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·62	23·5	44·5	32	42	47	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	39	26·75	.	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	27	37·5	33·25	49·37	43·25	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	31·25	35	36·25	47·5	43·75	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
40·2	25·2	...	...	...	...	47·3	36·4	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26·3	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	26	23·8	...	...	...	...	30·6	23·8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	20	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	32·4	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
38·9	33·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·3	29	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	31·22	22·54	...	...	30·79	27·9	59·42	57·6	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·43	20·57	...	...	32·11	27·43	51·43	45·71	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND OF JUNE—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	.	...	76·25	69·53	355·52	355·31	69·53	47·03	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	380	355	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	39·01	71·15	56·09	412·81	366·09	68·07	58·18	...	...	27·6	42·03
South-eastern—												
Delhi	53·33	42·08	...	57·19	412·5	387·5	73·33	44·43	...	...	80	66·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	52·45	39·37	66·25	50	...	385	53·75	50	...	...	...	30
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	4[illegible]·68	32·66	57·13	50	355·47	320	66·67	44·43	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	51·56	42·08	61·56	53·33	...	376·46	...	50	...	...	...	133·33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	405	360	..	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	400	410	62·03	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	...	...	360 to 410	380 to 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·02	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	..	..	..	...	...	...	63·28	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	..	...		..	414·01	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	..	50·83	...	.	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	66·3	60·52	389·17		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	360	350	...	60	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	168·87	...	...	400	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	47	...	53·37	50	365	320	...	...	29·62	29·62	88·87	72·75
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	..	...	...	400	340	...	...	30	26	180	160
Berar—												
Akola	...	62	62·5	45·75	438	436·25	..	...	26·25	21·87	142·87	128·75
Amráoti	56·25	50	53·75	50	400	360	.	...	24	25	130	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	..	81·5	73·1	396·4	357·1	41·6	56	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	..	...	..	445·8	376·7	..	...	..	...	128·3	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	..	...	51·5	476·3	285·7	47·6	55·5	..	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	427·6	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	59·3	59·2	493·7	329·1	54·3	51·8	..	...	123·4	128·4
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	128·4	95·1
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	69·7	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	65·83	486·64	356	52·57	68·57	..	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	72·34	58·78	548·57	377·14	49·29	68·57	...	...	291·43*	308·57*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per ten maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	7·03	4·37	7·03	4·06	7·03	5	150	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	80	3·28	5	4·37	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
128·07	101·56	12·5	11·41	4·84	5·94	...	...	170	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	100	13·33	6·67	8·75	4·37	16·67	6·67	75	80	110	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
115	102·5	...		5·73	5·47	...	...	105		...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
123·07	133·33	4·01	8·03	5	5·73	10	10	80	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	114·27	...	5·73	...	4·43		...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	100		80	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	10·94*	9·53*	...	...	50 to 120	40 to 200			Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	70		...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
106·62	88·87	...	...	...		...	...	55	55	40	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	75	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	57·5		4·5	...	...	...	10	50	80	125	85	Akola
124	90	8	6	...	...		10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
89·6	72	...	...	...		4	4	...		50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	7[illegible]†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	5·2	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·3	55·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
74·1	57·6	...	...		...	...		...				Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...		...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75†	55·94†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	81·82	11·4	11·43	6·51	6·51	6·5	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	77·14	9·14	7·61	8·57	6·86	...		160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 27, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 —	13 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	...	..	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	.	9 1	9 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	..	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	..	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	10 4	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 7	8 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	..	9 2	8 12	11 8	10 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 5	13 5	...	.	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	..	...	...
Pakokku	..	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	...	...	.	11 —	11 6	12 8	12 11	21 4	20 10	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway		..	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...		...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 14	8 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	14 —	14 8	22 8	24 12	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 8	11 8	...	17 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	5 —
Bogra	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	...	...	...	...	11 —
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 7	9 2	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 7	6 6	9 9	7 15	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	13 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakuni, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...		7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	..	..	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	...	.	7 8	7 1	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 3	..	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	.	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	..	.	..	9 13	9 2	...	...	8 2	8 10	14 8	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 9	14 —	...	...	7 14	7 14	17 2	17 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	..	...	4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 9	29 5	29 10	9 4	9 2	16 6	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	..	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	8 12	9 8	...	..	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	..	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...		...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 10	7 4	14 8	14 8	Dacca
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	.	...	11 8	10 10	...	...	7 —	7 2	17 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	7 8	8 4	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	..		...	12 8	12 8		..	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	.	11 4	15 12	15 12	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	..	...	9 8	11 —	..		7 —	7 —	12 8	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	..	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	6 6	6 9	15 8	15 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	8 —	12 —	13 4	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	14 9	14 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	...	...	7 4	7 9	13 5	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	.	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 8	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	.	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 4	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	12 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figure*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	...	...	..	...	...	8 —	7 8 to 8 —	..	...	..	..
24-Parganas	10 5	10 6	...		.	..	9 —	10 2	...	..	..	..
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	..	.		...	10 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...		...	.	.	8 —	8 8	...	...	.	.
Calcutta	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —		...	8 —	8 —	..	...	10 10	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...		8 6	7 10	...		..	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 —	.	.	8 14	8 14	..		.	..
Jessore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	...		...	.
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	..	...	...	..	...	...	8 14	9 —	...	...	..	..
Birbhum	9 —	9	...	...		...	9 —	9	...	...	..	...
Murshidabad	12 12	12 8	19 —	18 —	.	...	9 8	9 8	..	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...		9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	.	...	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 13	10 8	...	..	...	...	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	..
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	...		11 2	11 2	...	...	...	..
Balasore	10 —	10 —	..	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 7	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —		...	..	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	..	...
Mánbhum	11 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	.	...	11	11 —	...	...	..	...
Ránchi	9 — to 9 8	9 — to 10 —	16 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	10 8	...	...	.	..
Palámau	12 6	11 13	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	..	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	15 —	17 8	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr	12 9	13 10	16 12	17 13	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	..	.	..
Gaya	12 8	13 5	17 13	19 7	..	...	11 4	11 4	11 8	10 4	10 4	8 3
Patna	12	11 12	16 —	16 —		..	11	11 8	...	..	..	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	.	.	..
Behar, north—												
Purnea	12 —	12	...	...	.	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	...
Bhágalpur	12 —	11 8	17 —	16 10	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	.	...
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	17 9	17 9	...	...	10 2	10 2	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —		.	...	...
Sáran	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	9 2	11 —	14 —	10 —	...
Champáran	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	.	...	10 —	10 4	...			..
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	10 12	14	14 5	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	12 —
Benares	12 3	12 3	15 3	15 3	6 12	6 12	9 3	9 5	.	.	.	..
Ghazipur	11 6	11 1	15 4	15 10	7 1	7 4	9 5	9 11	13 8	13 10	12 10	12 10
Jaunpur	12 —	12	16 —	17 —	5 5	5 8	9	.	..	...		
Allahabad	11 —	10 13	15 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	14	14 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Banda	11 4	11 4	12 8	13 —	4 8	4 8	8 12	9 4	12 —	12 4	..	..
Fatehpur	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	7 8	9	8 8	..	...	...	..
Hamirpur	10 8	11 4	13 —	12 10	6	6 —	8 12	9 12	8 —	..	8 —	..
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	12	7 —	7 —	8 —	—	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 4	15 8	16 —			9 —	9 —	.	..	12 8	13 —
Jhansi	12 3	12 5	14 8	14 13	4 12	5 —	9 —	8 4	13 8	13 4	..	
Etawah	11 11	11 12	14 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Farukhabad	12 —	12 4	17 1	17 —	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 8 12	7 — to 8 —	.	..	...	...
Mainpuri	12 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 8	8 —	9	..	..	...	...
Etah	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	..	.	...	..
Western—												
Meerut	14 4	14 8	18 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8	10 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 —	12 —	15 4	15 4	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	12 12	11 4	11 4
Muttra	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 7	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	13 12	13 8	16 8	16 8	4 8	4 8	...	..	11 —	11 —	10 —	10
Bulandshahr	14 8	14 —	18 8	18 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10	10 8	9	10 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 8	6 4	6 4	8 12	9 —	14	14 —	12 —	12 —
Azamgarh	12 —	12 —	16 2	16 —	7 12	7 12	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 4	13 1	15 4	16 3	8 8	8 12	9 15	10 6	...	...	7 10	8 6
Basti	14 —	12 4	16 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	.		..

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 3	7 8	13 8	13 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 12	..	..	9 8	9 8	17 4	17 8	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	..	...	11 6	11 6	.	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	17 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	..	11 3	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 4	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 8	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 8	...	...	7 8	8 4	17 —	15 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 4	14 4	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
9 4	9 8	...	...	10 4	9 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 7	13 2	...	...	8 8	9 3	17 —	17 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 2*	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	14 10	9 8	8 8	15 —	13 —	Mánbhum
23 —	22 —	...	..	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 1	13 8	14 10	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	Palámau
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	13 8	13 —	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	13 10	14 10½	...	...	8 6	8 6	15 11	14 10½	Monghyr
...	20 —	10 4	10 4	14 14	15 14	...	...	8 7	8 11	15 11	16 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	15 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	..	...	15 —	15	..	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...		12 12	12 12	11 6	11 6	7 10	7 10	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
16 8	16 8	...	..	13 11	14 4	11 —	11 —	7 11	7 11	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
17 4	...	...	12 —	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8	10	9 8	15 8	16 —	Sáran
17 —	16 —		...	15 —	14 12	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	..	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 8	13 8	13 8	8 6†	9 —†	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	...	13 13	13 9	14 6	14 6	...	..	7 13†	8 6†	12 11½	12 10½	Benares
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	..	9 —†	9 8†	13 4	12 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	9 —†	9 —	12 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	..	...	8 8†	8 8†	14 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
13 8	13 12	.	...	11 12	12 —	...	.	8 8†	8 8†	15 —	15 4	Banda
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	..	8 —†	8 —†	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	8 8†	8 8†	15 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4	8 8†	8 8†	14 8	14 8	Jalaun
...	...	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	9 8†	9 —†	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 4†	8 2	16 —	16 —	Jhansi
15 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	15 4	13 3	15 —	15 —	9 —†	8 —†	15 8	15 8	Etawah
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8†	7 8†	16 —	16 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	..	13 —	13 8	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	15 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...		...	14 8	15 12	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	16 12	16 12	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 —	16 —	7 4†	7 4†	16 8	16 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	14 5	14 —	...	...	7 —†	7 —†	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	15 —	15 —	8 8†	8 8†	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	.	15 —	16 —	14 4	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 —†	8 —†	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 —	15 4	15 —	13 —	13 —	10 —†	10 —†	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	8 10†	8 8†	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	9 8	11 4	14 13	15 12	9 —	9 7	9 4	10 —†	16 3	16 3	Gorakhpur
...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —†	9 8†	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 12	13 10	18 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	.	...
Budaun	12 14	13 4	17 4	17 6	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	9 2	10 —
Pilibhit	14 —	14 8	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	...			...
Bareli	12 14	12 12	17 —	17 4	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	13 8	11 8	12 8
Moradabad	15 4	13 4	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	..	10 2	12 8
Bijnor	14 —	14 4	20 4	21 —	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...			
Muzaffarnagar	14 14	15 —	19 4	19 4	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 5	9 14	11 —	9 14	9 14
Saháranpur	14 12	14 12	19 12	19 12	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dún	13 8	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 10	6 12	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	.	...	8 —	8 —
Almora	13 8	14 8	18 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —		...	...	..
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	..	...	.	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	12 —	14 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —		...	...	..
Sultanpur	12 —	12 4	16 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8				..
Rae-Bareli	11 13	12 —	14 8	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	13 —
Unao	12 —	12 12	14 8	15 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	13 —	13 8	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	.			...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8			8 8	8 8	.	...		...
Barabanki	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12				...
Gonda	13 4	14 —	18 8	19 4			10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 8
Bahraich	13 12	14 4	18 8	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	15 —	15 —	.	...
Sitapur	13 4	14 —	17 12	18 8	4 8	4 —	8 —	9 —	13 8	15 —	12 8	14 —
Kheri	13 12	14 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 8	..	..
Bánswara	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	.		..	..
Mewar (Udaipur)	.	10 15		11 14		7 5	..	7 11		12 13	...	10 5
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 15	10 —	13 —	13	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8				.
Ajmer	11 2½	11 8	13 2½	13 2½	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	12 8	13 —	10 8	11 8
Kishangarh	12 8	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 4	13 8 and 14 —	13 8	11 —	13 —
Bundi	16 3½	16 7	19 8	19 12	7 5	7 6	8 8½	8 10	24 6	24 11	..	...
Kotah	10 —	10 2	11 —	12 4	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 -	12 2	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 8	9 1	12 12	12 8	6 2	6 10	7 12	8 —	13 13	13 8		...
Tonk	9 1	8 15	12 —	12 3	4 14	4 14	6 1	6 1	12 —	11 15	.	.
Jaipur	11 11	11 11	14 15	15 4	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 8	10 12
Karauli	10 —	10 4	10 4	12 12	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 12	..	10 12	9 12	10 12
Dholpur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 -	7 4	7 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 13½	12 —	12 —
Bharatpur	11 10	11 10	14 14	15 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 10	12 10	11 12	11 12
Alwar	12 9	12 11	15 5	15 2	6 3	6 3	8 6	8 8	11 12	11 10	12 —	12 —
Deoli	10 7	10 8	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 12	12 —	11 8
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	..		7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 8	11 4	15 8	15 —	3 -	3 —	6 —	6 —		.	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	10 —	9 11	.		5 9	5 10	7 2	7 8	11 9	11 14	9 8	14 —
Jodhpur	8 12 and 11 9	8 12 and 10 14	14 2	13 7	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 10	12 9	11 4 and 11 8	11 5
Bálmer	10 5	10 5		.	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	12 7
Erinpura	10 6	10 6	12 12	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 10	12 8	11 —	11 8
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 4	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Anadra	10 — and 10 12	10 — and 10 14	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...		12 —	12 —
Abu	10 2 and 10 9	9 14 and 10 5	12 6	12 1	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 2	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	13 —
Nimach	12 —	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	6 1	6 6	7 2	7 4	12 12	12 12	.	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 12	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	14 4	15 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 12	15 12	21 14	21 14	..	..	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	11 12	12 12
Gujranwála	16 —	16 2	23 8	23 —	..	.	8 8	8 8	11 —	12 —	14 4	14 4
Gujrat	17 8	18 —	23 —	22 —		..	9 —	9 —	13 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelam	16 4	16 4	19 8	18 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 8	14 —	14 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —*	8 —*	14 8	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	.	...	14 6	13 15	17 —	20 —	9 —*	10 —*	15 8	15 8	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	.	..	8 8*	8 8*	14 —	14 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	13 12	16 —	16 4	8 6*	8 6*	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	.	...	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	11 —*	12 —*	15 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	..	..	...	14 8	14 8	.	..	6 8*	6 8*	15 —	15 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	..	6 10*	6 10*	15 —	16 4	Muzaffarnagar
17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	15 12	15 4	17 4	17 4	7 [illegible]*	8 8*	16 2	16 4	Saháranpur
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	6 12*	9 —*	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —*	6 —*	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 4	7 —	...	..	7 —*	7 —*	11 4	11 —4	Almora
20 —	20 —	23 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 —*	5 —*	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	..	.	8 —*	9 8*	13 8	14 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	..	8 —*	9 —*	15 —	14 —	Sultanpur
13 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	13 4	14 —	16 —	11 —	8 —*	8 —*	15 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 4	12 8	13 —	9 —*	9 —*	15 —	14 —	Unao
...	..	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 8	15 6	15 8	8 8*	8 8*	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	.	17 —	10 —*	9 —*	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
.	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	..	.	8 8*	8 8*	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
..	.	..	...	14 —	14 8	8 —	..	8 —*	8 —*	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	15 8	16 —	14 4	14 4	8 4	8 12*	14 12	14 12	Gonda
...	..	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 6	15 8	15 6	9 8*	9 8*	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
16 8	17 —	15 6	15 —	15 4	15 8	16 8	17 —	8 12*	9 —*	15 8	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 8*	9 —*	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	18 —	16 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 -	11 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 6	14 —	Bánswára
...	...	...	14 7		12 4	.	11 7	...	7 5	...	14 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	..	11 8	11 6	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 6½	13 14½	12 13	13 —	..	...	16 8	16 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 4	13 4 and 13 6	13 8	..	...	20 —	20 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 3½	16 7	...	..	.	...	13 3	14 5	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	12 —	12 12	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	15 5	14 8	7 —	7 —	12 2	12 10	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	11 15	12 1	...	..	16 13	15 13	Tonk
...	..	10 12	10 12	11 6 and 14 10	12 4 and 14 10	14 1	14 6	13 12	13 12	19 2	19 2	Jaipur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 12	12 8	13	14 12	6 12	6 12	15 12	16 —	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 12	13 13	...	...	8 —	8 11	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	8 12	8 12	13 15	13 14	15 2	15 2	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 7	15 3	15 6	13 —	11 5	13 -	17 15	18 12	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	11 8	7 —	7 —	15 4	16 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 —	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	11 8	11 12	...	.	17 -	17 4	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 6	7 —	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	9 12	11 11	...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 1	12 13	13 —	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	13 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	12 14	12 12	...	...	...	..	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 6	11 4	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 -	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 3	11 -	11 5	...	..	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6	7 2 and 7 6	7 2 and 7 6	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 -	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	18 8	...	..	8 —	6 8	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	8 14	12 9	12 10	...	...	7 10	7 12	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	...	13 4	19 2	19 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 12	18 12	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Guzranwála
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 8	17 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 12	18 —	18 8	...	...	20 —	21 —	Jhelum

*Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	..	..	8 —	8 -	10 -	10 —	11 8	11 8
Delhi	13 12	13 4	16 —	16 —	.	...	8 —	8	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 —
Rohtak	14 4	14 4	18 8	18 8			9 -	9 -	11 —	14 8	13 —	11 —
Karnál	15 4	15 4	21 —	21 —	...		8 8	8 6	.	..		.
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 4	15 4	17 8	17 8		..	9 8	9 8	9 8	13 8	9 8	11 8
Ludhiána	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 —			8 —	8 —	9 -	9 8	10 —	10 —
Jalandhar	16 —	16 4	21 8	22 8	.		10 —	10 —	10 -	10 —	11 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	16 12	16 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	16 8	17 -	21 —	21 —	...		8 —	8 —	10 -	10 -	...	
Amritsar	16 12	16 12	22 —	22 8	..	...	8 12	8 12	10 12	12 —	9 8	12 -
Siálkot	17 8	17 8	24 —	23 -	..		10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	14 -	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	10 5	14 —	14 —	...		7 -	7 —		...	6 —	8 —
Kángra	17 —	18 -	24 —	28 —	.	...	10 —	10 —		...	...	..
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	14 12	15 —	20 —	19 8			7 12	7 12	11 5	14 —	11 -	13 8
Attock	15 12	15 12	21 -	23 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 -	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	18 8	25 —	25 -	.	.	7 8	7 8	13 -	13 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	16	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	13 -	13 —
Lyallpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	..	.	7 8	7 8	13 -	13 —		.
Multan	14 4	14 4	20	21 —	...	..	10 12	10 12	15 12	11 12	13 —	13 —
Montgomery	16 4	16 12		22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 5	16 8		.
Muzaffargarh	15 —	15 -	20 —	21 -	...		11 —	11	13 5	13 5	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 12	14 1	19 6	19 6		.	10 10	11 4	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 4	13 8	18 4	17 12	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 12	15 8	16 8	19 —	19 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	11 -	11 -	14 —	15 -
Kohát	16 9	17 1	20 13	20 6	6 2	6 2	11 3	11 5		.	18 8	18 8
Bannu	19 1	19 14	24 8	25 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 10	15 10	14 6	13 12
Dera Ismael Khan	14 13	15 3	20 —	19 9	4 11	4 11	7 —	7 —	17 6	17 3	14 6	14 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 —	12 —		...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 -	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —		...	6 —	8	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 5	14 6	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 —		...	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...		13 -	13 —
Shikárpur	13 —	14 —	...		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 -	9 —	16 —	16	16 -	16 —
Quetta	10 4 to 10 12	10 4 to 10 12	13 12	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 -	8	14 —	14 —	13	13 -
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	...		9 7	9 7	8 11	8 10		.	...	..
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	.	..	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	...		9 4	9 4
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	.	8 9	8 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6			7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2			8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4		..	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnatak												
Dharwar	8 —	7 9			7 9	7 9	8 12	8 12	12 2	11 4	9 10	10 9
Belgaum	8 10	8 10	.	.	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 14	11 7	10 12	11 3
Satara	7 12	7 15			5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	10 1	9 14	9 13	9 11
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	..	..	6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	15 7	13 14	12 8	12 15
Bijapur	8 14	9 5	...	..	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	12 5	12 5	13 —	13 —
Poona	8 5	8 5		.	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 15	10 6	10 —	9 6
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	10 2	...		8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	12 6	11 7	10 15	12 7
Násik	11 2	11 14	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15		..	11 1	10 5
Dhulia	9 10	9 10	.	...	7 5	6 6	8 7	7 8	13 8	13 8	10 14	11 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 5	8 5		...	6 —	6	7 6	7 6	11 4	11 9	11 2	11 2
Broach	9 —	9 —		.	7 —	7	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 6	10 -	10 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 6	11 —	11 —
Baroda	9 8	9 —		...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 -	12 —	11 8	11 5	10 -
Ahmadabad	10 8	11 —		.	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13	10 8	10 8
Godhra	9 12	10 —		...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8			11 8	11 —
Disa	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 —	15 —	14 8	13 4	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 —	10 —		..	8 —	8 -	9	9	12 -	12	11 —	11 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 14	5 13	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	..	...
Hoshangabad	12 —	15 —		...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 10	.	...
Betul	15 —	15	..	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	13 10	14 —		...	6 5	6 5	7 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	.	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8		...	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 6	13 13	12 11	.	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	.	.	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	13 -	14 12		...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee).

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	13 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	15 8	15 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	8 —	8 —	16 2	16 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	16 2	16 2	10 12	19 8	11 —	11 —	18 —	19 8	Ambala
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 12	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	18 —	19 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	18 4	18 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	17 8	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 8	16 —	19 8	19 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 3	12 8	13 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 3	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...		15 8	15 8	17 —	16 8	11 12	18 8	9 12	9 12	20 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	18 —	14 —	8 —	7 —	18	18 —	Sháhpur
27 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 4	17 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 8	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	19 2	20 12	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 14	...	...	6 9	7 8	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	12 12	13 —	14 4	14 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	15 12	Hazára
...	...	12 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	18 —	9 12	10 —	18 —	18 —	Posháwar
...	...	...	...	16 1	15 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	17 2	18 —	20 10	20 15	11 4	11 4	21 14	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	15 8	15 14	10 —	10 —	29 —	19 12	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Karwar
9 6	9 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 15	15 10	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 6	20 6	Alibág
11 4	10 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 10	13 10	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 8	21 —	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 14	...	...	8 —	8 7	16 4	17 11	Dharwar
13 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	14 14	16 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 14	8 12	17 2	17 4	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 8	9 15	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	16 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	17 —	17 —	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Nasik
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 4	15 8	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
13 8	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	19 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 4	13 —	16 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	15 2	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 13	14 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	10 9	10 11	9 2	Betul
...	...	...	...	12 11	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 13	14 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1906—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cambu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	...	13 12	...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	12 12	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	16 —	...	...
Bálághát	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	.	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 10	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
Akola	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 10	18 5	...	...
Amráoti	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 15	7 4	13 4	12 9	4 15	4 15	7 13	7 11	12 13	12 8	14 14	14 14
Boláram	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 6	13 14	13 14	...	...
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	..	...		...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 7	11 6	10 9¾	10 4½	9 9½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12¼	7 3	...	...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 —	9 15	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 —	12 12	...	
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	15 9¾	15 9⅞	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 5¼	12 9	13 6⅝	13 6⅝
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	13 2⅔	13 2⅔	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	...	...	12 1½	12 1½
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 4½	14 4½	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 12⅞	8 4	12 7⅞	11 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 14½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	.	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	13 —	13 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 - ½	8 - ½	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 14½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅞	8 10⅞	...	...	10 15½	10 15½
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10⅞	...	...	9 15	10 4½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 13½	12 8	11 14	10 15½	11 6
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 10⅞	10 3½	11 —	10 4½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	12 6	12 6	...	...
Bangalore	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	7 7	7 —	7 7	7 —	6 10	8 —	7 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 12	7 —	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces—continued
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 8	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 3	...	...	8 11	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 3	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 5	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 9	13 11	12 2	11 10	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 9	Bolárum
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 9½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14½	15 5	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 9¾	Nilgiris
12 9⅓	12 9⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	Salem
												Central—
13 9½	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 5	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Anantapur
15 8½	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 13½	12 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 13	Ganjam
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Vizagapatam
13 9½	14 2⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 6⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7½	18 7½	Guntur
15 13½	14 13⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 5⅓	12 12⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 6¾	Madras
11 5	11 15⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6⅓	18 6⅓	N. Arcot
12 9⅓	12 9⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 11	S. Arcot
12 15	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12½ and 18 10½	17 12¾	Tanjore
11 13½	12 3⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 6½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 1¾	Tinnevelly
12 9⅓	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8½	17 1	Madura
												Mysore—
12 9	12 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 3	15 3	[illegible]
14 8	15 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 ..	15 —	15 —	Kolar
18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Tumkur
15 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	Hassan
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
13 10	18 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 11	16 13	Shimoga
13 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
13 8	15 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	13 8	13 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 27, 1906

The Gazette of India.

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No. 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1906.

No. 9.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I., Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st July, 1906.

No. 1809.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no. 3915, dated the 8th December 1905, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic shall, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House at Calcutta.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 1st August, 1906.

No. 831.—The services of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th July 1906.

No. 834.—The services of Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th July 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd August, 1906.

No. 669.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :

Captain F. A. F. Barnardo, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain L. Cook, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 671.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :

Captain H. B. Steen, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain O. St. J. Moses, M.D., I.M.S.

No. 672.—The services of Captain H. A J. Gidney, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SANITARY.

The 31st July, 1906.

No. 1351.—The services of Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 2nd August, 1906.

No. 1376.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment with the Drainage Committee :

Captain G. E. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieutenant A. H. Proctor, I.M.S.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 3rd August, 1906.

No. 1381.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmer in the Ajmer District, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding all places in Sind except the town of Karachi, the United Provinces and the Punjab are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Urs Khwaja Sahib Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sendra, Beáwar, Kharwa, Mangaliawás, Sarádhna, Tabíji, Ajmer, Madár, Ládpura, Akhri, Hatundi, Nasirabad and Bándanwára on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 31st August 1906 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding all places in Sind except the town of Karachi, the United Provinces and the Punjab to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Urs Khwaja Sahib Fair at Ajmer.

No. 1389.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 1st August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Suez, Disinfection and rat destruction.

EDUCATION.

The 31st July, 1906.

No. 567.—The services of Maulvi Abdul Maqsud, deputy inspector of schools, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1906.

No. 979—247-II-*F.*—Mr. G. R. Long, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Pegu Circle, of which he relieved Mr. F. J. Branthwaite on the afternoon of the 24th July 1906.

No. 981—330-1-*F.*—The following appointments are made on the staff of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun :

Rai Sahib Upendra Nath Kanjilal, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests and Vernacular Instructor, Imperial Forest School, to be Assistant Instructor of the Forest College, with effect from the 8th April 1906.

Mr. G. O. Coombs, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, to be Assistant Instructor of the Forest College, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th July 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1906.

No. 105.—Major J. P. Blakeway, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 28th July 1906, during the absence of Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1906.

No. 2465-*F*.—The services of Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1906.

No. 4313-*E.O.*—Mr. K. B. Wagle, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd of July 1906.

The 2nd August, 1906.

No. 4393 *E.O.*—Mr. L. B. Ward, Probationer attached to the office of the Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 5th of July 1906.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1906.

No. 925-*Accts.*—Brevet-Colonel G. B. Renny, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 23rd of July 1906.

No. 926-*Accts.*—Brevet Colonel G. A. Williams, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 30th of July 1906.

No. 927-*Accts.*—Mr. A. H. Arnold, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate from 10th to 26th May 1906, both days inclusive.

PENSIONS.

The 2nd August, 1906.

No. 928-*Accts.*—Mr. A. H. Arnold, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th May 1906.

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 31st July, 1906.

No. 5944.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Kovvur Union under the Ellore Taluk Board in the Kistna District, with effect from 1st October 1906, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union the house tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Board's Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd August, 1906.

No. 6118—56.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1906.
Mr. C. Streatfield James .	Director, Officiating	Director . . .	Temporary . . .	28th June.
Mr. A. W. Foord . .	Deputy Director, Officiating.	Deputy Director .	Temporary . . .	28th June.
Mr. I. C. Thomas . .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary . . .	28th June.
Mr. G. P. Foy . .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary . . .	28th June.
Mr. J. C. Shields . .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary . . .	23rd July.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The 3rd August, 1906.

No. 6129—134.—Mr J. J. Meikle, who has been holding substantively *pro tempore* the post of Superintendent of Government Printing, India, with effect from the 31st December 1905, is confirmed in that appointment.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

2

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No 324.—Colonel J. A. Nunn, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Army Veterinary Staff, to be Principal Veterinary Officer in India, *vice* Colonel I. Mathews, deceased. Dated 27th July 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

16th Cavalry.

No. 325.—Jemadar Kesri Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 641 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st July 1904.

21st Punjabis.

No. 326—Jemadar Allah Dad Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 1070 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 20th May 1904.

JUDICIAL.

No. 327.—With reference to article 1, clause (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that when a native soldier is permitted to attend the Survey Class at the Thomason College, Rurki, the following addition shall, if necessary, be made to his attestation document, *viz.* :

'In supersession of that portion of my attestation paper regarding period of Army service, I hereby agree to serve for the term of fifteen years reckoned from the date of my attestation.

Provided that if I am permanently transferred to the Survey Department at any time during the above term of years I shall, if I wish to do so, be permitted to take my discharge.'

In any case where a native soldier voluntarily assents, in writing, to the above addition to his attestation document, such addition shall have the same force as the original attestation.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 328.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 6th July 1906, pages 4642 and 4643.*

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 6th July, 1906.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Colonel Reginald H. Mahon to be Director General of Ordnance in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Major-General while so employed. Dated 1st May 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned native officers of the Indian Army are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :

Subadar-Major Shaikh Ismail, *Sardar Bahadur,* 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 27th March 1906.

Risaldar-Major Ramchandar Rao Mahadik, *Sardar Bahadur,* 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 31st March 1906.

Subadar-Major Zaman Ali, *Sardar Bahadur,* 40th Pathans. Dated 15th April 1906.

Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Sardar Bahadur,* 64th Pioneers. Dated 15th April 1906.

"London Gazette," dated 10th July 1906, pages 4719, 4720 and 4723.

Marlborough House, 9th July, 1906.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint—

Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B., Indian Army;

Major Rollo Estouteville Grimston, C.I.E., 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Indian Army;

Major Charles Ferguson Campbell, C.I.E., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, Indian Army;

Major Harry Davis Watson, C.I.E., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army;

Captain and Brevet Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, Indian Army;

to be extra Equerries to His Royal Highness.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th July, 1906.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Indian Army, is promoted to the rank of General. Dated 30th June 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 329.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment:

Sub-Conductor J. Booth, Ordnance Department.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 330.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.

To be Captain.

1st March 1906.

Lieutenant Hugh Miller, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

9th April 1906.

Alexander Henderson Burn, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Walter Thyne, 90th Punjabis.

10th May 1906.

Harry Ben Le Despencer Tree, 112th Infantry.

2nd June 1906.

James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis.

William John Bovill, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Thomas Gustave Patrick Savage, 90th Punjabis.

Alistair Dudley Gunn, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Edward Charles Lentaigne, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Maurice Claude Raymond, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Fredrick Lawrence Gore, 113th Infantry.

Patrick Alexander Allan, 69th Punjabis.

4th June 1906.

Donald Macintyre, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, The (Sirmoor Rifles).

John Douglas Crawford, 89th Punjabis.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 331.—Store-Sergeant William Simpson, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle (*seconded*), to be Sub-Conductor (*seconded*);

Store-Sergeant Thomas Grout to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Sub-Conductor John Joseph Harrington, retired; with effect from the 11th March 1906.

No. 332.—Store-Sergeant Frederick Goodburn to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor William James Moore, retired; with effect from the 11th April 1906.

No. 333.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Willie Cresswell Link, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle (*seconded*), to be Deputy Commissary (*seconded*), and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Francis Naylor to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Hobbs, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (*seconded*), to be Assistant Commissary (*seconded*), and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor James Park to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Henry Ferris to be Conductor,—

vice Commissary and honorary Major Samuel Durrell, retired; with effect from the 25th May 1906.

Southern Circle.

No. 334.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Frederick Richards, *seconded* (since retired), to be Commissary, with effect from the 29th July 1904, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

No. 335.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Thomas John Scott, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded* (since retired), to be Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Robert William Dyer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded* (since retired), to be Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain William Smith to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Frederick Gilbert Rawlings, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Benjamin Edwin Smith, Chief Clerk, office of Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Robert Kerwick to be absorbed;

Conductor David Copus, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor John Shipman Rush, Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Bernard Cosgrove, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Robert Walmsley to be absorbed;

Sub-Conductor Ernest Edgar Hewes to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Noel Clegg to be Sub Conductor,—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Henry Adutt, retired; with effect from the 1st November 1904.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 87 of 1905.)

No. 336.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alexander Sidney Dawson-Moray to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant John Arthur Holland to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Jacob Pike, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Andrew William Underwood to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub Conductor Michael Finn to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant John Euphrates Jeffrey to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Allen Mitham, deceased; with effect from the 27th June 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 719 of 1905.)

No. 337.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Frederick Gilbert Rawlings, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Benjamin Edwin Smith, Chief Clerk, office of Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*,

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Robert Kerwick to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Robert Jackson Jellie to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Walter James Bray, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Patrick Kelly, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Albert Craven to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor John McManus, clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor George Williams, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Bray to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Edwin John Bennett to be Sub-Conductor—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain George Hallet, deceased; with effect from the 28th June 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 1031 of 1905.)

No. 338.—Sub-Conductor Edward Beevor Batcheler to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Alfred Harry Evans, Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store-Sergeant Benjamin Martin Mitchell to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor John Williams, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th October 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 1079 of 1905.)

No. 339.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Edward Ward to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Walter Macbeth Nicholson to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor John Thomas Murphy, deceased; with effect from the 23rd October 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 88 of 1906.)

No. 340.—Store-Sergeant Alfred George Goodair, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Perambur, Madras, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store-Sergeant Charles Johnston to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Sub-Conductor E. H. Hewitt, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded*; with effect from the 23rd October 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 89 of 1906.)

No. 341.—Store-Sergeant Arthur Henry Deacon to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Coates, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and *seconded*; with effect from the 6th November 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 127 of 1906.)

No. 342.—Store-Sergeant Henry Foster to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. J. Chambers, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded*; with effect from the 12th November 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 128 of 1906.)

No. 343.—Sub-Conductor John Nolan to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant James Winter, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store-Sergeant Henry Thompson to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor S. M. Thatcher, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 27th December 1905.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 129 of 1906.)

No. 344.—Store-Sergeant Thomas Graves to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. H. Raisin, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 31st December 1905.

No. 345.—Store-Sergeant Oswald Ramsey to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. J. Payne, appointed clerk in the office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, and *seconded*; with effect from the 1st January 1906.

No. 346.—Sub-Conductor Robert Henry Burke, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Samuel Robert McStocker, Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Henry Gerard Bell to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Joseph Henry Wood to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor F. S. Stafford, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd March 1906.

No. 347.—Sub-Conductor Ernest James Southgate to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Richard James Griffiths to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor J. R. Hunter, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th March 1906.

(This cancels Department of Military Supply Notification No. 49 of 1906.)

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 348.—The following promotions are made:

7th Hariana Lancers.

Dafadar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu Gopal Singh, discharged; with effect from the 1st May 1906.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Ramchandar Sawant, *Bahadur,* to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Shiu Rajana to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Rup Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* deceased; with effect from the 23rd June 1906.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Mota Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Isar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Asa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sawan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Singh (I), transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ghulam Nabi to be Subadar and Havildar Wali Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Pir Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Mit Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.

Subadar Rangayya to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Poshalu to be Subadar and Havildar Arumugam to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Husain, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Jemadar Abdus Samad to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Abdus Satta to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhiuddin, deceased; with effect from the 2nd July 1906.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th June 1906.

Jemadar Sarmukh Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Mehar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th June 1906.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Havildar Numla to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th June 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Establishment.

No. 349.—No. 1326, 2nd class Hospital Assistant John Rajaratnam is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 350.—Brevet Colonel Alexander Edward Pelham Burn, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th June 1906.

No. 351.—Commissary and honorary Major Samuel Durrell, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 25th May 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 352.—Duncan James Macpherson, Esquire, I.C.S., C.I.E., to be Captain, *vice* Vincent, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 9th June 1906.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 353.—Henry Alexander, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Graveley, deceased. Dated 5th July 1905.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 354—The date of appointment of Second-Lieutenant H. G. Wyatt, as notified in Army Department Notification No. 151 of 1906, is 20th February 1906.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 355.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward Stacey Abbott, D.S.O., R.E., (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 1st July 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 356.—Lieutenant Walter Richard Pearce to be Captain, *vice* Gracey, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 18th June 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Army Department between the 28th July and 3rd August 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery	Major Henry Frank Vanderzee.	25th July 1906 .	England ...	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor John William Tyler.	27th July 1906 .	Lahore ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th June and 3rd August 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Charles Lambert John.*	Lieutenant .	Royal Engineers (Indian Submarine Mining Corps).	15th January 1906.	Intestate .	Rs. a. p. 1,180 6 8	2nd October 1906.

* *Next-of-kin*—Mother—Mrs. Edith K. John.
Address—10, Royal Crescent, Bath, England.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 3rd August 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No 84.—Major S. M. Renny, R.A., Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, to be Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, with effect from the 25th July 1906.

No. 85.—Major L. G. Watkins, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Director General of Ordnance, to be Deputy Director General of Ordnance;

Major M. S. C. Campbell, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, and officiating 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class;

Major A. R. Braid, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class;

Major G. S. Ogg, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class;

Captain H. W. Gardiner, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 5th class, and sub. *pro tem.* 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class,—

with effect from the 3rd July 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

...T OF INDIA.

...ARTMENT.

...ARY.

...GUE.

...August, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 28th July 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	42	37
		Dholera Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	. . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	,, ,,	12	6
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	3	1
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	2	...
		Surat District	,, ,,	33	19
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Agashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	8	[illegible]
		Bandra ,,	,,	12	[illegible]
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon ,,	. . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	59	[illegible]
		Poona District	,, ,,	...	...
		Satara ,,	S. M.	21	16
		Khandesh District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Nasik ,,	. . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mora „	. . . .	...	...
		Panvel „	. . . .	...	...
		E-hoi „	. . . .	...	...
		Roha „	. . . .	...	...
		Ashtami „	. . . .	...	...
		Revdanda „	. . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	3	3
		Ratnagiri Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizedrug „	. . . .	...	...
		Harnai „	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapur „	. . . .	...	...
		Vengurla „	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur „	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal „	. . . .	...	...
		Joigad „	. . . .	...	...
		Deoagad „	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	. . . .	...	...
		Belgaum „	S. M.	...	3
		Karwar Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kumta „	. . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	. . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State	. . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	5	5
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	„	...	...
		Khairpur State	„	...	...
	Political charge.	Akalkot State	. . . .	...	...
		Aundh „	. . . .	...	...
		[illegible] „	. . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port	. . . .	...	...
		Mundra „	. . . .	...	...
		Jukau „	. . . .	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cutch State	. . . .	...	...
		Savanur „	. . . .	...	...
		Bhor „	. . . .	...	...
		Mongrol Port	. . . .	...	...
		Porbandar Port	. . . .	14	6
		Jamnagar Town and Port	. . . .	5	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	. . . .	...	...
		Jafrabad "	. . . .	...	...
		Vorawal "	. . . .	...	1
		Vawania "	. . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . .	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	1	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country . . .	S. M.	74	62
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Srivardhan Port . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Murud "	. . . .	...	...
		Barimandla " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Majagoan " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira Port	. . . .	...	...
		Janjira State	. . . .	...	...
		Velan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	. . . .	...	...
		Kodinar Port	. . . .	10	9
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	18	9
		Satara "	. . . .	...	...
		Jath "	. . . .	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	325	262
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	(a)1	...
		Anantapur District . . .	"	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . .	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District . . .	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . .	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District . .	" S. I. & Nilgiri . .	(a)1	(a)1
		South Arcot District . .	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	"	...	...
		North Arcot " . . .	"	...	...
		Nilgiris "	. . . .	6	...
		Tellicherry Port . . .	"	6	3
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	3	2
		Tinnevelly District . . .	"	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	. . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District	. . . .	...	...
		Ermala Port	. . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	. . . .	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari ,,	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	. . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Cochin State	. . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	. . . .	...	...
		Cocanada ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Gopalpore ,,	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	17	6
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(a)9	(a)9
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia ,,	. . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District	,,	...	...
		Khulna District	,,	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	. . . .	3	[illegible]
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	,,	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	,,	...	...
		Bankura ,,	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	,,	8	[illegible]
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	,,	...	...
		Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	,,	...	...
		Darbhanga District	,,	...	...
		Shahabad ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Dinapore	,,	...	...
		Patna City	,,	1	[illegible]
		Patna District	,,	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	,,	...	...
		Monghyr District	,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	,, & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	,,	...	...
		Darjeeling District	. . . .	...	...

(a) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	. . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State	. . . .	...	...
		Purulia	. . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District	. . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District	E.I.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	"	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
			TOTAL	21	15
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	. . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City	. . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" "	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	E., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	...	...
		Etah "	. . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra City	. . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	. . . .	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor Town	. . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District	O. & R.	...	...
		Moradabad City	. . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	. . . .	...	...
		Pilibhit District	. . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by* what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	„ & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. B., & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	5	3
		Cawnpur District . . .	„ „ „ „ .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „ . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. R. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („) . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „ . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	„ „ „ & E. I. .	...	...
		Ballia „	„	2	2
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	„ & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur „ . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . .	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City . . .	„ „	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur City . . .	„	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	„	...	...
		Basti District	„	4	4
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	. . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „ . . .	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „ . . .	„	5	3
		Sitapur „ . . .	. . . .	4	3
		Kheri „ . . .	. . . .	2	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „ . . .	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „ . . .	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „ . . .	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	„ & O. & R. . .	2	1
			TOTAL .	21	16

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	...	...
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	.	...	...
		Ferozopur "	N. W.	...	...
		Kangra "	.	...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City	.	1	1
		Amritsar District	N. W.	2	2
		Gurdaspur "	"	...	...
		Lahore City	"	1	...
		Lahore District	"	2	2
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Sialkot "	"	4	4
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	"	3	1
		Gujrat "	"	1	1
		Shahpur "	"	1	...
		Attock "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
	Multan.	Lyallpur District	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State	.	...	...
		Nalagarh "	.	...	...
		Jind "	.	...	...
		Nabha "	.	...	...
			TOTAL	15	11
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	.	148	132
		Pegu District	.	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	.	7	5
		Prome "	.	12	12
		Hanthawaddy District	.	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	.	12	12
		Maubin District	.	...	...
		Henzada "	.	1	1
		Pyapon "	.	...	...
		Myaungmya District	.	2	2
	Minbu.	Pakokku District	.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	. . . . . .	6	5
		Moulmein Town	. . . . . .	26	26
		Amherst District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Thaton "	. . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	. . . . . .	16	10
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing "	. . . . . .	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	. . . . . .	1	1
		Kyaukse "	. . . . . .	...	...
		Meiktila "	. . . . . .	1	1
			TOTAL .	233	208
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	. . . . . .	...	...
		Malda District	. . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District	. . . . . .	1	1
		Faridpur District	. . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	1	4
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	"	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	. . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town	. . . . . .	..	...
		Chanda Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Balaghat District	B. N.	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	. . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Norbudda	Burhanpur Town	B. N.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town		...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	5	1
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town		...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town		...	...
			TOTAL	5	1
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	12	12
		Bangalore City	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District	" "	24	18
		Mysore City	" "	...	...
		Mysore District	" "	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	9	7
		Hassan "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	45	37

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Indore State	"	...	...
		Indore Residency	......	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Gwalior City	......	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City	......	...	...
		Bhopal State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	......	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	......	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	......	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	......	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	......	...	...
		Sailana Town	......	...	...
		Sailana State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Piploda District	......	...	...
		Bagli State	......	...	...
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	......	...	...
		Manpur	......	...	...
		Sitamau State	......	...	...
		Rajgarh "	......	...	...
		Kurwai "	......	...	...
		Barwani "	......	...	...
		Lashkar City	......	...	...
			TOTAL	2	2

(a) Figures for week ending 21st July 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State		...	...
		Ajmer City		...	...
		Ajmer District		...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District		...	...
		Abu Road		...	...
		Mewar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	"	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	C. I.	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "		...	...
		Kotah "		...	...
		Sirohi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shahpura "		...	...
		Dholpur State		...	...
		Alwar City		...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Beawar		...	...
		Karauli State		...	...
		Banswara Town		...	...
		Banswara State		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District		...	...
		Kathua "	N. W.	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District		...	...
		Peshawar Town		...	...
		Peshawar District		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
		Hirok	N. W.	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	688	562

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th July 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in Sandoway, Thaton, and Amherst; mostly light in the dry zone with none in Pakokku; and generally moderate elsewhere. Sowing of wet-weather paddy has commenced in Toungoo and Thayetmyo and is now practically general, and transplantation has commenced in Pyapon, Maubin, Myitkyina, Katha and the Southern Shan States. Transplanting of early wet-weather paddy has been completed in Tavoy and the Northern Shan States. Reaping of dry-weather paddy is completed in the Myaing township of Pakokku. Sowing of ground-nut is completed in the Magwe township of Magwe. Ploughing for late sessamum has commenced in Sagaing. Sowing of millet has been delayed in Myitkyina for want of rain; in parts of Tadau and the Myotha township of Sagaing and of the Natogyi township of Myingyan early sessamum has suffered owing to insufficient rainfall. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole good and prospects are favourable. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Mergui and fallen largely in Tharrawaddy; it has fallen slightly at two centres, and is unchanged elsewhere.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was moderate to heavy rain in most districts during the week. More rain is wanted for tea in Kamrup and for transplantation of late rice in several districts Prospects of tea are good in Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sylhet, and fair in other districts. Harvesting of early rice and jute are in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts, Cachar, and Nowgong and fair in other districts, but some damage to rice by floods is reported from Faridpur and Sylhet. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Comilla 9 1/16; Bogra and Dacca 8; Chittagong and Tezpur 9; Gauhati 8½; Dinajpur 8⅜; Pabna and Barisal 8¼; Mymensingh and Dibrugarh 8⅛; Malda, Faridpur, Sylhet, Silchar, Nowgong and Sibsagar 8; Rampur Boalia 7¾; Jalpaiguri and Tura 7; Shillong 6; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have slightly risen in six; fallen in one; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Bakarganj. 969 men, 2,005 women, and 1,199 children are receiving gratuitous relief, and 2,635 men, 62 women, and 966 children are attending test works in Bakarganj. Scarcity also continues in Noakhali where 810 men, 1 woman, and 212 children are employed on relief works, and 3,592 persons on gratuitous relief. Price of common rice —Noakhali 9 and Rangpur 7 seers per rupee. The condition of the people is improving in certain tracts in Faridpur owing to good harvest of early rice and jute. Individual distress is reported in seven thanas in Dinajpur but there is no general scarcity. Reports not received from Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Goalpara owing to interruption of the telegraph.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Palamau, Darjeeling, Singhbhum, Manbhum, Midnapore, and in parts of the 24-Parganas; moderate in Bankura, Howrah, Khulna, and Sambalpur; but light in the rest of the Province. More rain is needed in some of the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions for transplantation of winter paddy which is progressing very slowly there. Some damage by floods is reported from Shahabad, Darbhanga, and Balasore, and some damage to jute and paddy by insect pests from the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts and fallen in one, it continues to be high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was good rain throughout the Provinces during the week. Autumn sowings have been completed or are nearing completion in several districts. Weeding continues. Rice is being transplanted in the south-eastern districts. The standing crops are generally doing well but slight damage by locusts is reported from Almora and Garhwal. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpur, Almora, and Bahraich. Fodder supplies are ample and prices of food-grains are stationary except in four districts where they are falling and in two where they are rising.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows: —There was heavy rain in Banda and Jalaun and good rain in other districts. Sowings which were retarded for want of rain in Agra have been resumed. The standing crops are doing well and prospects are good. Sowing is finished in Jhansi; weeding continues. Cholera is still prevalent in the Kulpahar and Rath Tahsils of the Hamirpur District, the general health elsewhere is good. Fodder supplies are sufficient and cattle are in better condition. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Muttra and Agra but are rising in Hamirpur. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division:—workers 7,000, on gratuitous relief 72,000; Agra Division:—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 88,000. Incomplete figures reported from two districts.

Punjab.—General and sufficient rain has fallen in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Rawalpindi and parts of Hissar; all the other reporting districts except Lyallpur and Multan have also received light to moderate rain, but the rainfall is in considerable defect over most of the Province and in particular in the Central and South-West Punjab. The prices of food-grains are generally unsettled; wheat is rising in the Central Punjab and falling in Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Rawalpindi. Sowings of autumn crops continue but are restricted in parts of Shahpur and Sialkot for want of rain. Autumn sowings have been completed in Delhi and weeding of autumn crops is in progress. Ploughings for the next spring crops have commenced in Delhi and Gurgaon. The standing crops have benefitted greatly by the recent rain and their condition and prospects are good to average, prospects are however poor in Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Ambala but did no damage; grasshoppers and insects have done slight damage to young crops in several districts. The condition of cattle is good and fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 3,595, on gratuitous relief 5,489; total 9,084. The decrease in the numbers on relief is due to the good rains during the week. Distress is decreasing. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 2 to 61 cents fell all over the Province during the week except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is needed in all districts. The autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient. Floods have occurred in the river Indus; the Kilapani supply is below average; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14⅛ to 18; gram 15¾ to 19; maize 15 to 19½; and *bajra* 13 to 13¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops but more is wanted.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and hot. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall of the week was nearly general; Bikaner received 223 cents in one district and showers in others; Marwar 56 to 414 in eighteen districts, less in others; Jaisalmer 62 to 110 in three districts; Sirohi 325; Udaipur 539; Hill Tracts of Mewar 839; Partabgarh 172; Bundi 202; Tonk 111; Shahpura 120; Kotah 206 and from 115 to 185 in five districts; Jhalawar 260, and very heavy rain in three districts; Jaipur 190 in one district and showers in others; Kishangarh only showers; Alwar 46; Karauli 38; Bharatpur 145; Dholpur 98; Ajmer 32; Merwara 73. Prospects have improved in Bharatpur and Dholpur but more rain is still needed in parts of the latter State, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, and Ajmer-Merwara. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, but are retarded from excessive rain in one district of Jhalawar. The standing crops are generally doing well and are being weeded; they have been damaged by field insects in one district of Mewar and slightly by locusts in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is now improved and pasturage is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bharatpur; and fallen in Jaipur, Kishangarh, and Ajmer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works, 749, on gratuitous relief 993, total 1,742; Merwara—on works 9,548, on gratuitous relief 5,048, total 14,596, total for district 16,338. Native States:—Marwar—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 1,030, total 1,030; Mewar—on works 950, on gratuitous relief 70, total 1,020; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 10, total 10; Tonk—on works 1,596, on gratuitous relief 682, total 2,278; Jaipur—on works 4,700, on gratuitous relief 332, total 5,032; Kishangarh—on works 1,421, on gratuitous relief 2,616, total 4,037; Alwar—on works 1,623, on gratuitous relief 1,718, total 3,341; Eastern States—on works 4,218, on gratuitous relief 2,258, total 6,476; total Native States 23,224. Prices vary between 12½ seers per rupee in Karauli and 15 seers in Alwar. Cholera is prevalent in parts of Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur.

Central India.—Rainfall general. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good. Pasturage is good in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Malwa and sufficient in Bundelkhand, Indore and Bhopawar. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand; normal in Bhopal; are rising in Bundelkhand; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—in Gwalior good rain has fallen all over the affected area. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 5,750, on gratuitous relief 2,750; total 8,500; in Bundelkhand—on works 6,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 9,000; grand total 17,500. Prices in Bundelkhand 11 1/16 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderate rain has fallen throughout the Provinces during the week except in Nimar; the heaviest falls were in Mandla 6½ inches, Bilaspur 5½ inches, Damoh and Drug each 4½ inches, and Jubbulpore 4 inches; the rainfall in the

remaining districts ranged from 3¾ inches in Raipur to 22 cents in Buldana. Rain is still required in the Narsinghpur tahsil but a break for completion of sowings in parts of Seoni, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Buldana is badly wanted. Weeding and transplantation of rice are backward in most districts because of the continued wet-weather. Cotton, *tur* and *til* seedlings have been somewhat damaged by rain in Nagpur, Chanda, Akola, Buldana and Bhandara. Some crops in Chanda along the Wainganga have been washed away by floods. The area under autumn crops in Saugor is larger than last year and rice sowings in Balaghat are estimated at 10 per cent. above last year's area. More of the best kind of rice is being sown in Jubbulpore. Thinning and weeding continue in Chhattisgarh. The condition of the people in Bilaspur is all that could be desired. Prospects on the whole are good. Fodder is sufficient everywhere except in Balaghat. Wheat is dearer in Drug and Bilaspur; rice is dearer in Bilaspur; gram is cheaper in Hoshangabad and dearer in Balaghat; *juar* is 1¼ and 3 seers per rupee cheaper in Chhindwara, Bhandara and Buldana respectively, but is unobtainable in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. Prices of food-grains are at scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat and Bilaspur.

Baroda.—For week ending 21st July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,880, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,028.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi; and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Rain was general and beneficial to the standing crops but more is needed in parts of the Karnatak. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Sowing is nearing completion. Seedlings have been slightly damaged by crabs, rats, or crickets in parts of Kârachi; by caterpillars in parts of Panch Mahals; by heavy rain in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, and Khandesh; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation continues. Supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up. Agricultural stock is deficient. Cattle are not in good condition yet. Fodder is still scarce but green grass is coming up gradually. Grain stocks in markets are adequate owing to active trade. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 55 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; in Gujarat and Konkan 20 to 30 per cent; and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 21st ultimo were:—Phaltan 130, Miraj (Junior) 207, total 337. Agricultural labourers are generally in good condition and find sufficient employment in fields and on local works. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. The numbers on relief are falling. The numbers last week were:—British districts—Deccan—on works 16,571, on gratuitous relief 32,055, total 48,636; Karnatak—on works 18,518, on gratuitous relief 15,311, total 33,829; Native States—on works 4,021, on gratuitous relief 2,407, total 6,428.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—one inch 26 cents. The condition of the crops is good except in two taluks of Raichur district where sowings are suspended and crops are withering. Autumn and early rice sowings continue. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. Prices:—wheat 8½; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15¼ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. The prospects of the season are encouraging but more rain is needed in Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, and Shimoga. Water is sufficient except in Tumkur. Fodder is available except in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore.

Coorg.—Rainfall—10 inches 85 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was very heavy in South Canara, Malabar, and the Vizagapatam Agency; good in Nilgiris, Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral and Godavari; none in Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madura, and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Chingleput, South Arcot, Central Tanjore and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Coimbatore are withering and some in parts of Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Nellore, South Arcot, and the Central and Southern Districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in eight. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in eight; and has slightly risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in four; and has very slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	6,920	12,798	19,718	4,686	7,765	12,451	—7,267
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	15,000	71,000	86,000	7,000	81,000	88,000	+2,000
Punjab	3,700	5,749	9,449	3,595	5,489	9,084	—365
Ajmer-Merwara	12,492	4,092	16,584	10,297	6,041	16,338	—246
Bombay	36,808	47,623	84,431	35,089	47,376	82,465	—1,966
Total British Provinces	74,920	141,262	216,182	60,667	147,671	208,338	—7,844
Native States.							
Rajputana States	22,218	6,655	28,873	14,508	8,716	23,224	—5,649
Central India States	13,500	6,500	20,000	11,750	5,750	17,500	—2,500
Baroda	1,923	148	2,071	1,880	148	2,028	—43
Bombay Native States	5,054	3,490	8,544	4,358	2,407	6,765	—1,779
*Hyderabad	452	184	636	...	...	...	—636
Total Native States	43,147	16,977	60,124	32,496	17,021	49,517	—10,607
GRAND TOTAL	118,067	158,239	276,306	93,163	164,692	257,855	—18,451

* Relief works have been closed.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOS. 6095—6099-68.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

In supersession of the "Rules for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty", issued with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5528—59-6, dated the 3rd October 1905, the revised rules appended to this Resolution are published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information. These rules, which will be printed on all baggage declaration forms, will supersede the previous rules and executive orders on the subject, and will come into force at all Customs Ports on the 1st October 1906.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules for the exemption of passengers' baggage from Customs duty.

(1) The *boná fide* baggage of a passenger is exempt from duty when it accompanies him; does not form part of the cargo; and is not included in the manifest.

(2) *Boná fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated in Schedule II of the Tariff Import Schedule.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor, exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart, and all other articles enumerated in Schedule III.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 100 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes, and other tobacco exceeding 1 lb. in weight.

(*d*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars and motor cycles.

(*e*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery, and silver and plated ware, except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the Customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule 1, *boná fide* baggage landed at any Customs Port within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in India may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
				Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	1905.	1906.	22nd July 1905.	21st July 1906.	1905.	1906.	22nd July 1905.	21st July 1906.			22nd July 1905.	21st July 1906.		
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,72,970	3,46,000	189	173	14,36,577	11,52,000	...	2,84,577	83,75,797	81,89,000	...	1,86,797
	Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,097	7,000	242	333	17,662	21,600	3,938	...	1,10,425	1,14,000	3,575	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	2,90,205	2,89,000	576	573	9,41,416	9,05,000	...	36,416	65,16,555	66,28,000	1,11,445	...
	Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,141	1,271	2,59,278	2,89,000	227	227	8,27,876	8,85,000	57,124	...	46,72,167	54,63,000	7,90,833	...
	East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,077	2,109	13,52,304	13,96,000	651	602	42,75,063	42,32,000	...	43,063	2,32,09,026	2,41,42,000	9,32,974	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	6,35,590	5,45,000	405	347	19,94,852	18,00,000	...	1,94,852	1,63,44,944	1,45,14,000	...	18,30,944
	" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	127	13,910	27,400	116	216	46,635	73,600	26,965	...	2,44,636	5,17,000	2,72,364	...
	" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,10,284	1,47,000	121	161	3,87,638	4,78,000	90,362	...	24,72,330	33,04,000	8,31,670	...
	Madras	314	317	845	845	2,57,332	2,65,000	3 5	314	8,51,254	8,54,000	2,746	...	42,71,361	47,76,000	5,04,639	...
	" North-East line	241	291	494	495	1,22,570	93,000	248	188	4,12,680	3,15,000	...	87,680	32,05,825	19,13,000	...	12,92,825
	" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	4,944	4,300	82	72	17,239	14,100	...	3,139	1,16,470	90,300	...	26,170
	North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,311	3,499	13,84,2 7	14,10,000	418	403	41,20,454	43,98,000	2,77,546	...	1,98,54,275	2,10,80,000	12,25,724	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,61,640	2,48,000	211	193	8,84,570	7,64,000	...	1,20,570	50,39,460	49,01,000	...	1,38,460
	" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6,4 9	5,400	201	169	20,790	15,500	...	5,290	1,05,259	1,08,000	2,741	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	778	771	55,642	67,800	72	88	1,86,141	2,13,000	26,859	...	9,05,176	11,51,000	2,45,824	...
	Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,39,844	2,53,000	179	189	7,51,470	7,16,000	...	35,470	47,97,308	46,63,000	...	1,34,308
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	12,206	19,600	98	158	43,932	60,100	16,168	...	2,07,984	2,89,000	81,016	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	22,937	22,100	115	111	75,007	65,600	...	9,407	4,76,510	5,11,000	34,490	...
	Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	5,652	5,300	332	312	20,520	17,700	...	2,820	1,19,763	1,21,000	1,237	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	516	500	30	29	1,805	1,500	...	305	9,970	12,400	2,430	...
	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,22,719	4,42,000	221	232	14,51,472	13,71,000	...	80,472	85,26,581	89,99,000	4,72,419	...
	South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,52,171	2,70,000	224	240	8,12,331	8,50,000	37,669	...	42,54,120	44,43,000	1,88,880	...
	" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	13,056	12,600	132	127	45,473	42,200	...	3,273	2,06,792	2,12,000	5,208	...
	" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,677	10,800	80	100	28,622	32,200	3,578	...	1,50,397	1,56,000	5,603	...
	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,63,962	1,75,000	141	150	5,01,404	5,47,000	45,596	...	29,61,245	31,80,000	2,18,755	...
	" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	499	600	15	20	1,616	2,000	384	...	1,616	11,100	9,484	...
	" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	735	900	17	21	2,247	2,500	253	...	10,232	15,300	5,068	...
	" Mysore section	119	121	295	295	35,711	33,400	121	113	1,17,988	1,06,000	...	11,988	5,84,371	6,12,000	27,629	...
	Tirhoot State	196	215	565	614	95,578	94,000	169	153	3,18,076	2,91,000	...	27,076	20,20,791	21,08,000	87,209	...
2' 6" gauge.	Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	15,250	17,000	258	288	49,308	42,800	...	6,508	2,57,356	2,73,000	15,644	...
	Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	600	...	32	...	2,200	2,200	...	...	11,700	11,700	...
	Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*)	...	...	...	26	..	800	...	31	...	2,700	2,700	...	...	16,800	16,800	...
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,606	2,000	53	67	4,871	5,400	529	...	22,850	29,300	6,450	...
	TOTAL	213	337	22,220	22,724	64,23,601	65,00,100	280	286	2,06,26,080	2,02,78,700	...	2,58,280	12,00,51,593	12,25,53,009	25,02,207	...

Gauge	Railway																
5′ 6″ gauge.	Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,172	3,500	317	350	10,915	12,800	1,885	...	60,490	69,600	9,110	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	10 123	10,200	128	129	31,786	28,600	...	3,186	1,29,204	1,54,000	24,796	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	3,369	1,400	99	41	9,505	5,500	...	4,005	67,747	56,100	...	11,647
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	77,876	62,700	233	188	2,51,785	2,09 000	...	42,785	13,96,483	13,46,000	...	50,483
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,497	2,500	78	76	8 098	8,200	112	...	64 386	66,800	2,414	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	28,596	22,200	267	207	82,662	64,500	...	18,162	4,01,554	3,34,000	...	67,554
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	69,564	58,600	164	138	2,24 690	1,85 000	...	38,690	10,25,224	10,15,000	...	11,224
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	607	10,300	8	66	1,821	32 300	30,479	...	2 331	1,57,000	1,54,669	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	9,285	7,600	60	49	30,583	24,100	...	6,483	3,23,740	2,98,000	...	25,740
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,736	5,200	306	236	21,065	20,800	...	265	1,16,089	1,24,000	7,911	...
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,447	1 400	43	41	5,921	5,500	...	421	36,053	35,300	...	753
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,411	3,000	44	55	8,701	10,200	1,499	...	65,753	78,900	13,147	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	937	1,04 075	1,07,000	115	114	3 45,003	3,31,000	...	14,003	20,45,890	23 79,000	3,33,110	...
	Bengal-Dooars	239	220	36	36	8,403	7,000	234	194	22,798	20,600	...	2,198	92,286	1,05,000	12,714	...
	" extensions	93	87	117	117	7,656	8 400	65	72	23,141	27,200	4,059	...	1,25,317	1,67,000	41,683	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	26,841	22,100	80	66	85,562	70 700	...	14,862	6,13 547	6,66,000	52,453	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,213	2,200	32	58	3,886	6,900	3,014	...	26,387	38,900	12,513	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	927	1,200	44	57	2,524	3,300	776	...	15,535	27,400	11,865	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	17,984	17,800	231	228	53,984	52 900	...	1,084	2,84,368	3,05,000	20,632	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	8,173	8,100	61	61	23,149	24,100	951	...	1,69,392	1,89,000	19,608	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	38,234	32,800	98	84	1,19 198	1,21,000	1,802	...	11,30,170	10,61,000	..	69,170
	Jaipur (e)	53	55	...	32	...	800	...	25	...	4 000	4,000	...	...	24,700	24,700	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,275	1,900	42	35	7 565	6,200	...	1,365	46,902	47,200	298	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3 280	3,000	71	65	9,887	9,400	...	487	56,594	63,400	6,806	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	41,599	71 900	59	101	1,48,050	2,24,000	75,950	...	7,72,530	11,65,000	3,92,470	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,754	3,100	95	107	9 462	9,900	438	...	58,723	52,100	...	6,623
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	4 912	4,800	55	53	16,654	15,300	...	1,354	99,048	1,11,000	11,952	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	2,920	3 300	57	65	9,153	10,100	947	...	52,527	58,400	5,873	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	11,038	11,300	170	171	37,510	37,400	...	110	2,08,500	2,26,000	17,500	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	4,300	...	67	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	1,04,000	1,04,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,036	6,600	93	102	19,981	20,800	819	...	1,24,978	1,27,000	2,022	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,493	4,500	52	67	12,471	13 700	1,229	...	71,559	89,900	18,341	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,963	8 000	104	119	19,993	26,500	6,507	...	1,32,394	1 55,000	22,606	...
2′ 6″ gauge.	Barsi	143	173	22	48	3,868	3,700	176	77	9 975	12,900	2,925	...	84,921	56,200	..	28,721
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	1,865	2,500	55	74	6,189	6,700	511	...	39,554	45,800	6,246	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	3,847	3,500	41	37	14,752	11,800	...	2,952	1,39,147	1 38,000	...	1,147
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	711	700	19	19	2,393	2,600	207	...	21,997	20,800	...	1,197
2′ 0″ gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	15,144	14,000	297	275	50,289	48,000	...	2,289	3,24,070	3,47,000	22,930	...
	TOTAL	124	146	5,338	5,574	5,89,619	5,95,300	110	107	19,08,395	18,98,000	...	10,395	1,14 02 971	1,25,69,700	11,66,729	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	299	27,558	28,298	70,13,220	70,95,400	254	251	2,25,45,384	2,21,76,700	...	3,68,684	13,14,54,564	13,51,23,600	36,69,036	...

(a) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(b) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(c) Opened from 18th January 1906.

(d) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2970 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th July 1906:—

No. 383 of 1906.—Fred Lobnitz, engineer and shipbuilder, Clarence House, Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, stones, or earth under water or on land.*

No. 384 of 1906.—Thomas Eli Haywood, engineer, of The Bungalow, Tunnel Hill, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, England, and Saxby & Farmer, Limited, railway signal engineers and contractors, of 53 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and Railway Signal Works, Chippenham, in the county of Wilts, England. *New and improved rollers and frames for carrying point and other rods.*

No. 385 of 1906.—Thomas Mathieson Thom, lithographer, of Woodlands, Cheshunt, in the county of Hertfordshire, England. *Improvements in artificial stone.*

No. 386 of 1906.—Charles Robert Rogers, factory and chemical expert, of 56 Clarke street, South Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, and commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process of and apparatus for retting or degumming and subsequently cleaning and drying fibrous materials preparatory to obtaining the fibre therefrom.*

No. 387 of 1906.—Gottfried Ludwig Max Dorwald, engineer, of 28 Mexfield road, East Putney, London, England. *Improvements in carburetters for internal combustion engines.*

No. 388 of 1906.—William Henry Wolff, executive engineer, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, at present residing at Bulsar, Gujarat, British India. *Improvements in keys for railway chairs.*

No. 389 of 1906.—John Francis Appleby, manufacturer, 702 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Cotton harvesting machines.*

No. 390 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Company, 101/1 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in sanitary carts for nightsoil and the like.*

No. 391 of 1906.—Josiah Harris, engineer, of 8 Union Court, Old Broad street, in the city of London. *Improvements relating to the combustion of carbonaceous fuel.*

No. 392 of 1906.—Alfred John Gange, engineer, of 2 McLeod street, Calcutta, and Kumud Nath Majumdar, of 75 Lower Circular road, Calcutta. *A process for making water proof and enamelling ordinary native earthen ware to be known as enamelled-pottery.*

No. 2971 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 561 of 1905.—Actien Gesellschaft Fur Mechanische Holzbearbeitung A. M. Luther, manufacturers, of 27 Grosse Pernausche Strasse, Reval, Ehstland, Russia. *An improved manufacture of glue.* (Specification filed 25 July 1906.)

No. 562 of 1905.—George Frederick French, tape manufacturer, of Dyer Street Mill, Hulme, Manchester, and William Henry Pinch, salesman, of 82 Park road north, Birkenhead. *Improvements in or relating to means for pleating and hanging curtains and the like.* (Specification filed 25 July 1906.)

No. 364 of 1905.—William Chamberlain and Arthur Chamberlain, machinists, of Spa Lane Works, Wigston Magna, in the county of Leicester, England. *Improvements in or relating to brakes and free wheel clutches for cycles and the like.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 451 of 1905.—Luxminarayan Bhawaniram, merchant, and Karimsaheb Manoobhai Nadap, fitter, both residing at Sholapur. *Improvements in hand warping machines.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 8 of 1906.—Thomas Alexander Boyd, engineer, and J. & T. Boyd, Limited, machine makers, both of Shettleston Iron Works, Glasgow. *Improvements in rings and travellers for spinning and analogous machines.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 15 of 1906.—Anson Gardner Betts, chemist, of 16th Street North, Troy, state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in electrical conductors.* (Specification filed 17 July 1906.)

No. 43 of 1906.—Thomas Arthur White, Controller of stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta. *An improved apparatus for the mechanical propulsion of trolleys.* (Specification filed 23 July 1906.)

No. 70 of 1906.—Frederick Hosking and Albert Curnow, mining engineers, of Marikuppam, in the state of Mysore. *Improvements in automatic ore feeders as applied to stamp mills.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 2972 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 85 of 1895.—Chhotalal Maganlal Rawal. *An improved warp winding machine.* (From 27 July 1906 to 27 July 1907.)

No. 100 of 1902.—Bhagat Ram Sawhney. *A desiccator for destroying plague germs.* (From 14 August 1906 to 14 August 1907.)

No. 2973 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 487 of 1901.—Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram. *Improvements in well construction.* (Specification filed 25 April 1902.)

No. 90 of 1902.—Cantwell & Company *A ladies' toilet table and travelling trunk combined.* (Specification filed 25 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 32 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell. *Improvements in automatic regulators for electric brakes.* (Specification filed 23 April 1901.)

No. 51 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell. *Improvements in electric brakes.* (Specification filed 23 April 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or *1s. 1d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,49,90,000	17,33,62,435	19,83,52,435	6,39,84,681	*1,10,40,600	1,43,82,784	6,75,00,000	...	...	28,35,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,97,43,011	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,18,06,445	2,18,06,445	1,54,80,197	43,34,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,14,552	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	2,99,80,895	2,99,80,895	1,66,55,385	78,04,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,59,832	
Bombay	2,63,62,510	11,33,66,400	13,97,28,910	6,70,42,397	95,27,543	1,32,11,460	...	...	...	7,50,000	...	...	9,05,31,400	
Karachi	...	1,02,05,370	1,02,05,370	23,15,970	1,32,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,48,495	
Madras	12,67,050	4,65,25,370	4,77,92,420	1,12,76,175	9,52,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,28,270	
Calicut	...	21,71,145	21,71,145	13,24,150	12,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,36,720	
Rangoon	...	2,29,82,875	2,29,82,875	4,16,66,230	7,91,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,58,215	
	5,26,19,560	42,04,00,935	47,30,20,495	21,97,45,185	3,45,96,120	2,75,94,244	6,75,00,000	...	...	35,85,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	47,30,20,495	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil.*	
Total Circulation R			47,30,20,495	Total Reserve R									47,30,20,495	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st July 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 57 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st July 1906 to 239 lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1906.

PARTICULARS.	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879	of 1900-01	TOTAL	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL	
Balance of 15th July 1906	55,28,-00	1,14 79 400	47,10,200	2 17 72 500	1,18 25,700	15 93 00	15 51,84,800	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,38,06,433
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	.															..		...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 17th July 1906		..				2,000	2,000									.		2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 21st July 1906			3 00,000	.		1 50 000	4 .00 0											4,50,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1906	cc	oco	.7,000	3,000		.00	0 00											50,500
	55 -9 [illegible]	1,54 82 4[illegible]	10 0 47,200	2,17,.7 500	1,1 ,25,.0	15,50 700	15 56,86,800	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,43 08,933
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers		. 000	1 , 1 00	41 4 0	, 00		12,.1,100			...	...							12 31,100
Balance on 31st July 1906	15 28,900	1, 47 ,400	10 35 60 200	2,17,30,400	1,18,25,000	15,.0 700	15,44 5 700	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,30 77,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1.67 to 31st May 1906 enfaced from India 11,490 lakhs, re transferred from London 11,197 lakhs
,, 1st June 1906 ,, 15th June ,, ditto 11 ,, ditto 7 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 30th ,, ,, ditto 6 ,, ditto 7 ,,
,, 1st July ,, ,, 15th July ,, ditto 2 ,, ditto 9 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 5 ,, ditto 12 ,,

11,514 lakhs | 11,232 lakhs.
11 232 ,,

Balance against India, 282 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd August 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st July 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . .	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,17,28,932 a. 8 p. 7; Public Deposits at Branches 77,34,511 5 2	1,94,63,443	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .	13,41,92,727	3	8
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	10,10,809	15	10
Sundries	15,95,137	9	3
RUPEES .	19,07,62,118	10	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .	1,59,40,009	0	0
Other authorized Investments	48,00,408	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	3,15,98,498	0	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,65,19,155	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,91,44,058	12	1
Balances with other Banks .	16,65,831	7	1
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	18,31,281	11	1
Stamps	11,684	3	10
Sundries	8,20,455	7	2
	11,23,31,382	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *R 4,15,52,021 a. 9 p. 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 3,68,78,714 15 6	7,84,30,736	9	0
RUPEES .	19,07,62,118	10	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R2,11,470 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,27,705 0 0

R5,39,175 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd August 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 50·19.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1906.

No. 63.—Mr. J. M. Lynch, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (General), is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations in combination with furlough for 3 months under Articles 233 and 338, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th of May 1906.

The 30th July 1906.

No. 64.—Under the conditions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 922-T.E., dated 6th July 1903, the following permanent promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 3rd of July 1906:—

Name.	From	To
J. G. Morgan	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1906.

No. 21.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 28th of July 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Guli-Patai	North Western Railway	1st July	Opened.
Harinagar	Bengal and North-Western Railway	20th "	Closed
Kafer-Dheri	North Western Railway	1st "	Opened.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th July 1906.

No. 167.—In continuation of Notification No. 156, dated the 4th May 1906, Mr. H. T. Hughes, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th July 1906.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 23rd July 1906.

No 3391.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the table given in his Notification No 4831, dated the 16th October 1903 —

29 (*a*) The Court of the 2nd Tahsildar of Bori	Do.

No 3392—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the table given in his Notification No 4832, dated the 16th October 1903 —

16 (*a*) The office of the 2nd Naib Tahsildar of Bori	The Court of the 2nd Naib Tahsildar of Bori.

No 3393—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the table given in his Notification No. 4827, dated the 16th October 1903 —

29 (*a*) The office of the 2nd Naib Tahsildar of Bori.	Do.	Do.

By order,

A. L JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

II B

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 26th July 1906.

No. 2351-D.—Captain R. W. Burton, 98th Infantry, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Lieutenant C. T. Shaw on the forenoon of the 18th July 1906.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 25th June 1906.

No. 681-1089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, in supersession of the marginally noted Notification, to invest each of the officers specified in the first column of the subjoined Schedule, as Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and to determine, as in the second column of the said Schedule, the local limits within which such powers shall be exercised :—

No. 7ro-114-V. dated the 20th June 1902, published at page 1113 of the *Gazette of India* Part II, dated the 11th October 1902.

Name.	Local limits.
1	2
(1) The Cantonment Magistrate and Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, Nasirabad.	The Cantonment of Nasirabad.
(2) The Extra Assistant Commissioner and Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, Kekri.	The Kekri Circle except so much as falls within the jurisdiction of— (a) The Honorary Munsiffs of Bhinai, Bandanwara, Deolia and Sawar. (b) The Cantonment Magistrate and Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class, Deoli.
(3) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, Ajmer.	The whole of the Revenue District of Ajmer except so much as falls within the jurisdiction of— (1) The Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Nasirabad. (2) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, and Judge, Small Cause Court Kekri. (3) The Honorary Munsiffs of Bhinai, Bandanwara, Deolia, Kharwa, Sawar, Pisangan and Masuda. (4) The Cantonment Magistrate, and Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class, Deoli.
(4) The Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub-Division and Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class.	The Beawar Tahsil.

Mount Abu, the 27th July 1906.

No. 848.—In line 6 of the scale of fees to be charged for licenses for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum printed in this office Notification No. 528, dated the 19th May 1906, *for* "100 gallons" *read* "1,000 gallons".

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

IN modification of the Notice, dated the 10th July 1906, it is hereby announced that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have been asked to make eight nominations instead of four for the Provincial Civil Service, as it is possible that the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to make four instead of two appointments from the candidates nominated by the Syndicate.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 30th July, 1906.*

C. LITTLE, *Registrar, Calcutta University.*

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

THE Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1907, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of August 1908.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(1) Customs and Customary Law in British India.

(2) The Doctrines of Res Judicata and of Lis Pendens applied in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May 1907, stating on which of the abovenamed two subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in August, 1908, to complete the delivery thereof in the following January, and to hold an examination of the students who have attended his lectures. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures before the commencement of the delivery thereof, failing which his appointment shall be liable to be cancelled by the Senate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 30th July, 1906.*

C. LITTLE, *Registrar, Calcutta University.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. In the list of text-books in Pali prescribed for the M.A. examination in 1906 and 1907, after "Attha-Sālinī (pages 55—152)" the following words have been added:—

"The readings of the Rangoon edition should be consulted."

2. The first forty paragraphs of Macaulay's Essay on Boswell's "Life of Johnson" are omitted from the English course prescribed for the F.A. Examination in 1907.

3. The revised edition (1906) of Sir William Lee-Warner's "Citizen of India" has been prescribed for the Entrance examination in 1908. Questions to be set in the subject will, however, be such as may be answered from either the old or the new edition of the work.

4. The following genera and orders in Zoology have been prescribed for the ensuing B.A. Examination in 1907:—

(a) *Protozoa*—
Class I.—Rhizopoda.
„ II.—Infusoria.

(b) *Coelenterata*—
Class I.—Actinozoa.

(c) *Annulosa*—
Class I.—Scolecida—
Order 1.—Taenioda.
„ 2.—Trematoda.

(d) *Vertebrata*—
Class I.—Reptilia—
Order 1.—Ophidia.
„ 2.—Crocodilia.

Class II.—Aves—
Order 1.—Ratitae.

Class III.—Mammalia—
Order 1.—Marsupialia.
„ 2.—Prunates.

5. The following eight natural orders in Botany have been prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. and L.M.S. Examinations in 1907:—

(1) Anonaceæ.	(5) Rubiaceæ.
(2) Rutaceæ.	(6) Solanaceæ.
(3) Myrtaceæ.	(7) Scitamineæ.
(4) Compositæ.	(8) Palmaceæ.

6. The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor for 1906 on the Rules of Interpretation in Hindu Law, with special reference to the Mimansa Aphorisms as applied to Hindu Law:—

(In order of merit.)

1. Mukhopadhyay, Lalitmohan.
2. Ghose, Ajit.
3. { Basu, Kirankumar.
   Gomes, S. A.

On the results of the above Examination the Tagore Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded to Lalitmohan Mukhopadhyay and Ajit Ghose, respectively.

7. It having been proved to the satisfaction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate that Rabindranath Mitra, who has already been declared to have passed the recent Entrance examination in the Second Division as a student of the Midnapur Collegiate School (Roll Mid. 91), had recourse to unfair means for the purpose of passing the Examination, his name has been removed from the list of successful candidates, and he is hereby declared disqualified to appear at any future examination of this University.

8. In modification of a previous announcement the following dates have been fixed for holding the ensuing Premchand Roychand Studentship, Honours-in-Law, M. A., and B. L., Examinations and the Second L. M. S. Re-examination:—

Premchand Roychand Studentship and Honours-in-Law	19th November, 1906, and following days.
M. A., B. L., and 2nd L. M. S. Re-examination ...	26th November, 1906, and following days.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 30th July 1906. }

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the B. E. examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Malefski, B. ... ... Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. Datta, Bhupendranath ... Ditto.
3. Barboza, P. H. ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Dattagupta, Jogeschandra ... Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. Gangopadhyay, Manmohan ... Ditto.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra Ditto.
4. Ray, Saradindu ... Ditto.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath Ditto.
6. Biswas, Nrityagopal ... Ditto.
7. } Ray, Suranath ... Ditto.
8. } Gangopadhyay, Sitakanta ... Ditto.
9. Das, Prabodhchandra ... Ditto.
10. Bhattacharyya, Indusekhar ... Ditto.
11. De, Ramanmani ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st July 1906.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 24th July 1906.

No. 829-P.—The following Regulations issued by the Resident in Mysore under the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and delegated to him by sub-section (3) of the same section by the Notification of the Government of India No. 567-I.A., dated 12th February 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, and in supersession of all Regulations previously issued on the subject, the following Regulations to be observed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

PART I.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

1. The general control of the arrangements for the prevention and suppression of plague in the Civil and Military Station is in the hands of the Resident in Mysore, who may delegate such of the powers conferred by these Regulations as he may think fit to the President, Municipal Commission, or to any other officer. The Resident may appoint an officer to supervise the accounts, and other clerical work, connected with plague expenditure.

2. The Residency Surgeon is responsible for the supervision of the work of the District Medical Officers, of the Inspecting Medical Officers, and of the Hospital and Isolation Camp staff, and also for the working of the Health Department of the Municipal Commission, subject to the orders of the Resident.

3. The duties of the District Medical Officers are to visit cases of sickness and death, to examine arrivals, to supervise the work of supervisors in their districts, to superintend the disinfection of the houses of sick or suspected persons: also should no Special Plague Officer be appointed for the purpose, to bring to the notice of the Health Officer of the Municipal Commission any defects in the sanitation, or in the registration of vital statistics in their districts, and generally to carry out such duties as may be prescribed for them by the Residency Surgeon. They will also transmit daily to the Health Officer a nominal roll of all deaths reported in their respective districts. These nominal rolls should give the name, address and diseases, if ascertained, of the deceased, with information as to how the cause of death has been ascertained.

4. The District Superintendent of Police will supervise the police arrangements connected with the observation and examination of travellers, the guarding of camps and the watching of cemeteries, and is held responsible that his Police co-operate actively in the carrying out of all measures for the prevention and suppression of plague.

5. A Chief Plague Officer, and Special Plague Officers, may be appointed by the Resident for the carrying out of arrangements for the disinfection and evacuation of infected places, for the organization and management of the labour employed on plague operations, and for such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Resident.

6. Supervisors may be appointed for the purposes of keeping correct registers of the inmates of each house, and of the movements of the population. They shall report all cases of sickness and death to the District Medical Officers. They should explain to the people in their circles the necessity of registering their relatives' deaths and should urge them to produce reliable evidence of the cause of their friends' or relatives' deaths and advise them, in the absence of other skilled opinion, to avail themselves of the District Medical Officer's services.

PART II.

MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE.

(*a*) Arrivals by rail.

7. Medical or other officers, appointed as Inspecting officers by the Resident, shall have power to examine all persons arriving by the rail at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, and all such persons shall prodceed to the spot indicated by the Inspecting Officer for his medical inspection, and shall not depart from there without the sanction of the Inspecting Officer.

8. The examination of females shall be effected by a female medical subordinate and every precaution shall be taken to respect the privacy of females who do not appear in public.

9. In the case of persons arriving at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, who intend to reside within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, the Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident in this behalf, may demand of the person so arriving, his name, usual abode, and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the previous fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the Medical or other officer may think fit to ask in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly, to the best of his knowledge and belief, all such questions and enquiries.

10. The Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident under Regulation 7, may serve such person with a notice requiring him to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, within 24 hours, and to attend as subsequently directed by the District Medical Officer. If any such person cannot, in the opinion of such Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7, be relied on to report himself as directed, he may be sent by the Medical or other officer to the office of the Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, under escort of a police constable, and may be required to remain under such escort until his intended place of residence shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

Provided that no person holding a certificate of inoculation, dated within six months previously, shall be required, unless he is unable to clearly indicate his intended place of residence, to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer, but notice of his arrival shall be sent by the Medical or other officer at the Railway Station to the Medical Officer of the District in which he is about to reside, and he may be required to be present in his residence on such day, and at such time, as the District Medical Officer may appoint.

11. Persons alighting at the Cantonment Station, who intend to reside within the limits of Bangalore City, may be directed by the Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7 to report themselves to the ward-officer of the ward in which they intend to

reside, and may, if the Mysore Government so require, be sent to the ward-officer under the escort of the Mysore State Police.

12. Nothing in these Regulations shall require females who do not appear in public to be interrogated by any person other than a female at the Railway Station, or to attend at any office, but they may be examined in their houses by females deputed by the District Medical Officer for the purpose.

13. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit the import of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper, from any infected area into the Civil and Military Station

(*b*) Arrivals by road.

14. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all persons arriving in the Civil and Military Station by road to report themselves to the Medical Officer of the district in which they intend to reside within twenty-four hours of their arrival. The District Medical Officer may, at his discretion, give a written notice to such persons requiring them to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit. A person holding an inoculation certificate, dated within six months previously, will be obliged to report himself to the Medical Officer within twenty-four hours of his arrival, but will not be liable to again attend at the District Medical Office

15. The District Medical Officer may direct any person whom he suspects of having arrived in the Civil and Military Station, whether by rail or road, without having reported himself, to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit.

16. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every house-holder or head of a family to report to the supervisor of his block the arrival of any person from outside the Civil and Military Station in his house or family, whose arrival he does not know to have been otherwise reported to the District Medical Officer

(*c*) General measures for the prevention of plague, and the treatment of early cases before plague becomes epidemic

17. For so long as the Resident may declare this Regulation to be in force, the President of the Municipal Commission may require each householder, or head of a family to give immediate information of any sickness occurring within his house or family to the Medical Officer of his district, or to a medical practitioner authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

18. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all medical practitioners, at once, to report to the District Medical Officer of the circle in which the sick person lives, any case of sickness or death in which glandular swellings or other symptoms suggestive of plague are perceived by them.

19. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every householder who becomes cognizant of any case of plague, or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house, or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to give information of the same to the District Medical Officer with the least practicable delay.

20. The owner or occupier of any house shall permit the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorised by the Resident, to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be ill, or to have recently arrived from an infected area If the person be a female, the examination shall, if the owner or occupier of the house desires it, be made by a female

21. If on the examination of any person, the District Medical Officer, or any Medical Officer duly authorised by the Resident, believes or suspects that such person is suffering from pneumonic plague, he may cause such person to be removed to the hospital provided for the purpose, or may take measures for segregating him in his house if he can be properly segregated therein: provided that when he considers the death of such person to be imminent he shall not insist on his removal to hospital

22. When the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorized by the Resident, has, under the preceding Regulation, caused a person suffering, or believed to be suffering, from pneumonic plague, to be removed to the hospital, he may also cause the occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a detention camp and detained for ten days provided that any member of the family who desires to attend on the sick person shall be allowed to do so. and provided also that no person holding a certificate of inoculation, dated within six months previously, shall be removed to the detention camp, except for so long as may be necessary for his disinfection.

23. The owner or occupier of a house shall comply with any order that may be issued by the Resident, or by any officer duly authorised by him in this behalf, with regard to the cleaning and disinfection of his house, the destruction of rats therein, the disinfection of the clothing or personal effects of the inmates, the medical inspection of any person who has, or is believed to have, come from an infected area, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, or with regard to other similar matters;

and the officer in question shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of the house, for the killing of rats or for the carrying out of measures prescribed by this Regulation.

24. When, in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, any building or place is so overcrowded as to render the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of plague, or to contribute to the spread of the disease should an outbreak occur, the Resident, or any officer duly authorised by him, may by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier to abate the overcrowding within such period as he shall prescribe, not being less than 48 hours, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place: and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of such inmates and occupants in such manner and to such extent, as may appear necessary: and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

PART III.

Action to be taken on an outbreak of plague.

25. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring within the Civil and Military Station, the Regulations contained in Part II shall continue in full force and effect until suspended or modified by the Resident.

26. The powers of removal of persons suffering from pneumonic plague, and of the occupants of the houses in which such persons have been residing to the hospital and detention camp respectively, vested in Medical Officers by Regulations 21 and 22, shall continue to be exercised by them, unless or until the Resident issues a Notification cancelling or modifying these powers.

27. Special Plague Officers appointed for the work of disinfection, or for any other duty assigned to them by the Resident, shall have the right to enter the premises of any place or building in the execution of their duties.

28. There shall be provided in such localities as are suitable for the purpose, places for the treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or for the housing of persons who have been in contact with plague cases, or for the accommodation of persons who have been obliged to evacuate infected quarters.

29. Any house, building or land, which the Resident considers to be suitable and required for the purpose of a hospital, or for the housing of persons who have been in contact with plague, or for the erection of camps for the accommodation of persons who have left their dwellings, may be entered upon and occupied by the Resident or by any officer authorised by him, if untenanted, without any notice whatever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building or land and may be used for any of the above purposes. The owner or lessee of such house, building or land shall not be entitled to claim anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house, building or land may remain in such occupation, provided that the Resident shall be bound at the cost of Plague Funds to clean and disinfect the said house, building or land: and, if a house or building, to limewash it both internally and externally before vacating it.

30. The Resident may grant permission to any person, or to the members of a particular caste, to erect or provide family or caste hospitals and camps.

31. Such hospitals and camps shall be under the management of the person or caste providing them, subject to medical inspection by the Residency Surgeon, and provided that suitable arrangements are made for guarding them. The Resident may at any time for any sufficient reason close any family or caste hospital or camp.

32. The cost of any such hospital or camp shall be met by the persons on whose application they were sanctioned: but the Resident may make a grant-in-aid of the expenses of any such hospital or camp, when he considers this to be advisable.

33. In all hospitals the relatives, friends, *hakims*, *baids* and priests of the patients shall be allowed free access to them, subject to any precaution which the Residency Surgeon may, by notice posted at the entrance, declare to be necessary: and if the relatives of the sick person so desire, he may be medically treated by a *hakim* or *baid*.

34. Any friend, relative or attendant who desires to tend a sick person shall be allowed to do so, but the Residency Surgeon may limit the number of such attendants in any hospital.

35. No patient in any hospital shall be compelled to take any English medicine, should he object to do so.

36. In all hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and they shall, so far as may be possible, be treated by female agency.

37. In any house in which a case of plague has occurred, the Resident, or any officer authorised by him, shall take measures for the disinfection and cleansing of the house, bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement, if necessary, of the sanitary condition of the premises, the provision of light or ventilation, and other sanitary precautions. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may further order the destruction of any building or of any bedding, clothing, or other articles, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise.

38. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred shall permit the Resident or any officer authorised by him to enter his house or premises for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding Regulation.

39. When, in the opinion of the Resident or of the District Medical Officer of the Division, it appears necessary to disinfect any house, or street, or block of houses, on account of the vicinity of houses that have been infected by plague, or on account of the insanitary nature of the sorroundings, such house or sheet or block of houses may be at once cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the officer in charge of the disinfection work in the Division. When the disinfecting party is ready to clean any house, the inmates may be at once required to temporarily vacate the premises, while the cleaning and disinfection is being carried out. On the completion of the cleaning and disinfection, the inmates shall immediately be allowed to re-occupy the premises, unless they be declared by the District Medical Officer to be unfit for human habitation, provided that any person who desires to disinfect his own house, a case of plague not having occurred therein, may be allowed to do so to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the work of disinfection in the Division.

40. Whenever any building or portion of a building is found to be fastened or locked up, and the owner or occupier is not present, any officer authorised by the Resident may affix a written notice on the door, stating that such building or part of a building will be opened, and disinfection will be carried out after such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in the notice. At or after the expiration of the time prescribed, the officer authorised by the Resident may break open and enter any such building or portion of a building, and may carry out the measures prescribed in Regulation 37 above.

41. Whenever any building is cleaned and disinfected, the officer in charge of the disinfection shall draw up a statement showing the description and estimated value of the articles in the building destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection, the number of men employed on the work of disinfection, the time occupied, and the estimated value of the disinfectants used. A copy of the statement shall be given to the owner or occupier of the building, if he so requests. The whole or any part of the expenses of disinfection as shown in the said statement may subsequently be recovered from the owner or occupier and may be credited to Plague Funds.

42. Whenever a building is entered and disinfected, the owner or occupier of a house or any relative of his, or any person authorised by him, shall be permitted to be present.

43. After a building or portion of a building has been disinfected the door may be locked and sealed, and the officer in charge of the work of disinfection may retain the key until re-occupation of the building or portion of a building is permitted.

44. If, in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, any officer authorised by the Resident may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed, and the materials of which it is constructed. A record of the action taken under this Regulation shall be maintained.

45. Whenever any house is vacated under these Regulations, the owner or occupier may remove any valuable property, subject to its disinfection if necessary, or may place it in a place to be provided in each Division for the safe custody of such property. The Resident will not be responsible for the safety of any property left in a vacated house.

46. No house that has remained unoccupied since the commencement of plague, or that has been vacated or deserted by its inhabitants, shall be re-occupied except with the permission of the District Medical Officer, who may require it, before he permits occupation, to be cleaned, and if he considers it unfit for human habitation, to be structurally altered, so as to allow the admission of air, and to improve the ventilation.

47. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit persons living in an infected quarter of the Civil and Military Station from going to reside in, or removing property to another quarter of the Civil and Military Station.

48. The President of the Municipal Commission may issue orders prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, or burning ground, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt for funeral prayers, ceremonies, or any other purpose. He may prohibit burials except at certain places, and at a certain depth.

49. The President of the Municipal Commission may also prohibit the burial or burning of the corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

50. The Resident will provide suitable conveyances for the transport to Hospital of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pneumonic plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

51. The President of the Municipal Commission may require that any conveyance, public or private, that has been used by any person infected with, or suspected of being infected with, plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used.

52. In any part of the Civil and Military Station in which cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored should, so far as may be possible, be rendered rat proof, and may be entered and examined at all times by the District Medical Officer, or by an officer authorized in this behalf by the Resident.

53. When a grain godown is found to be improperly ventilated, or to be in such an insanitary condition from damp, or otherwise, as to be unwholesome for the storage of grain, the owner of the grain may be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown. All godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such places may be turned over and aired, or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags or sacks in which infected grain is found stored may be disinfected or destroyed.

54. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may order the disinfection, or, at his discretion the destruction of any collection of rags in rag pickers' houses, or rag stores or of second-hand gunny bags if believed to have been imported from an infected area. A record shall be kept of action taken under this or the preceding Regulation.

55. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained loss or damage by reason of anything done under these Regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to claim any compensation whatsoever. Payment of compensation shall, so far as is possible, be paid immediately the damage or loss is caused.

56. All persons shall be bound to answer truly all such questions as may properly be asked of them, for the purpose of carrying out any of these Regulations, either regarding themselves or regarding the members of the household or family to which they belong.

57. Any person disobeying, or contravening, or refusing to submit himself to any of these Regulations, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

The 31st July 1906.

No. 64.—Mr. Patrick Hannyington, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Resident in Mysore by the Government of Madras, is appointed, with the approval of the Government of India, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from or after the 7th August 1906, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. F. Wilkieson or until further orders.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 30th July 1906.

No. 62.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Piercey is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from 1st August 1906, or date of departure.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th June 1905.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
1. Sharhi Sirrus-Shahadatin, Fee Ahwalil-Husuain.	Hindustani	Moulvi Abdul Hai Sahib Waiz.	Miscellaneous Religious.	Showkatul Islam Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tamja Abdul Ganee.	20th March 1906.	180	20 x 26	7th edition.	500	Lithographed.	0 12 0	Moulvi Mohomed Ali Sahib, son of Moulvi Abdul Hai Sahib, author of this book. Bamboo Bazaar, No. 37 Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	5th April 1906.	
2. Hidayatul Mustapha Min Kutbil Musa Fi Tardeedun Nasara.	Hindustani	Abbas Beig and Moulvi Abdul Kareem.	Religious.	Razvi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Mahomed Faza Ali Sahib.	25th April 1906.	32	8vo.	1st edition.	250	Lithographed.	0 4 0	Abbas Beig, Tumkur.	4th May 1906.	

THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
The 24th July 1906.

P. L. MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant to the Resident.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST JULY 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	82	18	...	100	57	...	57	15	93	85*	27	15	235	...	...	...
Bombay	15	14	...	29	15	...	15	4	146	105†	10	14	279	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 100 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Do. of 64 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 3rd August 1906.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following monuments being in a dangerous state of repair in the Government Cemetery, Krishnagar, Eastern Bengal State Railway, it is proposed by Cemetery Rule XX, Part I, to demolish the upper structure down to the ground and to build the inscribed slabs into simple masonry over the grave. Any person or persons interested should communicate with the Chaplain :—

1. Tomb of the infant twin daughter of William Paton, Esq.
2. " " Robert Monro Hastie.
3. " " William Watson.
4. " " Caroline Seaton.
5. " " Joseph S. Usher.

J. F. HEWITT,
Resident Chaplain, Krishnagar.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas John Scott, Esq., R.E., Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, died at Godda on the 29th of August 1863, aged 27 years, and there was a monument erected in the Jail compound at Godda by his brother officers as a token of respect and esteem, and whereas the said monument needs repairs and no communication is possible with his relatives and friends, it is hereby publicly notified that any friend or relative of the deceased, if there be any who may intend to repair the said monument should communicate with the undersigned, failing which the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the undersigned may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order

W. J. STARK,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Godda.

The 23rd July 1906.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 30th July 1906.

No. 20.—Lieutenant C. S. M. C. Watson, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 251, Army Regulations, India, Part II, combined leave out of India for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days and general leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 19th June 1906 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 8th July 1906.

No. 108.—Mr. A. English, Superintendent of the Bahadar Khel Circle in the Kohat Mines Division, is granted a year's leave on medical certificate in continuation of and in combination with 2 months and 25 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th July 1906.

(295 P. of 1906).

The 12th July 1906.

No. 112.—Lala Hardayal Singh, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Japog manufacture section of the Sambhar Lake Division, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. A. English, Superintendent, or until further orders.

(295 P. of 1906).

The 17th July 1906.

No. 115.—Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Superintendent of the Sambhar Weighment Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from the 26th July 1906.

(325 P. of 1906).

R. A. GAMBLE,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following candidates have passed 4th grade Accountantship Examination of the Public Works Department as laid down in Appendix 2, paragraphs 11 to 26 of Volume II of the Public Works Department Code (6th Edition) held in July 1906, at the centres noted against the names :—

In order of Merit.	Centre.
Satya Sakha Banerji	(C. E. College).
V. R. Swasankaram Mudaliar	(Rangoon).
Narain Prosad	(C. E. College).
Ramgoti Banerji	—
5. E. C. Brown	—
Bishambar Das Puri	(Simla).
Sasa Dhar Banerji	(C. E. College).
Jnanendra Nath Banerji	(Rangoon).
Radha Kanta Das	(C. E. College).
10. Mono Ranjan Biswas	
Prosad Priya Bose	—
Probhat Chandra Nandi	
P. Vajravalu	(Rangoon).
M. R. Vaithinathan	—
15. A. M. Price	(C. E. College).
G. W. Glass	—
C. Thomas	—
Promode Kumar Sen	—
Anukul Chandra Sen	—
20. Upendra Nath Mukerji	—
B. K. Venkata Ramaniyengar	(Dharwar).
Bata Krishna Das	(Shillong).

The following candidates above 25 years of age have passed the Examination. They are not eligible for employment under Government :—

In order of Merit.	
Jnanendra Nath Mitra	(C. E. College).
Upendra Nath Ghose	—
Charu Chandra Sen	—
Kali Pado Dutt	—

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 28th July 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1906.

No. 1435 *S.-Ap.*—Sheikh Muhammad Kazim, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 3rd July 1906.

Munshi Siraj-ud-din is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Sheikh Muhammad Kazim or until further orders.

The 31st July 1906.

No. 1454-*S-Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 5th July 1906, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. R. Peter, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. S. Seshachellum Naidu, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. P. A. Krishnama Charlu, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Mahomed Abdul Rahim, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 25th July 1906.

No. 118.—Captain R. S. Paul, I.A., 2nd-in-Command, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed Commandant of that Corps, *vice* Major A. LeG. Jacob, I.A., D.S.O., reverted to military duty, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 12th July 1906.

No. 119.—Consequent on the appointment of Captain R. S. Paul, I.A., as Commandant, the following promotions are ordered in the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th July 1906:—

Captain J. C. Simpson, I.A., Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant G. B. Brown, I.A., Adjutant and Quarter Master, to be Wing Commander.

Lieutenant A. G. Shea, I.A., Reserve Officer, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master.

By order, etc.,

W. E. VENOUR, Major,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province.

Nathia Gali, the 26th July 1906.

No. 601-*N.*—Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th July 1906.

The 27th July 1906.

No. 625-*N.*—Captain G. H. Anderson, I.A., Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to carry on the duties of Sub-Divisional Officer, Tank, in addition to his own, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy, granted leave, and assumed charge on the afternoon of the 16th July 1906.

LEAVE.

The 27th July 1906.

No. 623-N.—Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tank, is granted 1 month and 15 days privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th July 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 30th July 1906.

No. 263-H.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara District :—

Non-Officials.

Name	
Yasin Khan	Re-appointed.
Nur Ahmad, Pleader	Re-appointed.
Seth Musaji	New Member.
Seth Adamji	Re-appointed.
Parma Nand, Barrister-at-Law	Re-appointed.
Kishen Dial	Re-appointed.
Rup Lal	Re-appointed.
Chhaju Mal	Re-appointed.
Newal Kishore	New Member
Narain Singh	Re-appointed.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major, C.I.E.

Offg. Revenue Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th July 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	1	..	1	1	.	1	.	...	...	..	..	.		1	..	1	1	15	15	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	2	4	4	2	2	..	..		4	.		.	..	1	..	1	51	51	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,020	..	5	5	8	4	4	..	..	.	3		..	..	5	..	1	1	37	59	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	5	2	3	...	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	56	47	4
5	Peshāwar	Peshāwar	73,343	24	21	45	57	27	30	...	9		24	.	9		15	6	6	12	32	41	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	11	8	19	10	6	4			.	8	..	...		2	4	..	4	55	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	6	14	7	4	3	.		..	3	.	..		4	2	1	3	72	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	6	2	8	8	6	2	...			2	...	...		6	2	.	2	80	80	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	3	9	12	14	6	8	.	...	...	7	1	2	...	4	2	1	3	22	26	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,1 5	1	1	2	1	...	1			..	1	...			...	.	...	...	11	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	60	56	116	115	57	58	.	9	-	53	1	12	..	40	18	11	29	36	36	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 7th July 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 116 births were registered (60 males and 56 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 *per mille* of population, 115 deaths were registered (57 males and 58 females), giving a death-rate of 36 *per mille* of population.

Peshāwar, the 25th July 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

11 D

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. James Cross, late a Mining Engineer	Victoria Hospital, Jabalpur.	13th March 1906	District Judge, Jabalpur, on 21st June 1906.	Left no Will.
Mrs. Amy Harmon, late of Chunar.	Chunar	17th June 1906	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 28th June 1906.	Left a Will.
Mrs. Constance Appleby.	Ramsay Hospital	17th June 1906	District Judge, Kumaon Division, on 27th June 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. A. E. Jackson, Fireman, East Indian Railway, Locomotive Department.	Allahabad	13th June 1906	District Judge, Allahabad, on 4th July 1906.	Left no will.
Mr. Herbert Danerfield	Jalpaiguri	4th May 1906	District Judge, Dinapur, on 11th June 1906.	Ditto.
Mrs. Mary Eliza Hemson, late of Agra.	Mussoorie	26th May 1906	District Judge, Agra, on 21st June 1906.	Will left. Probate granted to Executor.
Mr. MacIntyre, of Bombay and Allahabad Bank.	Almora	27th June 1906	District Judge, Kumaun, on 10th June 1906.	No information regarding Will.
Mr. William Thomas Kelly.	Muttra	14th January 1906	District Judge, Agra, on 12th July 1906.	Will left. Probate granted to the widow.
Mr. J. Blight, Fireman East Indian Railway, Locomotive Department.	Allahabad	26th June 1906	District Judge, Allahabad, on 11th July 1906.	No information regarding Will.
Mrs. Elizabeth Geddes, late of Chunar.	Chunar	6th June 1906	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 20th June 1906.	Left a Will.
Revd. H. Bray, late a Chaplain of Akyab.	Akyab	16th July 1906	District Judge, Akyab, on 17th July 1906.	No Will. No information.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 28th July 1906.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay Market, London, W.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street London, S. W.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rué Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
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Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
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Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
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* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905 In Urdu. 7*a*. 6*p*. or 9*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 7*a*. 6*p*. or 9*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 4*a*. (1*a*.)
The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882) as modified up to 1st June 1906 10*a*. or 11*d*. (2*a*.)
The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu. 3*p*. (9*p*.)
Ditto In Hindi. 3*p*. (9*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore. K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1904-95 R1-2*a.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906, by W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich. E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1906. No. 2. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calendar year 1905. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (6*a.*)

History of Services of the officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2-8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's [illegible] 1905 3*p.* (1*a.*)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905 R1 8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905. As. 15. (2*a.*)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 4*d.* (3*a.*)

Papers relating to the Re-constitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. Foolscap. Paper cover. R4 or 6*s.* (10*a.*)

Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of Mortality of the Indian Census, 1901. By G. F Hardy, Esq. Foolscap. Board 12*a.* or 1*s.* [illegible]*d.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1906. Foolscap Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. R. Forster, M B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 6*a.* or 7*d.* (3*a.*)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Mediterranean Fever in India: isolation of the Micrococcus Melitensis. By Captain George Lamb, M.D., I. M.S., and Assistant Surgeon M. Kesava Pai, M.B., C.M. (Madras). New series, No. 22. Super Royal 4to. Board. 10*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

Report on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in India. By Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India (new imperial series), Vol. XXXIII—Western India—Vol. VIII—Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad; Part II with Muslim and Hindu remains in the vicinity, illustrated by 85 Photographic and Lithographed plates, etc. By Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E. Super-Royal. Full cloth R21 or £1 11*s.* 6*d.* (14*a.*)

Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (4*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

A Note on the Palaungs of Hsipaw and Tawngpeng by C. C. Lowis, I.C.S. (Superintendent, Ethnographical Survey, Burma). R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (2a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.)

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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. II, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port). Super Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*.)

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India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8*a*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. (8*a*.)

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History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.) Complete. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. I. Nos. 9 & 10 @ R2.
" " " " " .. Extra No. 1905 @ R4.
" " " " " " Vol. II. No. 1. 1906 @ R2.
Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 7. 1905 @ R2.
" " No. 8. 1905 @ R1.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Suddhi Kaumudi. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ 12*a*.
Upamitibhavaprapancakatha. Fasc. 9 @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palarontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph. D. R4-4.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Bom. 2369 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees five hundred only originally standing in the name of Dadajee Bhanaji and last endorsed to Rev. C. A. C. d Sequeira, I. M. Gonsalves and J. M. D'Oliveira, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—REV. C. A. C. D SEQUEIRA.
Residence—Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, Bombay.

Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Edward Frederick Growse of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Sea on 10th November 1905, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th August next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate E. F. Growse, deceased.

Calcutta 16th July 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in May 1906, and from 1st January to 31st May 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1905
Imports in May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	395	1,480	14,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	1,480	14,957
Bengal	7,100	5,986	3,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	5,986	3,348
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,641	7,631	11,582	821	24,101	17,983	...	166	...	5,462	31,898	29,565
Panjab	860	4,465	12,923	1,407	18,877	7,567	4,327	43,880	6,074	6,594	67,222	27,464
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,016	49,787	38,413	20,016	49,787	38,413
Raj. & C. India	2,644	1,992	1,318	25,221	86,687	32,017	3,948	3,745	1,248	31,813	92,424	34,583
Bombay	...	...	...	464,792	343,905	211,680	...	1	...	404,792	343,906	211,680
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	22,845	13,330	107,514	321,997	166,359	...	...	...	107,514	344,842	179,689
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	31,136	50,381	33,349	...	...	...	31,136	50,381	33,349
Madras	1	...	...	5,893	2,272	16,723	...	...	...	5,894	2,272	16,723
Mysore	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	583	...
TOTAL	15,641	44,399	57,458	636,734	848,803	485,678	28,291	97,579	46,635	680,716	990,781	589,771
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	3,879	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	3,879
Bengal	5,250	6,642	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	5,271	6,642	...
Bombay	4,664	374	1,335	5,466	6,102	1,939	18	10	116	10,148	6,486	3 390
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	10,843	48,325	3,465	...	...	...	10,843	48,325	3,465
Madras	2,488	4,230	733	6,310	714	9,957	...	...	...	8,798	4,944	10,690
Burma	4,073	4,312	3,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,073	4,312	3,738
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	240,581	152,615	152,572	...	...	3	240,581	152,615	152,575
Foreign countries	15	222	18	2,090	28,399	10,833	...	5	...	2,105	28,626	10,851
TOTAL	16,490	15,780	9,703	265,311	236,155	178,766	18	15	119	281,819	251,950	188,588
TOTAL IMPORTS	32,131	60,179	67,161	902,095	1,084,958	664,444	28,309	97,594	46,754	962,535	1,242,731	778,359
Imports to end of May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	23,001	10,317	40,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,001	10,317	40,036
Bengal	52,151	26,772	29,337	...	1	...	...	...	...	52,151	26,773	29,337
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	110,625	194,838	155,883	85,643	267,508	198,543	760	166	...	197,028	462,512	354,426
Panjab	32,342	76,617	71,637	108,045	246,902	128,192	441,524	497,958	170,740	581,911	821,477	370,569
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	235,003	227,958	259,778	235,003	227,958	259,778
Raj. & C. India	18,748	12,422	2,726	238,847	321,398	238,907	26,960	10,212	1,566	284,555	344,032	243,199
Bombay	5	262	...	2,013,303	1,871,609	2,115,785	...	1	...	2,013,308	1,871,872	2,115,785
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	146,248	105,949	1,875,735	2,588,015	2,141,493	...	...	...	1,875,736	2,734,263	2,247,442
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	146,382	239,790	278,491	...	...	...	146,382	239,790	278 491
Madras	1	...	...	9,107	5,227	37,253	...	...	...	9,108	5,227	37,253
Mysore	...	...	...	101	583	...	...	...	...	101	583	...
TOTAL	236,874	467,476	405,568	4,477,163	5,541,033	5,138,664	704,247	736,295	432,084	5,418,284	6,744,804	5,976,316
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	13,069	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	13,069
Bengal	54,695	23,533	42,859	21	1	8	...	..	...	54,716	23 534	42 867
Bombay	7,937	3,045	10,237	17,624	13 944	10,796	348	200	548	25,909	17,189	21,581
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	91,876	209,939	74,817	...	...	...	91,876	209,939	74 817
Madras	3,023	6,311	3,288	9,466	2,114	17,309	...	...	...	12,489	8,425	20,597
Burma	25,462	9,139	13,358	895	175	2,473	...	...	...	26,357	9,314	15,831
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	793,470	275,410	574,529	...	...	6	793,470	275,410	574,535
Foreign countries	567	1,963	1,221	9,458	177,717	43,311	121	51	40	10,146	179,731	44,572
TOTAL	91,684	43,991	84,032	922,810	679 300	723,243	469	251	594	1,014 953	723 542	807,869
TOTAL IMPORTS	328,558	511,467	489,600	5,399,973	6,220,333	5,861,907	704,716	736,546	432,678	6,433,247	7,468,346	6,784,185

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam.

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the Cit of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in May 1906, and from 1st January to 31st May 1906, and in th corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	205	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	30
Bengal	201,204	213,770	13,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	201,204	213,770	13,8
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,432,074	528,436	237,918	371,517	45,953	30,824	444,409	247,426	4,759	3,248,000	821,815	273,5
Panjab	...	38,308	10,261	16,180	58,747	36,787	1,875,126	1,297,793	1,230,583	1,891,305	1,394,848	1,327,6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	2	...	...	328,631	164,932	190,603	328,633	164,932	190,6
Raj. & C. India	248	7,401	900	72,760	27,421	3,192	...	...	3,439	73,008	34,822	7,5
Bombay	...	...	...	95,242	190,353	6,039	...	...	...	96,242	190,353	6,0
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	233,859	34,448	709,607	517,822	107,548	...	..	...	709,607	751,681	141,9
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	817	50,602	240	...	..	...	817	50,602	2
Madras	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,633,731	1,021,774	297,627	1,267,125	890,920	184,630	2,648,166	1,710,151	1,479,381	6,549,022	3,622,845	1,951,6
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	8	...	201	9	24	...	...		201	17	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	24,984	70,213	72,003	...	...	...	24,984	70,213	72,
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma	...	...	530	...	414	6,412	...	...	...	...	414	6,
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	20,557	3,254	657	8,984	3	...	29,541	3,257	
Foreign countries	66	...	...	...	2,155	46,712	...	...	1,720	66	2,155	48,
TOTAL	66	8	530	45,742	76,045	125,826	8,984	3	1,720	54,792	76,036	128,
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,633,797	1,021,782	298,157	1,312,867	966,965	310,456	2,657,150	1,710,154	1,481,101	6,603,814	3,698,901	2,089,
Imports to end of May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	281	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	
Bengal	382,453	585,803	121,734	...	7	7	...	...	...	382,453	585,810	121,
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,912,275	1,632,279	550,198	748,526	524,202	62,442	1,022,117	675,133	13,450	6,682,918	2,831,614	626,
Panjab	3,697	82,052	137,995	110,429	256,448	113,986	4,017,616	5,580,473	2,120,497	5,031,742	5,918,973	2,372,
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	2	...	...	537,187	603,154	356,148	537,189	603,154	356,
Raj. & C. India	510	9,007	8,114	124,156	70,308	11,425	...	230	3,439	124,666	85,545	22,
Bombay	1	...	...	447,574	713,749	63,452	...	...	...	447,575	713,749	63,
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	434,970	101,720	1,520,189	1,342,847	224,782	...	...	...	1,520,189	1,777,817	326,
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	9,479	133,817	3,302	...	...	...	9,479	133,817	3,
Madras	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	22	
Mysore	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	..	392	...	...
TOTAL	5,299,217	2,744,111	920,167	2,960,747	3,047,400	479,397	6,476,920	6,858,990	2,493,534	14,736,884	12,650,501	3,893,
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	8	...	70,358	80	2,270	135	...	2	70,503	88	2,
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	..	241,599	255,615	507,383	2	...	...	241,601	255,615	507,
Madras	...	162	...	6	193	50	...	...	...	6	355	
Burma	...	...	530	...	2,713	7,006	...	...	...	...	2,713	7,
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	119,561	8,575	1,617	15,739	393	...	135,300	8,968	1,
Foreign countries	77	31	213,069	40	2,947	300,933	...	...	1,720	117	2,978	515
TOTAL	77	201	213,599	431,574	270,123	818,959	15,876	393	1,722	447,527	270,717	1,034,
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,299,294	2,744,312	1,133,766	3,392,321	3,317,523	1,29[illegible],356	6,492,796	6,859,383	2,195,256	13,184,411	12,931,218	4,927

* Figures previous to April 1900 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in May 1906, and from 1st January to 31st May 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	14,090	18,647	15,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,090	18,647	15,717
Bengal	625,650	235,406	296,751	...	...	303	...	...	...	625,650	235,406	297,054
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	435,159	43,006	112,154	170,258	7,622	7,144	...	...	...	605,417	50,628	119,298
Panjab	...	...	494	...	41	711	...	1,307	...	...	1,348	1,205
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	6,885	45,455	1,483	251,917	45,896	33,189	...	...	...	258,802	91,351	34,672
Bombay	...	...	...	60,450	184,075	43,605	...	...	...	60,450	184,075	43,605
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	53,846	5,855	120,864	82,202	73,520	...	...	...	120,864	136,048	79,375
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	135,192	239,002	134,505	...	...	...	135,192	239,002	134,505
Madras	...	...	...	1,479	6,485	5,075	...	...	...	1,479	6,485	5,075
Mysore	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	301	...
TOTAL	1,081,784	396,360	432,454	740,160	565,624	298,052	...	1,307	...	1,821,944	963,291	730,505
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	27	13	...	...	...	...	27	13	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	31	2,483	...	...	...	...	31	2,483	...
Madras	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	3,357	8,183	6,828	...	...	...	3,357	8,183	6,828
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
TOTAL	83	407	...	3,415	10,688	6,828	...	...	...	3,498	11,095	6,828
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,081,867	396,767	432,454	743,575	576,312	304,880	...	1,307	...	1,825,442	974,386	737,
Imports to end of May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	16,949	21,333	19,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,949	21,333	19,021
Bengal	1,396,096	777,007	805,583	...	...	3,045	...	...	...	1,396,090	777,007	808,628
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	628,370	170,210	240,725	311,910	27,836	20,601	...	...	...	940,280	198,046	261,326
Panjab	...	...	494	...	364	3,300	1,667	7,250	650	1,667	7,614	4,444
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	33,685	49,908	17,967	413,090	124,261	89,107	...	...	.	446,775	174,169	107,074
Bombay	...	...	...	485,249	740,355	223,530	...	...	...	485,249	746,355	223,530
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,430	91,584	42,065	350,808	434,581	373,164	...	...	...	352,238	526,165	415,229
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	921,929	967,086	558,050	...	...	...	921,929	967,086	558,050
Madras	...	...	...	32,903	14,723	24,526	...	...	...	32,903	14,723	24,526
Mysore	...	...	...	85	846	...	...	...	...	85	846	...
TOTAL	2,076,530	1,110,042	1,125,855	2,515,974	2,316,052	1,295,323	1,667	7,250	650	4,594,171	3,433,344	2,421,828
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	319	2,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	2,811	...
Bombay	...	...	...	170	110	...	2	...	...	172	110	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	906	6,453	718	...	...	...	906	6,453	718
Madras	...	407	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	25
Burma	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	40,624	18,413	31,669	...	...	...	40,624	18,413	31,669
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,369	1,729	1,648	15	...	...	1,384	1,729	1,648
TOTAL	319	3,225	25	43,069	26,705	34,035	17	...	...	43,405	29,930	34,060
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,076,849	1,113,267	1,125,880	2,559,043	2,342,757	1,329,358	1,684	7,250	650	4,637,576	3,463,274	2,455,888

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in May 1906, and from 1st January to 31st May 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	97	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	11	2
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	13	15	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	9
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	91	453	240	91	453
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		...	...	...	...	112	132	88	112	132	88
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	16	34	..	...	...	...	16	34
Madras	...	...	...	48	...	79	..	.	...	48	...	79
Mysore	...	...	..	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	110	26	11	52	16	113	352	223	541	514	265	665
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	...	14	139	18	..		.	14	139	18
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	..	110	142	162	...	...	...	110	142	162
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	84	101	...	10	10	...	94	111
TOTAL	...	...	...	127	365	281	...	10	10	127	375	291
TOTAL IMPORTS	110	26	11	179	381	394	352	233	551	641	640	956
Imports to end of May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...
Bengal	9,310	7,437	6,399	14	40	...	...	...	..	9,324	7,477	6,399
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,487	1,708	1,422	13	10	6	...	...	..	1,500	1,718	1,428
Panjab	...	47	...	...	4	...	1,472	1,675	1,474	1,472	1,726	1,4 4
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,207	791	529	1,214	791	529
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Bombay	...	..	...	7	12	38	...	...	...	7	12	38
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	..	...	4	1	...	..	...	..	4	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	..		113	128	383	...	...	...	113	128	383
Madras	...	...	...	945	910	139	...	...	...	945	910	139
Mysore	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
TOTAL	10,797	9,192	7,821	1,113	1,110	566	2,679	2,466	2,003	14,589	12,768	10,390
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	10	16	...	155	450	66	.	..	.	165	465	66
Bombay	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	13	...	...	13	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,476	1,162	1,653	...	..	...	1,476	1,162	1,653
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Foreign countries	...	655	..	97	305	599	...	76	20	97	1,03)	619
TOTAL	10	671	...	1,737	1,917	2,318	...	89	20	1,747	2,677	2,338
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,807	9,863	7,821	2,850	3,027	2,884	2,679	2 555	2,023	16,336	15,445	12,728

*Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA**, and **RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in May 1906, and from 1st January to 31st May 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in May								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	867	181	169,050	15,490	12,555	18,262	1,190	3,211	13,992
Bengal	164,049	77,339	138,281	10,480	10,572	11,040	391,374	629,748	478,070
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	147	514	990	55	2	102	32	106	603
Panjab	..	..	...	524	...	..	32	21	23
Rajputana and Central India			...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	.		.		.	..	..	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar		1,131	.	..	...	...	...	1	2,532
Nizam's Territory		.	...		...	.	..	..	...
Madras	.		..	..	...	1		1	...
TOTAL	165,063	79,165	308,321	26,555	23,129	29,405	392,628	633,088	495,220
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	387	—	—	42	—	—	..
Bengal	4,644	4,062	9,243	206	196	..	19,076	17,860	7,590
Bombay	.			77	7	...	39	37	...
Madras	1,398	90	9	88	...	4	..	...	...
Burma	..			2	..	6	2,844	2,632	132,722
Non-British Ports in India		...		.	.	..	...	..	...
Foreign countries	...	4	...	143	234	220	15	13	10
TOTAL	6,042	4,156	9,639	516	437	272	21,974	20,542	140,322
TOTAL IMPORTS	171,105	83,321	317,960	27,071	23,566	29,677	414,[illegible]02	653,[illegible]	635,542
	Imports to end of May								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	80,502	91,299	470,905	117,202	108,856	136,959	40,723	20,203	73,340
Bengal	3,166,317	2,154,509	4,711,504	32,202	44,455	57,101	4,678,154	5,942,195	5,524,750
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,016	24,841	24,575	274	42	233	1,836	1,161	1,612
Panjab			..	1,060	48	1	133	232	850
Rajputana and Central India		.		1	.	.	14	9	...
Bombay					.	...	...	..	...
Central Provinces and Berar	.	10,198	647	...	..	2	94	16,034	38,512
Nizam's Territory					.	...	...	...	...
Madras		...	...	1	.	1	197	70	85
TOTAL	3,262,135	2,280,847	5,207,721	150,760	153,431	194,307	4,721,153	5,979,904	5,638,550
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	387	—	—	112	—	—	...
Bengal	33,282	49,233	146,764	738	728	1,867	73,348	116,405	97,867
Bombay				77	21	..	57	52	19
Madras	6,563	1,606	19	279	65	212		.	...
Burma				2	...	7	38,525	25,721	369,915
Non-British Ports in India	.			.		.	...	.	...
Foreign countries	45	4	29	616	1,217	840	390	315	359
TOTAL	39,890	50,843	147,199	1,712	2,031	3,038	112,320	142,493	468,160
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,302,025	2,331,690	5,354,920	152,472	155,462	197,345	4,833,473	6,122,397	6,106,710

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 3, 1906

The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th August, 1906.

No. 899.—The Hon'ble Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign, from the 20th

August 1906, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall be continued to him from the 20th August until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 900.—Under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SANITARY.

The 8th August, 1906.

No. 1409.—Captain W. C. H. Forster, M.B., I.M.S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 10th August, 1906.

No. 590.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (*c*) and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :

Babu Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji, M.A., B.L.
Babu Lal Mohan Das, M.A., B.L.
Colonel R. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S.
Rai Krishna Chandra Banurji Bahadur, B.A.
Revd. J. Lamb, M.A., B.D.
Dr. Prafulla Chunder Roy, D. Sc.
Mr. A. A. Caspersz, B.A.
Mr. Syed Shams-ul-Huda, M.A., B.L.
Dr. T. Bloch, PH.D.
Babu Mon Mohan Ghose, B.A.
Mr. I. H. Burkill, M.A., F.L.S.
Mr. C. H. Browning, M.A.
Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Acharyaya, M.A.
Dr. Hem Chandra Sen, M.D.
Revd. R. F. Pearce, M.A.
Major L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., I.M.S.
Dr. N. Annandale, B.A., D.Sc.
Major D. M. Moir, M.A., M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. W. W. Hornell, B.A.
Mr. J. A. Cunningham, B.A.
Mr. C. W. Peake.

No. 591.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment as Fellows of the University of Calcutta of the following gentlemen who are absent from India and are therefore unable to take part in the proceedings of the Senate :

Mr. H. Stephen, M.A.
Sir D. M. Hamilton, *Kt.*
Mr. J. Macfarlane.

No. 592.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University hereby declares the office of Fellow of the University held by the undermentioned gentlemen who have not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, to be vacated :

Dr. J. C. Bose, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Sc. (London), C.I.E.
Major R. Bird, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., I.M.S.

No. 593.—The services of Maulvi Abdul Latif, deputy inspector of schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th August, 1906.

No. 106.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in his Despatch No. 46 P.W., dated the 13th July 1906, sanctioned the Classification of the Lower Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province, at present classed under "35—Protective Irrigation Works," as a Productive Public Works, with effect from 1st April 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August, 1906.

No. 1770-*G.*—Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st April, 1906, combined with special leave for three months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations. Notification No. 679-G., dated the 29th March, 1906, is hereby cancelled.

The 9th August, 1906.

No. 1776-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

No. 2549-*F.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. H. Dillon, C.B., Indian Army, is temporarily appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the appointment.

The 10th August, 1906.

No. 1791-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. J. Sanders as Vice-Consul for Norway at Calcutta.

No. 1792-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. G. Ritherdon as Vice-Consul for Norway at Chittagong.

No. 1793-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Milligan as Vice-Consul for Norway at Tuticorin.

No. 1794-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Scott Allen as Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein.

No. 1795-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. A. Padday as Vice-Consul for Norway at Moulmein.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1906.

No. 4389-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B001454 3½ % 1865 .	100	Deepchund Nalchund .	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhownagary.	$\frac{1109}{D}$, dated 22-2-06 . .	
040968 3 % 1896-97	500	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	$\frac{87}{D}$, dated 23-4-06 . .	
146457 3½ % 1865 .	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee .	Nov. 1, 1902			
062419 " 1842-43	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall .	$\frac{164}{D}$, dated 5-5-06 . .	
047417 " 1854-55	500	Shama Pada Sreemany .	June 30, 1902			
047418 " "	500					
054952 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1903	Bagola Sundari Debi	$\frac{230}{D}$, dated 21-5-06 . .	
054953 " "	1,000					
054954 " "	1,000					
054955 " "	1,000					
054956 " "	1,000					
054957 " "	1,000					
B017152 " . 1842-43	100	P. Merwanjee . . .	Feb. 1, 1903	P. M. Dastoor . .	$\frac{232}{D}$, dated 21-5-06 . .	
B006153 " 1854-55	1,000	Bank of Bombay . .	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 27-6-06 . .	

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
009710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	159, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
022454 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi . .	Apl. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, *alias* Babua Panday.	$\frac{1003}{D}$, dated 30-1-91 . .	Aug. 24, 1901.
025521 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum . .	Apl. 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	$\frac{449}{D}$, dated 21-7-03 . .	Feb. 13, 1904.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	$\frac{52}{D}$, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
117857 " "	500	Amrito Lall Bose .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
117858 " "	1,000					
108529 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	$\frac{490}{D}$, dated 20-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97 . .	Ditto.
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	$\frac{1168}{D}$, dated 31-12-97 . .	Aug. 13, 1898.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
037850 4 °/o 1842-43	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
148484 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	365/D, dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, *alias* Babua Panday.	1003/D, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
166525 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Messrs. C. C. Dass and Co.	561/D, dated 19-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482/D, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
007477 " "	5,000	Madhoby Dassee	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	87/D, dated 19-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007430 " "	2,500					
007196 " "	600					
041106 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen	Aug. 1, 1897	Raj Kumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
041107 " "	100					
Bom. 5961 " "	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmabai.	659/D, dated 9-9-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
050322 " "	1,000	Anund Chunder Mookerjee.	Aug. 1, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958/D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
051468 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1897	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee.	81/D, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
051469 " "	100		Ditto			
057337 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
048773 " "	5,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Ditto			
048528 " "	1,000	Bepin Kristo Roy	Ditto			
060090 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany	Jan. 31, 1898			
053603 " "	1,000	Baroda Churn Banerjee	Feb. 1, 1897	Baroda Churn Banerjee.	654/D, dated 10-9-02	Ditto.
041796 " "	700	M. R. Saldanha	Aug. 1, 1899	M. R. Saldanha	1050/D, dated 13-1-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
B002927 3½ °/o "	500	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	Feb. 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	1170/D, dated 14-1-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
B002928 " "	500					
B002929 " "	500					
B002930 " "	500					
B002931 " "	1,000					
B4601 " "	500	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Fertado and J. X. Fernandes.	Aug. 1, 1895	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	120/D, dated 4-5-04	Ditto.
B4602 " "	100					
B4603 " "	100					
B4605 " "	200	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B4606 " "	500					
B4607 " "	500					
B260 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1891			
B261 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1895			
031678 " "	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar	Feb. 1, 1901	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	321/D, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
041306 " "	100					
041307 " "	100					
041308 " "	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041309 " "	100					
041310 " "	100					
041311 " "	100					
041312 " "	500	Govindrao N. Kelkar				
041314 " "	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041315 " "	500					
041316 " "	500					
041317 " "	500					
041318 " "	500					
045037 " " Non transferable Try. Note.	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mohamed Shah.	264/D, dated 31-5-04	Ditto.
041305 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai Kelkar	Feb. 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321/D, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
041320 " "	1,000					
041322 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai				
041313 " "	500					
041319 " "	500					
041287 " "	500					
041321 " "	1,000	Lakhmibai				
015359 " "	600	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007/D, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500					
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
003796 " "	500					
031438 " "	500					

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	R					
017645 3½% 1842-43	2,500	Nibaran Chunder Ghose	Aug. 1, 1899	Nibaran Chunder Ghose.	756/D, dated 15-9-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
066127 " "	500	M. Robinson	Feb. 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1149/D, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
057854 " "	5,000	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	Aug. 1, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756/D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
057855 " "	25,000					
080638 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	794/D, dated 16-11-05	Ditto.
B011399 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1902	G. M. D'Sylva	924/D, dated 21-12-05	Ditto.
039035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, administratrix of Zeataonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858/D, dated 24-11-98	Feb. 5, 1895.
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohomed Wali Khan.	June 30, 1889	Sah Boodhooji	284/D, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
033952 " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520/D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
033953 " "	500					
033954 " "	500					
010301 3½% "	500	Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	Rajkumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
010302 " "	500					
036216 " "	500	S. A. Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph.	11/D, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.
029753 " "	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate-holder to the estate of Imtoonnissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossain	809/D, dated 6-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
046823 " "	500	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	Dec. 31, 1898	Mahomed Habeeboolah Khan.	184/D, dated 15-5-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
046824 " "	500					
046825 " "	500					
046826 " "	500					
046827 " "	500					
046828 " "	5..0					
046829 " "	500					
046830 " "	500					
039299 " "	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
021531 " "	2,000					
023524 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Hari Pada Set	909/D, dated 22-11-02	Ditto.
028261 " "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
028262 " "	1,000					
010397 " "	500	G. K. Sinclair	Dec. 31, 1897	G. K. Sinclair	920/D, dated 12-11-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
024149 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1900	Romoni Mohan Basu	744/D, dated 24-9-03	Ditto.
002171 " "	1,000	Braja Behary Shome	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341/D, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
049140 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Panchanan Bhattacharjee.	1399/D, dated 10-3-04	Ditto.
040755 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld.	June 30, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	1471/D, dated 30-3-04	Ditto.
B2637 " "	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.	June 30, 1895	Ganoda Dabi	84/D, dated 26-4-04	Ditto.
B000645 " "	500	J. L. Menzes	June 30, 1896	Romnaldodo Rozario Pereira.	217/D, dated 21-5-04	Ditto.
005883 " "	2,000	Dhonemoney Dabi, administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	June 30, 1901.	Dhone Money Dabi, administratrix of Shama Charn Bhattacharjee.	342/D, dated 11-6-04	Ditto.
005884 " "	1,000					
045082 " "	1,000	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dassi	406/D, dated 29-6-04	Ditto.
025033 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Surgeon Lieut.-Col. D.N. Parakh, Administrator to the Estate of J. D. Parakh.	703/D, dated 31-8-04	Feb. 13, 1905.
B003867 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
B012018 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1900	Jeevanjee, Merwanjee Cooper.	1387/D, dated 25-3-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
048744 " "	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324/D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Not transferable Try. Note.						
017225 " "	900	Krishnabai, manager for the temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda.	June 30, 1896	Yadeo Sambsheo Gosai, Pujari of the Temple of Dattatraya, Chanda, C. P.	553/D, dated 4-9-05	Ditto.
[illegible] " "	500	Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1901	Dr. Nagindass Pranjivandass Mehta.	758/D, dated 8-11-05	Ditto.

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	R					
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	(ditto, bracketed)	(ditto, bracketed)	
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673/D, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May, 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
038346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others, surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993/D, dated 3-1-99	Ditto.
125078 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759/D, dated 6-10-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 21-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 " "	1,000	(ditto, bracketed)	(ditto, bracketed)	(ditto, bracketed)	(ditto, bracketed)	
255959 " "	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal	1435/D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto.
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199/D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
363641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389/D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyangar, M. A. Srinivas Iyangar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyangar.	723/D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
025611 " "	1,000	Braja Mohan Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Braja Mohan Buxi.	811/D, dated 24-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mahendra Nath Chukerbutty.	1005/D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000	(ditto, bracketed)				
086696 " "	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882/D, dated 29-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
035763 " "	500	G. H. Blaquire, Exr. of S. Blaquire.	May 1, 1893	Braja Bala Dabi *alias* Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee.	376/D, dated 6-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee	(ditto, bracketed)	(ditto)	(ditto)	
245921 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1893	Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar.	601/D, dated 24-8-03	Ditto.
060874 " "	500	Moltan Chand	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520/D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
060875 " "	500	(ditto, bracketed)				
024223 3½% "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
Bom. 13839 " "	1,000	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95/D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto.
080430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186/D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.

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	R					
065839 3½ % 1865	500	Chandra Mani Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Mani Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 1, 1900.
043092 ,, ,,	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435/D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
046613 ,, ,,	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645/D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 ,, ,,	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703/D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 ,, ,,	1,000					
096797 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1897	Bhabani Charan Mukerjie.	86/D, dated 26-4-02	Ditto.
075171 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	328/D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
101437 ,, ,,	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
079206 ,, ,,	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Ditto			
104297 ,, ,,	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898	Accountant General, Madras.	114/D, dated 1-5-99	Ditto.
103621 ,, ,,	3,000	F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, executors of H. S. Groves.	Ditto			
100424 ,, ,,	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
100425 ,, ,,	1,000					
100426 ,, ,,	1,000					
100427 ,, ,,	1,000					
025784 ,, ,,	1,000	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.				
025786 ,, ,,	1,000					
025790 ,, ,,	1,000					
069306 ,, ,,	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
006575 ,, ,,	500					
102014 ,, ,,	500	Kissen Doyal Dutt				
023467 ,, ,,	500					
021317 ,, ,,	500	Coonaparazu Seshadri Row.	May 1, 1900	C. Seshadri Row	1322/D, dated 19-3-03	Ditto.
Bom. 5603 ,, ,,	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher	May 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	1170/D, dated 14-1-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
,, 5604 ,, ,,	500					
,, 5605 ,, ,,	500					
B005497 ,, ,,	1,000					
B005504 ,, ,,	1,000					
B005505 ,, ,,	1,000					
Bom. 5399 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1896			
,, 3103 ,, ,,	1,000	J. E. Dawer	May 1, 1897			
,, 3108 ,, ,,	1,000					
B004926 ,, ,,	1,000	Devkaran Nanjee				
102607 ,, ,,	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld.	May 1, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	1471/D, dated 30-3-04	Ditto.
120515 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
120783 ,, ,,	1,000					
063723 ,, ,,	500	Ganoda Dabi	May 1, 1895	Ganoda Dabi	84/D, dated 26-4-04	Ditto.
B928 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	126/D, dated 4-5-04	Ditto.
B929 ,, ,,	500					
B930 ,, ,,	500					
B9783 ,, ,,	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B9784 ,, ,,	100					
067413 ,, ,,	1,000	Soudamini Chowdhurani	May 1, 1897	Saudamini Chaudhurani.	258/D, dated 30-5-04	Ditto.
057863 ,, ,,	100	Rukhmabai Kelkar	May 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321/D, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
057864 ,, ,,	100					
057865 ,, ,,	100					
057866 ,, ,,	100					
057867 ,, ,,	100					
057868 ,, ,,	100					
057869 ,, ,,	100					
057870 ,, ,,	100					
057871 ,, ,,	100					
057872 ,, ,,	100					
057874 ,, ,,	1,000					
057875 ,, ,,	1,000					
057676 ,, ,,	1,000					
057677 ,, ,,	1,000					
057873 ,, ,,	500					
125663 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1900	Alice Duhan	991/D, dated 1-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
049951 ,, ,,	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.	Nov. 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee.	740/D, dated 13-9-04	Ditto.
049931 ,, ,,	1,000					
080329 ,, ,,	500	Benoy Kristo Hazra	May 1, 1899	Lucky Moni Dassi	833/D, dated 7-10-04	Ditto.
079908 ,, ,,	100	Shama Pado Sreemany				
109232 ,, ,,	1,000	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	Nov. 1, 1899	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	1064/D, dated 21-12-04	Ditto.
109233 ,, ,,	1,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
097090 3½% 1865	200	M. Robinson	May 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1149/D, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
113507 " "	300	Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1894	Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, administrator, Estate Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	1345/D, dated 13-3-05	Ditto.
045608 " "	7,500					
100334 " "	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324/D, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
094839 " "	500		May 1, 1897			
025259 " "	500	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	340/D, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
068053 " "	1,000	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
073122 " "	500	Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	358/D, dated 22-7-05	Ditto.
095240 " "	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.				
080062 " "	500	Hurry Singh				
055321 " "	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, administrator, estate, Gosto Lal Sen.	582/D, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.
023973 R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	Jul 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Lalbai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
062851 " "	500	Pramatha Nath Basu	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
016155 " "	500	Nilmani Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmani Chatterjee.	475/D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
A018744 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
042456 " "	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R. B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	40/D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031473 " "	500					
085202 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26/D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
093988 " "	300	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 16, 1893	Dorabji Edulji Hadiwala.	504/D, dated 7-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
A034917 " "	5,000	Maharaja Soor Chandra Sing.	July 16, 1890	Maharani Premamaye.	1368/D, dated 22-3-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
005600 3½% "	5,000	Chandra Mani Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chandra Mani Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 " "	5,000					
003153 " "	500	Rajani Mani Dasi	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others executors to the estate of Rajani Mani Dasi.	748/D, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 12, 1901.
007442 " "	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	July 16, 1897	Kadar Nath Bhattacharjee.	81/D, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1903.
008422 " "	5,000	Khetsi Lalji	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordas, certificate-holder to the estate of Khetsi Lalji.	542/D, dated 11-8-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
008423 " "	5,000					
012267 " "	1,000	Peroshow Pallonjee	July 16, 1900	Peroshow Pallonjee	1073/D, dated 17-12-03	Feb. 1, 1904.
002644 " "	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Barada Kant Mazumdar.	1007/D, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
002694 " "	500					
009049 " "	1,200	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai,	July 16, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756/D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Bom. 2174 " "	800	Mankarbai				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
013380 3½% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemuty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	$\frac{424}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
003971 ,, ,,	1,000	The AgraBank, Ld.	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
016068 ,, ,,	500	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	Dec. 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	$\frac{925}{D}$, dated 26-11-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
016069 ,, ,,	500					
011900 ,, ,,	500	Durga Monee Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee.	$\frac{406}{D}$, dated 10-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
011907 ,, ,,	500					
011912 ,, ,,	100					
011917 ,, ,,	100					
017356 ,, ,,	500	Behari Lal Chuckerbutty.	Dec. 31, 1895	Kadar Nath Ghosh.	$\frac{340}{D}$, dated 15-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
017357 ,, ,,	500					
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall.	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	$\frac{760}{D}$, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Povl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R. M. Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891.	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00	Aug 11, 1900.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemany.	June 30, 1897	Hari Lal Sanyal.	$\frac{85}{D}$, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
026431 ,, ,,	200	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil.	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
000161 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{958}{D}$, dated 21-12-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
000162 ,, ,,	1,000					
000163 ,, ,,	1,000					
009614 ,, ,,	5,000	Anund Chunder Mukerji	June 30, 1897			
029710 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi.	$\frac{328}{D}$, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
013559 ,, ,,	1,000	Kamini Moni Dasi.	Dec. 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dasi.	$\frac{545}{D}$, dated 15-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
009576 ,, ,,	500	Prasanna Moyee Gupta.	June 30, 1899	Ganga Narayan Gupta, administrator on behalf of the minor sons and heirs of the late Prasanna Moyee Gupta.	$\frac{1024}{D}$, dated 20-12-02	Ditto.
014173 ,, ,,	500	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	Dec. 31, 1898	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 4-2-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
028151 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1898	Ramani Mohan Basu.	$\frac{744}{D}$, dated 24-9-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
026823 ,, ,,	500					
038002 ,, ,,	1,000	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	$\frac{321}{D}$, dated 9-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
031871 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	December 31, 1900.	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031873 ,, ,,	1,000					
B000499 ,, ,,	1,000	Jewanji Jamasji Mistry & Co.				
031872 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1900	Rukhmabai Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
029194 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal.	June 30, 1900	Ganeshi Lall.	$\frac{642}{D}$, dated 20-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
036005 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1899	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Ram Sarup.	$\frac{1270}{D}$, dated 23-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
036218 ,, ,,	300					
023478 ,, ,,	2,000	The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras.	June 30, 1902	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{28}{D}$, dated 7-4-05	Ditto.
032661 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal.	June 30, 1901	Brindaban Chandra Dutta.	$\frac{295}{D}$, dated 30-6-05	Ditto.
031804 ,, ,,	100					
034847 ,, ,,	500					
035109 ,, ,,	100					
035068 ,, ,,	100					
035902 ,, ,,	500					
036174 ,, ,,	100					
036197 ,, ,,	200					
037996 ,, ,,	500					
038403 ,, ,,	100					
037932 ,, ,,	200					
032724 ,, ,,	100	The Comptroller General.				
010126 * ,, ,,	2,500	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	June 30, 1899	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	$\frac{561}{D}$, dated 6-9-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
*074218 4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal.	Aug. 1, 1894.	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	$\frac{981}{D}$, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 18, 1905.
†106868 ,, ,,	5,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1892.	Baijnath Ram Goenka.	$\frac{1210}{D}$, dated 6-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
†Bom. 008605 4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
*166427 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narasinha Dutt Bahadur.	$\frac{452}{D}$, dated 11-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
†Bom. 12958 3½ "	500	Martand Waman	Feb. 1, 1896	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
*027918 " "	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1898	Hari Lall Sil	$\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
*027322 " "	2,100					
*036512 " "	1,000	Surja Prasad Misra	Aug. 1, 1900	Surja Prasad Misra	$\frac{616}{D}$, dated 12-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002904 " "	500	E. W. Proctor Sims	Aug. 1, 1899.	E. W. Proctor Sims	$\frac{165}{D}$, dated 11-5-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
†B002905 " "	500					
†029423 " 1854-55	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	$\frac{427}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom. 002144 " "	1,000	The bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1897	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1904.
† " 2174 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India.	June 30, 1897			
*015215 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	June 30, 1901	Hurmusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	$\frac{880}{D}$, dated 14-11-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
*015220 " "	500					
†Bom. 3738 " "	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec. 31, 1896	Man Khan walad Karaim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
† " 3741 " "	100					
† " 3742 " "	100					
† " 3743 " "	100					
†033787 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, limited.	June 30, 1898	A. W. Bright	$\frac{387}{D}$, dated 7-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
†081813 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1903	Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, on behalf of Ramlochan Prasad.	$\frac{415}{D}$, dated 4-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
†Bom. 17592 " 1865	1,000	Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar.	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
†108303 " "	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	The Bank of Madras.	$\frac{674}{D}$, dated 17-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom. 015080 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 " "	900	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	Peary Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{291}{D}$, dated 12-6-01	Ditto.
†087133 " "	900	Ditto.	Ditto			
†B016468 " "	10,000	Beatrice Berger	May 1, 1902	Beatrice Berger	$\frac{518}{D}$, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002277 " "	5,000	J. N. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland.				
*100979 " "	1,000	Hari Lall Sil, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Nov. 1, 1897	Hari Lal Sil	$\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
*100981 " "	1,000					
*025225 " "	10,000	The Bank of Bengal.				
*073044 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	May 1, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	$\frac{880}{D}$, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 28, 1903.
*073045 " "	500					
*077267 " "	500					
*087365 " "	500	Bank of Bengal				
†117685 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1899.	Chatter Singh	$\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 6-3-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
†135275 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany	May 1, 1901.	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd Lahore Division, Mian Mir.	$\frac{153}{D}$, dated 12-5-05	Ditto.
†030822 3% 1896-97	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1901	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mian Mir.	$\frac{913}{D}$, dated 9-11-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†030823 " "	100					
‡034897 " "	3,500	Major F. A. Walter	Dec. 31, 1899	Major F. A. Walter.	$\frac{84}{D}$, dated 23-4-03	Aug. 15, 1903.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th August, 1906.

No. 4516-*E.O*—The following permanent promotions are made in the Enrolled List

With effect from the 2nd of July 1896,

Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan to class VI.

With effect from the 24th of July 1906,

Mr. M. Bhattacharyya to class I,

Mr. F D. Gordon to class III, and

Mr. O. A. Travers to class VI.

No 4517-*E O*—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Accounts Department are notified

With effect from the 6th of July 1905,

Mr. C. F. Cowie to revert to class V,

and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 16th of July 1906,

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class III,

Mr. H Bhimasena Rau to revert to class V,

and

Mr. A C. Anthony to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th of July 1906,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr A. C. Anthony to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of July 1906, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr K. B. Wagle,

Mr. A Newmarch to officiate in class II,

Mr. C. F. Cowie to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

J S. MESTON

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th August, 1906.

No. 992-*Accts*—Colonel H F. S. Ramsden, I.A., Military Accountant General and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 1st August 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Simla, the 7th August, 1906.

No. 6136—218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1907, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended.

For the proviso to rule 6 (1) substitute the following :

Provided that this restriction shall not be enforced in the case of a card of private manufacture when the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :

(*i*) that a space is set apart on the right-hand portion of the address-side of the card for the address of the addressee, the postage stamp or stamps, and the official marks of the Post Office;

(*ii*) that this space is not less than half the address-side of the card, and is marked off by means of a straight line drawn vertically across the card.

CUSTOMS.

The 10th August, 1906.

No. 6274—111.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the corresponding item of entry No. 15 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7641-78, dated the 23rd December 1905, the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 18th August 1906, *viz.*:

No.	Name of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
15	* * * * *		Rs. A.	
	Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, braziers, and plates.	Cwt.	51 0	Five per cent.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 10th August, 1906.

No. 6326—119.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Heslop, Manager of the New Beerbhum Coal Company, Limited, to act as a member of the Board of Examiners constituted by rule 28 of the Rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968—82, dated 21st April 1906, *vice* Mr. W. Miller on leave.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th August, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 357.—Jemadar Falel Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 703 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 9th July 1904.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

12th Mule Corps.

No. 358.—Hamidulla Khan, Native Adjutant, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th July 1905.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 359.—The leave granted to Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, in Home Department Notification No. 515-Judicial, dated 8th April 1905, is extended by 21 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 360.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 17th July 1906, pages 4891 and 4892.

INDIA OFFICE;

17th July, 1906

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army :

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

William Arthur Watson, C.I.E., 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. Dated 1st April 1906.

Leslie Waterfield Shakespear, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 2nd April 1906.

Charles Allen Brown, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 14th April 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harold Bligh Nutting, 5th Cavalry, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 5th April 1906, but to rank from 15th August 1904.

Lieutenant Richard Bellingham Langrishe, 62nd Punjabis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 9th April 1906, but to rank from 4th October 1904.

Lieutenant Richard Harold O'Donnell Paterson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 7th April 1906, but to rank from 24th May 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Allan Leslie Morris, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated and to rank from 11th April 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 18th February 1906.

Francis Lothian Nicholson, 37th Dogras.

Dated 28th February 1906.

Basil Stewart Lockhart, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 46th Punjabis.

Dated 1st March 1906.

Robert Moore Greig, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Dated 5th March 1906.

James Herbert Gray Wilson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Dated 2nd April 1905.

George Francis Gerald Fraser, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Dated 9th April 1906.

Hugh Vincent Budgen, 112th Infantry.

Elliot James Dowell Colvin, 117th Mahrattas.

Nicholas Hugh Lawrence Watts, 92nd Punjabis.

Walter Kenworthy, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

John St. Clair Darlington, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Duncan Blackett Morris, 90th Punjabis.

William Leith-Ross, 77th Moplah Rifles.

Standish Charles Gould, 89th Punjabis.

Gerald Henry Summers, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Robert Wardlaw Manderson, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Percy Charles Russell Dodd, 108th Infantry.

James Sinclair Henry Ring, 46th Punjabis.

Dated 27th April 1906.

Edward Gwynne Phythian Phythian-Adams, 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Severn Williams, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis.

Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

John Austin Budden, 82nd Punjabis.

Hugh Gordon Brodie, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

James Gerald Willoughby, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Lawrence Gore, 113th Infantry, from the Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 9th April 1906, but to rank from 2nd March 1904.

Second-Lieutenant Martin Louis Alan Gompertz, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, from the Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 6th April 1906, but to rank from 3rd December 1904.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dated 29th December 1905.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Baker.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant James Beverley Dyson.

Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant) Michael Neill is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Michael Joseph Doyle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated 28th February 1905.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Thomas Reilly (supernumerary).

John O'Neill (supernumerary).

Charles Gentry.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Thomas Westwood.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Benjamin Colvill. Dated 14th February 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Cann. Dated 29th December 1905.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Dated 17th April 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Arthur Edwards.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Edward Donaldson.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor (honorary Lieutenant) James Arbery.

The King has approved of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army :

Colonel George Cadell Dobbs. Dated 3rd July 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Maisey. Dated 7th July 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Caldwell Pears. Dated 27th June 1906.

The King has approved of the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :

Captain Albert Mangles Doveton. Dated 1[illegible]th June 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General George Simpson, C.B. Dated 8th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bowring. Dated 18th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest James Medley. Dated 11th May 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph William Townsend Anderson, F.R.C.S.E. Dated 15th April 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 361.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Lieutenants to be Captains.

24th March 1906.

Edward Arthur Elphinstone-Dalrymple, 117th Mahrattas.

4th August 1906.

John Cavendish Freeland, 35th Sikhs.

Robert Nicolas, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Laurence Balfour Cloete, 37th Dogras.

Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.

Claud Duncan Hitchins, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Philip Howell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Bertrand Richard Moberly, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Mervyn Robert Howe Webber, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Ralph Mackie, 64th Pioneers.

Charles John Bruce Hay, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Thomas Campbell Burke, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Cyril Norman Macmullen, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Thomas MacCallum Nicholson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

William Patrick Miller Sargent, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Patrick Neil Craigie, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Reginald Hugh Anderson, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite, Political Employ, North-West Frontier Province.

Bertram Charles Fellows, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Robert Charles Byam Yates, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

William George Broughton Ischia Hawley, 28th Light Cavalry.

Vernon Percy-Smith, 20th Deccan Horse.

Frederick George Edward Lumb, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse, Political Employ, Bombay.

Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Bazett Colvin Graham, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

John Carysfort Loch, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Alan Moir Graham, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, Political Employ, Baluchistan.

Clement Arthur Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Percy Macclesfield Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 362.—Sub-Conductor W. O'Brien, unattached list, Army Clothing Department Section, to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th June 1906, subject to His Majesty's approval.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 363.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Naylor to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Harry Robert Arthur, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor John Leather, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor James Hynds to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor David Henry James Shubart, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor James Hall to be Conductor ;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor George Pennington to be absorbed,—

vice Commissary and honorary Major Joseph John Horton-Bennett, retired ; with effect from the 10th August 1906.

Southern Circle.

No. 364.—Store-Sergeant William Pinkney to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Booth, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 24th May 1906.

No. 365.—Store Sergeant Ralph Shearman to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. T. Court, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, and *seconded ;* with effect from the 21st June 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Northern and Eastern Commands.

No. 366.—Sub-Conductor William Rumbold to be Conductor and Sergeant Thomas Ellison Stoneham to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor James North, deceased ; with effect from the 2nd June 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 367.—The undermentioned passed medical pupil of the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, is admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 17th July 1906 :

No. 310, Azizul-Hakk.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 368.—The following promotions are made :

24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar Jahandad to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th July 1906.

16th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Amir Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Narindar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shiu Lal, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th June 1906.

Risaldar Chanda Singh, *Bahadur,* to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Agia Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Chapal Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Jaswant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Singh Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Bhola Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

64th Pioneers.

Jemadar Venkatasami to be Subadar and Havildar Abdul-Latif to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Chandra Rao, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th July 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 369.—Major George James Cadell Hall, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th September 1906.

No. 370.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Thomas Reilly, Military Works Services (Public Works Department), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 29th May 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 371.—Major Arthur Kempster Leslie, V.D., supernumerary list, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th August 1906.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No. 372.—Major Ralph Henry Maddox, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission. Dated 9th April 1906.

Major Ernest Alan Robert Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Maddox, resigned. Dated 9th April 1906.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 373.—Major Alweyne Turner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Goulding, appointed Commandant. Dated 20th February 1906.

Charles Taylor Key, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Prince, promoted. Dated 1st May 1906.

Walter Green, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Link, promoted. Dated 15th June 1906.

Joseph Harry Waters, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment on augmentation. Dated 11th June 1906.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 374.—Captain Ernest Yules Sicé resigns his commission. Dated 11th July 1906.

Lieutenant James William Hay Green resigns his commission. Dated 22nd June 1906.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 375.—Paymaster and honorary Captain Albert Thomas Watson Penn, V.D., resigns his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. Dated 1st April 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 376.—Lieutenant Ernest Bruce Beatson to be Captain, *vice* Freeland, resigned. Dated 18th June 1906.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 377.—Leslie Frederic Jackson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Weatherdon, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st July 1906.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 378.—Captain Frederick William Grey resigns his commission. Dated 30th June 1906.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 379.—Major Henry FitzGerald Beale resigns his commission. Dated 15th June 1906.

Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Beale, resigned. Dated 16th June 1906.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 380—Surgeon-Lieutenant Vivian St. John Croly, Medical Officer, to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 20th December 1904.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 381—Second-Lieutenant Francis Tom Roskrow to be Lieutenant, *vice* Beadon, promoted. Dated 22nd May 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th August, 1906.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and 10th August 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
Albert Gardener Ames.*	Captain	57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	16th March 1906.	Intestate	7,688 10 1	9th October 1906.
John Read†	Sergeant-Major.	Royal Field Artillery.	1st May 1906	Intestate	622 10 1	Claims should be forwarded to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

* *Widow*—Mrs. Isabel Cypria Ames.

Son—Mr. Robert Gardener Rix Ames.

Address—Maymyo, Upper Burma.

Brother—Captain Lancelot Hope Rix Ames.

Address—83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry (with Burma Military Police), Monywa, Upper Burma.

† *Widow*—Mrs. Jane Read.

Address—Great Eastern Hotel, Carrabaloo Chitty Street, Blacktown, Madras.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 10th August 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 86.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

William Jeremiah Phillips Martin
Charles John Augustus Meneaud
Alexander John Hardaker
Arthur George Culpeper
Guildford Thoy
} ,—16th April 1906.

Herbert Edward Benson,—4th June 1906.

Daniel Randolph Gonsalvez, F.R.C.S.E.,—1st July 1906.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 87.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 1st July 1906 :—

No. 1300, K. Ranganayakulu Nayudu.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 88.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 15th October 1905 :—

No. 219, Hari Manoher.

No. 89.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 16th April 1906 :—

No. 253, Shrirang Ramchandra.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 44.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Captain G. H. Hewett, R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Dated 3rd July 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

F

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th August, 1906.

No. 164.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded to the construction of a railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Shorkot Road station on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Section of the North Western Railway to Chichoki station on the Shahdara-Sangla Section of the same railway, a length of about 131 miles.

2. The line will form an integral part of the North Western Railway.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th August, 1906 :

No. 3 OF 1906.

A Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1896 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Amendment of section 3 (1) (j), Act XII, 1896.

2. In section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), of the Excise Act, 1896, to the definition of "intoxicating drugs" the following shall be added, namely :

"and includes every other drug which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be included in this definition, and every preparation and admixture of any such drug."

Amendment of section 18 (2), Act XII, 1896.

3. For section 18, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :

"(2) In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession—

(a) any drugs which the Local Government has, by notification under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), declared to be included in the definition of 'intoxicating drugs', except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government, or a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, or

(b) any quantity of any intoxicating drugs mentioned in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (n), greater than the amount therein specified in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes."

Addition of proviso to section 21, Act XII, 1896.

4. To section 21 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided also that, where the Local Government has declared, by notification under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), any drug to be included in the definition of 'intoxicating drugs', such drug may be sold in the territories to which this Act extends under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government."

Repeals.

5. The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Act, 1906, and section 2 of the Burma Excise Law Amendment Act, 1904, are hereby repealed :

Provided that any rules or orders which may have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by either of the enactments hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to provide for the control of the sale and possession of cocaine in the various Provinces (the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, Burma, Coorg and Ajmer) to which the Excise Act, 1896, extends. Cocaine is dealt with as an intoxicating drug under the Excise Acts of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, but the India Act of 1896, which is in force in the other Provinces above specified, limits "intoxicating drugs" to hemp drugs. This defect has, indeed, been removed by separate local legislation in Burma (see the Burma Excise Law Amendment Act, 1904, section 2) and the United Provinces (see the United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Act, 1906); but it now appears from reports recently received by the Government of India that in other Provinces also, and notably in the Punjab, the consumption of cocaine is very much on the increase and that the spread of the habit constitutes a serious danger. The absence of all restrictions on the traffic in the drug in these latter Provinces also operates to nullify to a certain extent the restrictions imposed thereon elsewhere, and especially as regards consignments which pass through Bombay. It is accordingly proposed in the present Bill to repeal the two local enactments above referred to and, by a general amendment of the Excise Act, 1896, to apply to all the Provinces to which that Act extends, the amendments in its provisions which were made for the United Provinces by the United Provinces Act now being repealed. The effect of the Bill will be to enable each Local Government concerned to notify cocaine as an "intoxicating drug" and thus bring its sale and possession under the usual excise restrictions.

E. N. BAKER.

The 30th July, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th August, 1906:

NO. 4 OF 1906.

A Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

1883. 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Amendment of sections 1 and 4, Act XIX, 1883.

2. In section 1, sub-section (2), and in section 4, sub-section (2), clause (*f*), of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. XIX of 1883.

Amendment of section 6 of same Act.

3. In section 6, sub-section (3), of the said Act, the words "and Governor General in Council" and the words "and sanctioning" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 10 of same Act.

4. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

5. In the first proviso to section 11 of the said Act, the words "with the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 4, Act XII, 1884.

6. In section 4, sub-section (1), of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted. XII of 1884.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the law as it at present stands Local Governments are required to submit all rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. In a recent Resolution the Government of India have clearly laid down the lines upon which the takavi system of State loans to agriculturists should be worked, and it is now considered sufficient to retain only a general control of the Governor General in Council such as is proposed in the amendment to section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and to section 4 (1) of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, without requiring the rules made by Local Governments to be submitted for his previous sanction. The opportunity has also been taken to unfetter the discretion of Local Governments as regards certain matters under the Land Improvement Loans Act by omitting references to the "Governor General in Council" in certain sections of the Act.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The 2nd August, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 10th August, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. GORDON WALKER took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1896. He said:—" My Lord, the object of the Bill is to give power to the Local Governments of the Provinces to which the Act applies to control the trade in cocaine. During the last few years we have received evidence that the consumption of this drug in various parts of India is spreading to an

extent far beyond what can be ascribed to legitimate medicinal purposes. Thus, while the Bombay Government have reported that a large firm of chemists in Bombay only sell about six ounces of cocaine annually for purely medicinal purposes, we have lately had information of single consignments of hundreds of ounces supplied to chemists and others in various places in the Punjab. The Local Government of the latter Province has reported that the spread of the cocaine habit especially in the larger cities 'constitutes a most serious danger to avert which both European and Native opinion agree that prompt action should be taken.' The cocaine thus procured appears to be used largely as a stimulant, as an intoxicant, and occasionally as an aphrodisiac. We know from medical authorities that its use for these purposes is deleterious and may even, in the case of persons of delicate constitution, cause risk of death. Our object is therefore to enable cocaine to be dealt with as an 'intoxicating drug' within the purview of the Excise law and thus to enable the strict control which that law allows in respect of persons licensed to sell it and in regard to the amount which buyers may possess. Now, the wording of the Excise Acts of Madras, Bombay and Bengal has already enabled this action to be taken. Cocaine has been notified as an intoxicating drug within one or other of these Acts since 1900 in Bengal, since 1903 in Bombay, and since 1905 in Madras; and its sale has been confined in those Provinces to approved chemists, druggists, or medical practitioners with the intention that they shall supply it only for medicinal purposes. It is now most desirable that similar action should be taken under the Indian Excise Act (XII of 1896) which applies to the rest of India. Unfortunately, while this Act gives full powers of control in respect to 'intoxicating drugs,' these, as defined in its section 3 (1) (*j*), are hemp drugs only. We now propose to amend the definition so as to include any other drug which the Local Government may by notification declare to be included therein. This will empower the Governments of the Provinces to which the Act applies to deal with cocaine in the same way as is done in the three large Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

"The remaining provisions of the Bill are formal and technical and their object is sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which I shall lay on the table."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER also moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces and Coorg in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. He said :—" My Lord, the purport of the Bill which I think will be welcomed by every body, is set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON also moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 31st August, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

SIMLA:
The 10th August, 1906.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

No. 600.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department—under date Simla, the 11th August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

A letter dated 9th July 1906, from the Committee of the Senate of the Calcutta University, submitting for the sanction of the Government a complete body of draft regulations to provide for all matters relating to the University.

By the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Senate of the Calcutta University are required to cause a revised body of regulations, providing for all matters relating to the University, to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India within one year after the

commencement of the Act. This period of one year expired on the 1st September 1905. In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 (*1*) of the Act the Government of India, at the request of the Senate, then fixed a further period of six months for the submission of revised regulations. When this period was nearing its close, the Government of India were advised by the Hon'ble the Advocate General that it was not within their power to extend the time further, and that, in the event of a revised body of regulations not being submitted by the Senate before the end of February 1906, such regulations could only be made by the Government under the power vested in them by section 26 (*2*) of the Act.

2. It proved impossible for so large a body as the Senate to complete their revision of the regulations within the time fixed, and the legal authority to frame regulations thus passed out of their hands and devolved upon the Government of India. The Governor General in Council was, however, anxious to avail himself as far as possible of the assistance of the Senate in the matter and to utilise the ample materials furnished by them, as a basis for the completion of the work. They were accordingly informed that the Government of India would be glad to receive from them any draft regulations or suggestions in regard to the regulations, which that body might be prepared to submit by the middle of April 1906, and to give to these full consideration.

3. In order to ensure that the best use should be made of the materials which the labours of the Senate had provided, the Government of India decided to appoint a small Committee, consisting of members of the Senate representing the various interests concerned, and more especially the interests of private colleges, in order to assist them in preparing the regulations. Their object in adopting this course was to give the Senate, by such representation, virtually as large a share in the settlement of the regulations as they would have enjoyed had they been able to comply with the provisions of section 26 (*1*) of the Act. The Committee was constituted as follows :

President—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharji, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Members—Mr. G. W. Küchler, Indian Educational Service.

Revd. A. B. Wann, Principal, General Assembly's Institution.

Mr. N. N. Ghose, Principal, Metropolitan Institution.

Babu Brajendranath Sil, Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and late Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah.

The duties of Secretary were performed by Dr. Ross. The Committee were supplied with copies of the drafts submitted by the Senate, and instructions were conveyed to them regarding the principles to be observed in framing the revised regulations. A copy of these instructions is annexed.

4. The distinguished academic attainments of the members of the Committee, the wide range of their experience of Indian education, their personal

connexion with the chief interests involved, and their intimate acquaintance with the working of the Calcutta University and with the previous discussions regarding the revision of the regulations, afford the best guarantee of their ability to represent the Senate for the purpose of preparing the final draft, and give great weight to the unanimous conclusions at which they have arrived. Their deliberations, which were based upon the draft regulations prepared by the Senate of the University, commenced on the 9th May and were concluded on the 9th July. During that time they held fifty meetings and the result of their labours has been laid before the Governor General in Council in the shape of a complete body of regulations, divided into fifty-four chapters and dealing in ample detail with all matters relating to the University of Calcutta. The Government of India, having examined these regulations with the care and attention due to the far-reaching issues which they raise, see no reason for introducing any additions or alterations; and they now accord formal sanction to them in the precise form in which they left the hands of the Committee.

5. In promulgating the regulations for the future government of the University, the Government of India think it advisable to draw attention to the principal chapters and to explain the intention and effect of some of the more important provisions.

6. The first chapter deals with the transaction of business by the Senate, and seeks to guard against any decision being arrived at without adequate notice and full discussion Regulation 4 follows the existing bye-laws in providing that no question shall be brought before the Senate which has not been fully considered by the Syndicate. Regulations 63-65 lay down elaborate rules for elections, and regulation 66 enables a minority to give formal expression to its views Regulation 67 contains a provision, which experience has shown to be desirable, for giving a reasonable degree of finality to the decisions of the Senate.

7. Chapter III introduces several important changes in respect of the Faculties of the University. It creates a new Faculty devoted to Science, and it lays down that a member of the Senate need not necessarily belong to any Faculty, and that members who are competent to advise in more than one department of learning should be placed on two Faculties but not on more than two The Committee have also framed rules for the appointment of Faculties, and care has been taken that the Senate shall have an effective voice in the matter. Regulations 5 and 6 deal with the important question of expanding the Faculties under section 14, sub-section *2*, clause (*b*) of the Indian Universities Act, by the admission of qualified persons, who are not Fellows, to take part in the working of the University.

8. In Chapter IV, which treats of the Syndicate, the most important feature is that that body will be elected partly by the Senate and partly by the Faculties. This departure from the existing practice is justified by two considerations. In the first place, the Syndicate is the executive committee of the Senate, and the Senate, as a body, ought to have some voice in its appointment. In the second place, the proposed system will enable the Senate, after the elections have been made by the Faculties, to secure the representation on the Syndicate of particular academic studies or interests. The powers and duties of the Syndicate are fully defined in this chapter, and include the important power of granting or withdrawing the recognition of schools by the University.

9. Chapter VII provides for a whole-time Registrar who will be appointed for five years and will be eligible for re-appointment upon the expiry of the first term. He must be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. The salary (Rs. 800—50—1,000) and the leave and pension rules will, it is hoped, enable the University to secure the services of a competent officer for this important post. Chapter VIII creates the new appointment of an Inspector of Colleges. Unless the University has a permanent Inspector of its own, the work of inspecting colleges must be done by members of the Senate who volunteer for the purpose or by officials lent by Government. Under such a system the inspecting authority may vary from year to year, and there can be no continuity in the standard of efficiency applied. The regulations provide that the Inspector shall be a person of high academic standing and possessing some experience of Indian colleges. Chapter X empowers the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to appoint University Readers, who will be, in effect, temporary professors appointed to deliver courses of lectures on special subjects. They will be appointed for one year, and the lectures delivered will be mainly for the benefit of graduates engaged in research work. It is hoped that both English and Indian scholars of distinction may be induced to undertake courses of this kind. Chapter XI contemplates the appointment of University Lecturers who will be for the most part Professors in affiliated colleges or experts otherwise employed. The object of the lectures will be to carry on post-graduate teaching. There are many colleges in Bengal which, though unable to undertake a complete course of lectures in an advanced subject, might be able to spare one or two members of their staff to lecture on a portion of such a course, so that the ground would be completely covered by two or more professors belonging to different colleges.

10. Chapter XII treats of the election of Fellows by Faculties under the provisions of Section 9 of the Indian Universities Act. The regulations prescribe the method of election, and empower the Senate to hold a new election in cases of dispute. Chapter XIII relates to the election of Fellows by Registered Graduates under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act, and confers a similar power on the Syndicate. Chapter XIV deals with the register of graduates to be kept under Section 7, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act. Graduates thus registered will have, in addition to the right of electing Fellows, the other substantial privileges enumerated in Regulation 8, including the use of the University Library on special terms, free admission to University lectures, and a copy of the University Calendar.

11. Chapter XV introduces, for the first time in the case of the Calcutta University, a register of University students in which the name of every student must be entered on first joining a college. If he is subsequently transferred from that college to another college, or if his name is removed from the college books for a breach of discipline or any other reason, or if under Chapter XXIII, regulation 36, he is found guilty of gross misconduct, the fact will be noted in the register. Passes and failures at different examinations will be similarly noted. The register will thus furnish a continuous history of every student from the moment he enters the University to the time when he leaves. It will supply the college authorities with a correct account of the antecedents and career of every student with whom they are concerned, and it will place at the disposal of the University a valuable educational record.

12. In regard to non-collegiate or private students Chapter XVI of the regulations provides that, except in very special cases, no person shall be admitted as a non-collegiate student to any examination other than the Matriculation. The point of chief importance is that no person will, except in very special cases, be treated as a non-collegiate student who has been in any college whether affiliated or un-affiliated within a year of the examination. This gives effect to the suggestion contained in paragraph 7 of the letter of instructions to the Committee. Three other regulations of this Chapter involve important principles. Regulation 4 prohibits the admission of a private student to an examination in a scientific subject unless he has received practical training in a laboratory. It thus affirms the sound principle that the study of science has no educational value unless it is accompanied by experimental and practical work. Regulation 5 provides that no non-collegiate student shall be admitted to an examination as a teacher who has not been engaged in teaching for at least three years. The object is to prevent persons who have failed at an examination from taking nominal employment as school teachers and thus gaining admission to an examination without attending lectures in a college. This practice is detrimental both to their own studies and to the quality of the teaching in the schools which employ them.

13. Chapter XVIII dealing with the affiliation of colleges is based on section 21 of the Indian Universities Act to which it adds certain important conditions. The first of these is that the governing body required by the Act should comprise some representatives of the teaching staff. In the second place, the regulations provide that regard should be had to the character of the teachers and to the conditions governing their appointment. Thirdly, they lay down that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate (which can be granted only on specified grounds), no college lecturer is to have a class of more than 150 pupils. Under the existing system no limit is fixed, and great overcrowding is tolerated, with the result that the classes in some colleges contain as many as 250 pupils, a state of affairs injurious both to instruction and discipline. The Syndicate is empowered to make an exception to the rule in the case of special subjects or special professors.

14. It has been universally recognised that if higher education is to attain its full development the existing colleges must not be excluded from the benefits of the reforming movement. The best means of enabling these institutions to adapt themselves to improved conditions is a problem of great difficulty and delicacy; and the Governor General in Council believes that Chapter XIX has been so framed as to secure that continuous progress shall be made in the right direction without setting up an ideal standard which may not be at once attainable. Its provisions are, indeed, the necessary consequence of the change in the character and scope of affiliation which is effected by Chapter XVIII, regulation 1. It has hitherto been the practice to grant affiliation in general terms up to a particular degree, such as the B.A., although many of the colleges thus affiliated are incapable of teaching all of the subjects included in the B.A. course. Following the recommendation made in paragraph 69 of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission that "affiliation should be granted, and from time to time renewed, not in general terms, but with a more exact reference to the subjects and courses of study for which the college can make adequate provision" the new regulations lay down that affiliation shall be given specifically for each separate subject and each separate standard in each of the Faculties. They require, in short, that

colleges shall be affiliated in what they can teach and not in what they cannot teach; a self-evident proposition which involves nothing more than the recognition of actual facts, and the renewal of affiliation in accordance with them. Regulation 7 of Chapter XIX provides for the application of this principle to existing colleges at the end of two years, and thus gives ample time to every college to complete its arrangements for imparting instruction in certain subjects and standards. The renewal of affiliation on these terms will affect all colleges alike, since no college is equipped to teach every subject included in the course for a particular degree. The question of the extent to which affiliation should be renewed will be dealt with in the first instance by the Senate and Syndicate two years hence, and the ultimate decision will rest with the Government of India who will give the fullest consideration to the circumstances of each case and to the causes which may have precluded particular colleges from complying with the requirements of the Syndicate within the period prescribed. Chapter XX, which may be regarded as supplemental to Chapters XVIII and XIX, provides for systematic inspection by a salaried Inspector and one or two other experts who may be appointed from time to time by the Syndicate to assist in the inspection of a particular college, or of a specified group of colleges.

15. Chapter XXI which treats of the recognition of schools, is practically identical with the draft submitted by the Senate which is understood to represent the unanimous opinion of the Fellows belonging to the Education Department in Bengal. It gives effect to the principle, enunciated by the Government of India in the Home Department letter of 24th October 1902 reviewing the report of the Universities Commission, and re-affirmed in the instructions given to the Committee, that no school should be recognised by the University for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination unless the Syndicate is satisfied, upon the report of the Director of Public Instruction or of an Inspector of Government Schools, or of some other competent person nominated in this behalf by the Syndicate, that the school conforms with regulations to be made by the Senate for the purpose. Under the regulations now sanctioned the recognition or non-recognition of a school will be the act of the University, and the functions of the Education Department or of the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of the school to recognition will be limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable it to exercise its controlling authority. This solution of a question which is not altogether free from difficulty is indicated alike by the cordial relations which have existed between the University and the Education Department in the past, by their active co-operation in the supervision of secondary education, and by the existence in Bengal and the new Province of a large number of private schools which receive no aid from Government, and which therefore are not inspected by the officers of the Education Department. With such schools the University alone is legally competent to deal and the Governor General in Council is assured that its influence will be firmly and discreetly exercised in the direction of checking the spirit of license and self-assertion, the unbecoming manners, the impatience of control, and the disregard of all authority which have been displayed of late by the boys and masters of not a few schools in Bengal and the new Province. For both boys and masters the same excuse may be pleaded—imperfect methods of education which train the memory at the expense of the higher faculties and leave the judgment immature and the character undeveloped and unstable. It now rests with the University to correct these grave defects in the rising generation

of students and to grapple with evils which, if allowed to continue, are bound to react injuriously upon the moral and intellectual progress of the race.

The conditions of recognition comprised in Chapters XXI and XXII require satisfactory proof to be given that a new school is actually wanted, and that its efficiency and stability are reasonably guaranteed. The other points mentioned in the letter of instructions are also amply provided for in the regulations. The only provision to which special attention need be drawn is that embodied in Chapter XXI, regulation 2 and Chapter XXII, regulation 5, which limits the number of students in each class. It is understood that this was adopted by the Senate without a dissentient voice. There can be no reasonable doubt that over-crowding in the lower classes of schools is largely answerable for the unsatisfactory training of Indian boys. If it is essential in all countries that young students in the beginning of their career should have individual attention paid to them as far as possible, it is especially so in India where knowledge has to be acquired through the medium of a difficult foreign tongue. If a boy is one of a class of 60 or 70 when he is first learning English, it is not surprising that his grammar, idiom, spelling and pronunciation should be bad; the wonder is that he learns even as much as he actually does The regulations, following the unanimous recommendation of the Senate, remove the chief cause of these deficiencies by prescribing the maximum number of boys that may be taught in any class.

16. Chapter XXIII comprises regulations for the admission, transfer and withdrawal of students from affiliated colleges, the object of which is to maintain continuity of studies and to prevent capricious changes from college to college. Certain exceptional cases, where a transfer in the middle of a term is rendered necessary by the state of a student's health or by a change of residence on the part of his parent or guardian, are provided for in regulation 14. The Governor General in Council believes that these regulations will be welcome both to principals of colleges and to the parents of students. Regulation 38 lays down that questions arising in connection with these regulations shall be decided by a special Committee of the Senate called the Transfer Committee. The proceedings of this Committee will be operative only if confirmed by the Syndicate, because under the Act the executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate which is consequently responsible for the due observance and enforcement of the regulations. The provisions contained in this Chapter derive great authority from the fact that the Committee had among their number no less than four experienced Principals of colleges.

17. The problem of the residence of students, which is dealt with in Chapter XIV, is admittedly one of great difficulty. It has given rise, and is likely to give rise for some time to come to the widest divergence of opinion. The regulations framed by the Committee are in strict accordance with the Act. They go somewhat beyond the recommendations of the Senate, who owing to the nature of the subject, and the differences of opinion among their body, were only able to submit an incomplete set of regulations. The Chapter provides for the residence of students under the following heads:—(1) Students residing with their parents and guardians. (2) Students residing in—(*a*) Collegiate Hostels, being boarding houses which form part of a college, admit only the students of that college and are under the control of its Principal. (*b*) Non-Collegiate Hostels, or boarding houses kept by private individuals and

members of which belong to the same college. (*d*) Unattached messes, being similar chummeries the members of which belong to different colleges. (*e*) Private lodgings approved by the authorities of the college in which the student is reading. The necessity for recognising these last arises from the fact that even now many Hindu students are married at the age of 17 or 18 and have their wives and families with them in Calcutta.

For the purpose of administering the regulations relating to non-collegiate hostels, messes and private lodgings provision is made for the appointment of a Committee of the Senate to be called 'The Students' Residence Committee." Not less than three members of the Committee must be Indians. This is important, as the work of the Committee will be one of great difficulty and delicacy, and they will have to decide questions affecting the mode of life and the manners and social customs of Indian students. The whole subject is still in the experimental stage, and the regulations now sanctioned probably cannot be regarded as final. They embody however the experience of four members of the Committee who have conducted large hostels for several years, and the Government of India believe them to be as thorough and as practicable as it is possible to make them at present.

18. In Chapter XXV, which contains general rules for examinations, an attempt is made to discourage that style of teaching whose sole aim and object is the passing of examinations; and elaborate rules are laid down for the setting of papers, methods of examining, appointment of examiners and other analogous matters. In future, every examination paper will be, wherever possible, the joint work of three examiners, and it is hoped that this will result in the questions set being a really fair test of the students' knowledge. In order to gauge the student's grasp of his subject, as distinguished from his acquaintance with the contents of a particular book, the questions will no longer be confined to the books recommended, which are to be taken as indicating merely the standard and extent of knowledge required in the subject defined by the syllabus.

19. Chapter XXVI treats of the general conditions of study in affiliated colleges. Here the regulations prescribe the minimum number of lectures to be delivered in each subject and follow the recommendation of a majority of the Senate in requiring every collegiate student to attend at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the college to which he belongs. Chapter XXVII lays down certain special conditions to be fulfilled by colleges which seek affiliation in a scientific subject. In section 21, sub-section (1) clause (*e*), of the Indian Universities Act, it is provided that where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, arrangements must be made, in conformity with the regulations, for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum. The regulations contained in this chapter prescribe a minimum standard for each of the experimental sciences included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts and Science. They provide, among other things, for the minimum size of the laboratory, and for the maximum number of students who may be taught by a single demonstrator. In Appendix B admirably full specifications are given of the equipment of laboratories, and the approximate cost. The information contained in this Chapter and its Appendix is based upon expert opinion and will be of the utmost value to colleges seeking affiliation in experimental science under the terms of the Act.

20. Chapter XXIX prescribes the mode of transition from the old to the new regulations. While enforcing the earliest possible introduction of the

new regulations it allows ample time for the existing schools and colleges to adapt their staff and equipment to the new condition of things and to train their students in accordance with the principles enunciated in the regulations. It is believed that all possible cases have been provided for, but power has been reserved to the Syndicate to give special directions in contingencies not covered by the regulations.

21. Chapter XXX dealing with the Matriculation Examination, is the first of a series of 24 chapters comprising the regulations for the various examinations in the different Faculties. Its main object is to secure that every candidate who matriculates will be likely to profit by more advanced studies. If greater thoroughness is to be demanded, the course must be simplified. If too many subjects are prescribed, all of them will be indifferently learnt. The regulations therefore proceed on the principle that whatever subject is required of a candidate must be known thoroughly up to an appropriate standard. In English, for example, they dispense with regular text books but provide that a number of books will be recommended in order to indicate the standard up to which candidates will be expected to have read. The examination will be held not in a prescribed portion of English literature, but in the English language, as used in daily life. It will be a test of the ability of candidates to write clear, simple and correct English, and of their intelligent comprehension of modern English applied to familiar subjects. The memory will be less heavily burdened than under the present system and there will be greater scope for the exercise of general intelligence. Similar principles are applied to the courses in mathematics and in the classical languages. In making the candidate's own vernacular compulsory for Matriculation, the Committee have adopted the unanimous recommendation of the Indian Universities Commission. For candidates whose vernacular is not one of those recognised, an alternative paper will be allowed in English composition, French, or German.

English History has been reserved for the Intermediate Examination in Arts; and this reduction of the course has rendered it possible to require in addition to the History of India, some knowledge of the present administration of British India and of the progress of India under British rule. This subject will be treated in a text book to be prepared by the University. Candidates who take up History will be allowed to submit their answers in English or in their own vernacular. This will enable the student to read the History of India in his mother tongue, and will render the study both more attractive and more profitable. At the Matriculation stage students do not know English well enough to be able to read history in that language with advantage and are tempted to have recourse to keys and summaries of leading events, which admit of being committed to memory, but which fail to arouse any intelligent interest in the subject.

The pass standard for the Matriculation Examination is defined in the regulations, which require that in order to pass in English, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks assigned to the two papers in English; or if he can get 40 per cent. in the first paper (translation and essay), then 36 per cent. of the full marks of the two papers. In order to pass in the vernacular, a candidate must obtain 36 per cent. and in order to pass in compulsory Classics and Mathematics, 30 per cent. in each, and of the aggregate marks of all the papers, 36 per cent. This means that if a candidate gets less than 36 per cent. of the full marks in any subject he has to make up for the deficiency by getting more than 36 per cent. in some other subject.

These changes are the outcome of much discussion among the most competent authorities, and they represent a compromise between the extreme views of some who would prematurely raise the standard to an ideal height, and of others who are influenced by an excessive solicitude for the backward student. They may therefore be expected to satisfy those who have at heart the best interests of higher education. Their intention is not to set the scholar a harder task, but to eliminate unsound methods of teaching and to gauge the student's knowledge by a more reasonable test. Now that the age for matriculation has been raised to 16, candidates will be on the average about a year older when they come up for matriculation than has hitherto been the case and will therefore be qualified to stand a more thorough test in English. For the purpose of acquiring a colloquial knowledge of a language every additional year of study is of great value, and the new system recognises this by laying less stress on mere book-work.

22. Chapter XXXI treats of the Intermediate Examination in Arts. After a student has matriculated, he is allowed to proceed either to a degree in Arts or a degree in Science. The Committee have decided that the Intermediate Examination for Arts students cannot be in all respects identical with the Intermediate Examination for Science students. If a proper standard is to be maintained at the examination for Bachelor of Science, it is essential that the student should begin in some measure to specialise in scientific subjects at the intermediate stage. This cannot be secured if Science students are burdened at that stage with a large number of literary subjects. At the same time it will be observed that a certain amount of purely literary training is also prescribed for them. The principle of bifurcation at the intermediate stage is supported by the precedent of the University of London.

23. Chapter XXXII defines the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The principal changes which are made by the regulations are: (1) composition in the Vernacular is obligatory on all candidates, as was recommended by the Universities Commission; (2) candidates are given a greater choice of subjects; (3) Political Economy is treated as a separate subject and not as an adjunct to the course in History; (4) every candidate will have to take up English and Vernacular composition and two other subjects at his choice, one of which may be a scientific subject. The different courses have been equalised in point of difficulty as far as practicable.

24. The changes introduced in the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts by Chapter XXXIII are in accordance with the recommendations of the Senate, and they are of fundamental importance. Under the old regulations, any Bachelor of Arts may proceed to the M.A. Degree immediately after graduation. In general, he does so after the lapse of a year. Under the new regulations a minimum interval of two years must elapse between the taking of the Bachelor's Degree and the Master's Degree. The object of this is to secure adequate courses for the M.A. Degree. Again under the old regulations, a candidate for the M.A. Degree who received a training in a college is placed on the same footing as a candidate who appeared as a private student. This is obviously undesirable if candidates are to be encouraged to avail themselves of the benefits of post-graduate teaching. Non-collegiate students, however, are not debarred from appearing at the M.A. examination, but they cannot do so until three years after graduating. Chapter XXXIV institutes a new Degree, that of Doctor of Philosophy, which will be obtainable only by research. It will be open to all Masters of Arts of at least three years' standing.

25. Chapter XXXV deals with the Intermediate Examination in Science, and is the first of four chapters treating of different examinations in the Faculty of Science. The Intermediate Examination in Science is not an examination in scientific subjects alone. It is felt that it would not be to the real advantage of the students to be deprived of all literary training at so early a stage of their University career; the examination, therefore, will be partly literary and partly scientific. Every candidate will be examined in the English language and literature and in Vernacular composition up to the standard prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

26. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Chapter XXXVI) will be in scientific subjects alone, on the model of the course prescribed by the University of London. A candidate is given his choice of three subjects out of eight, but he may not take up Mathematics for the first time at this stage, nor can he offer either Physics or Chemistry unless he has taken up both Mathematics and Physics at the Intermediate Examination. In each subject there is a Pass Course as well as an Honours Course; and in all subjects other than Mathematics, there will be a searching practical examination, candidates being required to pass separately in the theoretical and practical portions. The syllabuses in all the subjects are comprehensive and the test applied will conform to the most approved modern standards. The standard for a Pass and for Honours is similar to that prescribed for the B.A. Examination.

27. Chapter XXXIX treats of the examinations for a Licentiate in Teaching and Chapter XL deals with the degree of Bachelor of Teaching. These Chapters, which are based on the recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission, are a new departure so far as the Calcutta University is concerned. There are to be two examinations. The first of these, namely, the examination for the Licentiate, will be open to all persons who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science. These candidates will be examined not only in the theory, practice and methods of teaching, but also in a course of modern English up to the standard of the B.A. degree. The second is the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching, which will be open to all persons who have graduated in Arts or Science. These candidates will be examined in the theory, practice and methods of teaching and in the history of educational ideas and methods. The examinations will be both theoretical and practical, and the regulations require students to have attended a course of lectures on the theory of teaching in a College affiliated for the purpose. Although no such College exists at present, the immediate introduction of these examinations is justified on the ground that any candidate who prepares himself seriously for them will, even without undergoing a regular course of lectures on the subject, make a more efficient teacher than one who has not studied teaching at all. No candidate will, however, be admitted, unless he has either undergone a course of practical training in one of the existing training schools, or has served as a teacher in one of the schools recognised by the University. It may be anticipated that these two examinations in teaching will serve a useful purpose and will become very popular. After a sufficient number of persons have passed them it may be advisable for the University to rule that no school will be permitted to prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination which has not on its staff one or more certificated teachers. Such teachers will doubtless be in great demand, and it may confidently be expected that they will regard

education in the light of a serious profession to which they may properly devote their lives.

28. Chapter XLI which defines the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law introduces several important reforms. In the first place, the examination for the Bachelor's Degree has been divided into two parts, of which the preliminary part may be taken at the end of the first year of Law study after graduation in Arts or Science; while the final part may be taken one year after the preliminary examination has been passed. This will tend to encourage continuous study of the subject. The minimum number of lectures to be delivered in each subject has been defined, and the example of American Universities has been followed in requiring students to attend a class for the discussion of legal questions, and in laying down that in every paper (other than the papers on Jurisprudence and Roman Law) a certain proportion of the marks shall be allotted to problems.

29. Chapters XLIV to XLVI of the Regulations are occupied with the three examinations leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Regarding the duration of this course there has been great difference of opinion and several conflicting considerations had to be borne in mind. On the one side it is urged that before a medical student can be regarded as qualified to practise his profession he must have devoted (1) an entire year to acquiring an adequate knowledge of the preliminary scientific subjects of Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, Physics and Zoology ; (2) two years to the study of Anatomy and Physiology ; (3) at least three years to practical work in medicine and surgery in a recognised hospital. If it is accepted, on the authority of expert opinion, that these periods cannot be reduced without sacrificing professional efficiency, it follows that the medical course must extend over six years from the time when the student's general education has reached the point at which it is possible for him to enter with advantage upon his technical studies. Hitherto he has been held to have reached this point on passing the First Examination in Arts, for this was considered the earliest stage at which he could have a sufficient command of English to enable him to follow lectures delivered in that language. Assuming this condition to be maintained, it is argued on the other side that the introduction of a six years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine would bear hardly upon the student, since it would defer the time at which he could begin to practise his profession, and might look forward to earning a living, until the age of 24 or even later. The argument merits serious consideration, and its weight was recognised by the Senate who recommended the retention of the five years' course. In their anxiety, however, to render this course as efficient as possible they overloaded it with such a multiplicity of subjects and lectures that their scheme of study could not by any possibility be compressed into the time allotted to it. Their proposals were open to the further objection that they did not allow a candidate who had passed the Intermediate Examination in Science that relief from purely scientific studies to which he would be legitimately entitled.

30. The Committee were thus called upon to reconcile the modern demand for a high standard of professional efficiency with the reasonable plea, advanced on behalf of the students, that they should not be unduly delayed in entering upon the work of their lives. This they have done by providing (1) that students who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be permitted, as is the practice in the University of London, to proceed at once to a Medical degree ; (2) that for such students the period of study

shall be six years; (3) that the period shall be reduced by one year in the case of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science before taking up the Medical course. The practical effect will be, that if a student passes his Matriculation Examination at the age of sixteen, he will be able to engage in the pursuit of his profession when he is twenty-two, or a year earlier than is now ordinarily possible. If, however, he postpones his decision to embrace a medical career until after he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science, he cannot begin to practise until he is twenty-three.

31. The settlement of this vexed question arrived at by the Committee was indicated by the reforms which they had introduced in the Matriculation Examination. The standard now prescribed at this stage is in no way less advanced than that of the Preliminary Examination which the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom requires candidates to pass before they can be registered as medical students. It demands in effect from the students a sound practical knowledge of the English language and may therefore be expected to enable them to follow the lectures of their Professors with less difficulty than is now the case even with those who have passed the First Examination in Arts. If this hope is realised, there is no reason why a student should not enter upon his medical studies immediately after Matriculation.

32. Such in outline are the principal features of the regulations which were framed in the first instance by the Senate and have subsequently been recast and expanded in various directions by a Committee of experts in close touch with the varied social life of the University and representing a wide range of learning and experience. The promulgation of these regulations marks a notable advance in the movement for the extension and progressive development of the higher forms of education which was initiated by the Universities Commission. Yet the stage thus reached is merely the starting point of a gradual process of reconstruction, which will make large demands upon the energy and wisdom of the University authorities during the present generation of academic life. The regulations now sanctioned fill in the framework supplied by the Universities Act; they provide the machinery for reform; but they leave it to the Senate to put the machinery in motion and to determine the speed at which it shall be worked. With them it will rest to secure by a judicious exercise of their influence and authority, the general adoption of sound principles of education, and to spread abroad a true conception of the value and uses of knowledge. Where the interests affected are so numerous, and the problems still unsolved so complex, no hasty or premature action need be apprehended. The advancement of learning, the promotion of research, the fostering of collegiate life, and the encouragement of individual effort are the objects at which the University will aim, and the Government of India are confident that in working towards these ends the Senate will be supported by the loyal and hearty co-operation of all colleges and schools within their jurisdiction. In conclusion the Governor General in Council desires to tender his cordial thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and the Committee for the ability, industry, and judgment with which they have discharged the arduous and responsible task imposed upon them.

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True extract.]

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 384.

FROM

H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

DR. E. DENISON ROSS,

Secretary to the Committee appointed to complete the draft regulations framed by the Senate of the Calcutta University.

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 1st June, 1906.

SIR,

With reference to the Resolution of the Home Department no. 200, dated the 10th April 1906, I am directed to address you on the subject of the principles to be observed in framing the revised regulations under the Universities Act.

2. The Act requires the Senate to prepare and submit within a fixed time for the sanction of the Government a revised body of regulations, and empowers the Government, after consulting the Senate, to introduce into the draft such additions and alterations as appear to it to be necessary. It thus leaves the initiative in preparing regulations to the Senate, and even where such regulations may contain inadmissible provisions, or may omit others which are essential, it provides for consultation between the Government and the Senate before the power of the Government to alter or add to the Regulations can be exercised. As it proved impossible for so large a body as the Senate to complete their regulations within the time fixed, the procedure outlined above has become legally inoperative and the obligation to frame the regulations has devolved upon the Government of India, who have appointed a Committee representing the Senate and the chief interests concerned to assist them in the work. In the course of the discussions which resulted in the passing of the Universities Act, the Government of India gave a distinct pledge that the power conferred on them by section 26 should not be used merely to introduce a general uniformity of system or to override the Universities in minor matters which can best be left to the Senates themselves, but only to secure that no subject involving an important principle should be omitted from the regulations or should be dealt with in a manner which is clearly inadequate or unsuitable, and they are anxious to bear this pledge in mind and to avoid any action that may give colour to a charge of disregarding it. They desire, however, to indicate for the guidance of the Committee certain points which in their opinion are of such primary importance as to merit an appeal to the powers conferred by section 26 should the occasion arise, and at the same time to notice certain other points in respect of which uniformity of practice seems to be desirable if it can be attained with the concurrence of the Committee.

3. *Inspection of colleges.*—The Act requires [section 23 (*2*)] that the Syndicate shall cause every college to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorised by the Syndicate in this behalf. It is necessary therefore that the regulations made under section 25 (*2*) (*1*) should be framed so as—

(1) to specify a time within which every college now affiliated shall be inspected;

(2) to prescribe a period for the recurrence of regular inspection after this initial inspection;

(3) to specify a time within which every college now affiliated to the University shall submit a report to the Syndicate in respect of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (*1*); and

(4) to provide that after the expiry of the period specified under section 23, sub-section (*3*), the Syndicate shall report to the Senate and to the Government of India, to what extent the rights conferred upon each college by affiliation should be withdrawn or restricted under section 20 of the Act.

4. *Minimum age for Matriculation.*—The regulations should provide that all candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not, shall have attained the age of 16 at the time of the examination.

5. *Recognition of Schools.*—No school should be recognised by the University for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination unless the Syndicate is satisfied, upon the report of the Director of Public Instruction, or of a Government Inspector of Schools or of some other competent person nominated in this behalf by the Syndicate that the school conforms with regulations to be made by the Senate for the purpose under section 25 (*2*) (*o*) of the Act. The conditions prescribed by such regulations should comprise the following:

(i) that a secondary school is actually wanted;

(ii) that its financial stability is reasonably assured and its managing body is properly constituted;

(iii) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health and recreation of the pupils;

(iv) that due provision is made by the managing body to maintain discipline and good conduct both within and without the school premises;

(v) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualifications; and

(vi) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education.

6. *Private candidates for Matriculation.*—The regulations should provide that candidates for matriculation [section 25 (*2*) (*o*)] shall either be sent up by a recognised school, or shall be *bonâ fide* private candidates. That is to say, they must be so framed as to exclude candidates who have studied at an unrecognised school. This can probably best be effected by laying down that no candidate who has been at any school within a year of the examination should be permitted to appear as a private candidate. The Government of India would further recommend (without insisting) that *bonâ fide* private candidates should be required to have studied under conditions approved by the Syndicate.

7. *Private candidates at examinations other than the Matriculation.*—The Act (section 19) empowers the University to make regulations affecting the admission to examinations, other than that for matriculation, of candidates who are not certified by an affiliated college to have completed the prescribed course of instruction. Here again the object is to exclude those who have studied at an unaffiliated college. For this purpose the Government of India think that it will be sufficient to lay down that no candidate who has been at any college within a year of the examination should be permitted to appear at the examination as a private candidate except in very special cases.

8. *Appointment of University Professors and Lecturers.*—The regulations to be approved under section 25 (*2*) (*e*) should provide for the Government

exercising full control over the appointment of University professors and lecturers. It is unlikely that any such appointments will be made at present; but the subject is one of such far-reaching importance that the Government is compelled to reserve to itself the right of final decision on any question that may arise in the future either as to the subjects to be taught or the persons who are to teach them.

9. *Courses of study.*—Having already called attention in paragraph 25 of the Home Department letter of 24th October 1902 to the recommendations of the Universities Commission, and commented on their proposals with regard to courses of study, the Government of India do not think it advisable to require uniformity, but they have no doubt that the Committee in framing the regulations will carefully consider the suggestions placed before them.

As regards nomenclature, the Government of India would suggest the substitution of the term "Matriculation examination" for the term "Entrance examination," since the former expression is used in the Indian Universities Act.

10. *Recognition of the examinations of other Universities.*—The Government of India have already intimated to the Universities of Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad that the transfer of certain areas from the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta to the jurisdiction of these Universities renders it necessary that in the case of students who have already commenced a course under the Calcutta University the passing of the Calcutta examination shall, for a certain period, be accepted by the other Universities as equivalent to the corresponding examination of their own system for the purpose of enabling the candidate to proceed further. Thus much it was necessary to insist on in the interests of the students concerned, but the Government of India have also commended to the notice of all Universities the proposal of the Universities Commission (paragraph 174) that each University should recognise the examinations of the others antecedent to the examination for the degree of M. A. and the corresponding degrees in other faculties. They trust that the Committee will give due consideration to this point.

11. *Affiliation.*—The Act itself [section 21 (*1*)] sets forth the conditions to which a college applying for affiliation must conform. One of these is that provision shall be made in accordance with the regulations for the residence in the college, or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians. In view of the difficulty which is likely to be experienced in practice in carrying out this provision without the assistance of some central authority, the Government of India suggest for the consideration of the Committee that it may be advisable to provide by regulation for the formation of a University Board or Committee to supervise the working of this provision and to inspect the lodgings approved by the colleges from time to time. The Government of India also deem it essential that the Regulations should be adequate for the purpose of enforcing in practice the provisions relating to residence as embodied in section 21, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*c*) and (*f*).

12. The Government of India are impressed by the advantages which they will derive from the labours of the Committee, and they anticipate that the co-operation of a body which represents so completely the best opinions current in the Senate cannot fail to result in the production of a body of regulations which will command the acceptance of all who take a genuine interest in the advancement and diffusion of higher education within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS COMMITTEE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July 1906.

SIR,

We the undersigned Members of the Committee appointed by the Government of India, by their Resolution no. 200, Home Department, Education, dated Simla, the 10th April 1906, to assist the Government in framing a revised body of Regulations providing for all matters relating to the University of Calcutta, have the honour to report that we have prepared a complete body of draft Regulations which we submit herewith and recommend for the sanction of the Government of India.

We have made the draft Regulations prepared by the Senate of the University the basis of our deliberations. We have made additions to them on matters which were not provided for, and we have introduced alterations wherever they appeared to be necessary. Such additions and alterations have been both numerous and material. We have given earnest and respectful attention to the opinions of the Government of India which you have been good enough to communicate to us, and we have embodied them in our Regulations. We have duly considered the representation, submitted to His Excellency the Chancellor by twenty-three Fellows of the University recording their dissent from the decision of the Senate in regard to the pass marks in English in the Matriculation Examination. Before receiving it we had already modified the Regulations very much in the manner suggested by the Signatories of the representation.

Apart from the materials supplied to us by the Government we have felt it necessary to obtain expert opinion on some topics, to consult the Regulations of other Indian Universities and of several foreign Universities, and to pay due regard to the opinions of minorities in the Senate of our own University. We have kept in view the recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission. The Indian Universities Act being a recent measure, its provisions, especially such as are in the nature of innovations, are liable to be ignored, and therefore in framing the Regulations on matters directly provided for by the Act we have quoted the very language of the sections or clauses or given the references on the margin.

The Regulations cover large ground and are spread over a multiplicity of topics In regard to details we shall leave them to speak for themselves. We would only observe generally that we have sought to frame the Regulations in the way that we consider best fitted to realise the purposes of the Indian Universities Act, namely, improved methods and higher standard of instruction and examination, increased efficiency of colleges, a control of the University over Colleges, and of both the University and the Colleges over the conditions of student life. The University has always had some relation to schools which teach up to the Matriculation standard. But no systematic regulations have hitherto existed laying down the principles on which schools might obtain recognition or the conditions under which they might lose it. We have sought to supply the want. The need for control is specially great in regard to collegiate schools and unaided schools. That colleges are liable to be fed out of the resources of attached schools, is one evil which was brought out by the Reports of the University Inspectors of Colleges, and it is one that requires

to be checked. Control by the University over recognised schools is at once legitimate and indispensable. The Regulations in this respect are substantially the same as those drafted by Sir Alexander Pedler and passed by the Senate.

The two subjects most warmly discussed by the Senate were the standard for the Matriculation and the length of the period of qualification for the degree of M.B. In regard to the first, we have framed Regulations which ought to satisfy all parties. In regard to the second, we have weighed the arguments adduced on both sides, and as a result have considerably modified the draft Regulations passed by the Senate.

We have, in the preparation of the Regulations, sought to place before ourselves a much higher ideal of academic methods and standards than that hitherto recognised, but we have not permitted ourselves to be swayed by mere abstract considerations. Within the limits laid down by the Act we have consistently aimed at practicability.

We find that though we did not shrink from a patient and elaborate consideration of all questions that had to be dealt with, we have been able to complete our work in the period which Government hoped might be sufficient. The Committee commenced their sittings on the 9th of May and have met 50 times.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

ASUTOSH MUKHARJI.

G. W. KÜCHLER.

N. N. GHOSE.

BRAJENDRONATH SEAL.

A. B. WANN.

E. DENISON ROSS.

We desire cordially to acknowledge the services of Dr. Denison Ross who acted as Secretary to the Committee.

ASUTOSH MUKHARJI.

G. W. KÜCHLER.

N. N. GHOSE.

BRAJENDRONATH SEAL.

A. B. WANN.

THE REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

CONTENTS.

THE REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

CHAPTER I.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of January, and may meet at other times if convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Calcutta, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor is vacant, by the Senior Ordinary Fellow present in Calcutta.

2. The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of all Ordinary Fellows is according to the date and order of their first appointment under the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

3. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor is vacant, the Senior Ordinary Fellow present in Calcutta shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six Fellows.

4. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been considered by the Syndicate.

5. Except in the case of urgent business, twelve clear days' notice shall be given of every meeting.

6. The Registrar shall, with the notice, issue an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, the terms of all resolutions to be proposed of which notice in writing has previously reached him, and the names of the proposers. Notices in writing of additional resolutions and of proposed amendments and the terms thereof should reach the Registrar four clear days before the day of such meeting.

7. The Registrar shall also, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate an agenda paper showing all the motions and amendments and any additional business proposed by the Syndicate; and no motion and, unless expressly sanctioned by a majority of the members present, no amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the meeting, other than a motion for any change in the order of business, a motion for dissolution, or adjournment, or for passing to the next business on the agenda paper, or for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which may be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal. The adjournment of a debate may, however, be moved for the purpose of giving notice of an amendment which has been disallowed.

8. Fifteen members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

9. The Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Rector, or, in the absence of both, the Vice-Chancellor shall preside at meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Members present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. At the time appointed for the meeting, the Registrar shall take notice whether a quorum is present. If there is not, and if a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes, no meeting shall be held.

11. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the fact that there is not a quorum present, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

12. At every meeting the business shall be taken in the following order:

(i) The election, if necessary, of the Chairman.

(ii) University appointments.

(iii) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(iv) Matters brought forward by the Syndicate.

(v) Other business.

RULES OF DEBATE.

(i)—Motions.

13. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word 'that'.

14. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop.

15. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair unless it be ruled out of order.

16. When the motion has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question

to be resolved either in the affirmative or in the negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

17. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

18. A motion once disposed of shall not be again brought forward at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already disposed of may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii)—Amendments.

19. Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (*a*) by leaving out a word or words; (*b*) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words; (*c*) by adding or inserting a word or words.

When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it will be proposed and handed to the Chair will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question."

When the amendment is of the second kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question, in order to add (or insert) the words (mentioning them)."

When the amendment is of the third kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be added (or inserted)."

20. No amendment shall be proposed which would in effect constitute a direct negative to the original motion, or which would alter the first word.

21. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved.

22. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or which is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

23. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

24. The order in which amendments of which previous notice has been given are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

25. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it shall drop. A seconder of an amendment may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

26. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original motion and the amendment together.

27. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other Fellow entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment, or of a motion for dissolution or adjournment, or of a motion to pass to the next business on the agenda paper has no right of reply.

28. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

29. When the debate is concluded the Chairman shall, after summing up if he so desires, put the question to the vote thus:

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say, "The question is" and state the motion, and shall then take the votes of the meeting.

If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall say, "It has been moved" and shall state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment"

(*a*) "that the following word or words be omitted" (if the amendment is one of the first kind);

or (*b*) "that the following word or words be omitted, and that the following word or words be added, or inserted," indicating where such words are to be added or inserted (if the amendment is of the second kind);

or (*c*) "that the following word or words be added or inserted," mentioning where such word or words are proposed to be added or inserted (if the amendment is of the third kind).

The votes of the members present in the meeting shall then be taken on the amendment by a show of hands.

30. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing

Regulations, any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed thereto.

31. If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original motion which are in order and so far as they shall be applicable may be proposed, subject to the foregoing Regulations, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

(iii)—Adjournments.

32. A motion "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "that this meeting be now adjourned to (some specified date and hour)" may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop. If a motion for adjournment is carried, the meeting shall be adjourned, and the business shall be resumed at the adjourned meeting.

33. A motion "that the debate be now adjourned to (some specified date and hour)" may be moved in the like manner, and if it be carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate on the question under consideration till the date and hour specified, and the other items on the agenda paper shall be proceeded with. If the motion be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

34. No amendment shall be moved to a motion under either of the two last preceding regulations, except one for substituting a different date and hour for that to which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting or debate, or a motion under Regulation 36.

35. A meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

36. A motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the motion under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

37. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or to pass to the next business, shall, except by leave of the meeting, be moved or seconded by any Fellow who has spoken to the question then before the meeting, or who, during the discussion of such question, has already made one of the aforesaid motions. Any such motion shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

38. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Regulation has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion except with the permission of the Chairman.

(iv)—Miscellaneous.

39. The Fellow who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. When two or more Fellows rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall decide who shall speak first.

40. Except as hereinafter provided, a Fellow who has spoken to a motion or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

41. In so far as the question raised by an amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question or a previous amendment.

42. No Fellow, except with the permission of the meeting, shall speak for more than fifteen minutes when proposing a motion or amendment, or for more than ten minutes when seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment, or when replying.

43. It shall be open to the Senate under special circumstances and by a special vote to reduce the time limits specified in Regulation 42.

44. The Chairman may at any stage in the proceedings, at his own discretion or at the request of a Fellow, explain the scope and effect of the motion or amendment which is before the meeting. He may also at the conclusion of a debate sum up the debate if he so desires.

45. Proposals relating to the conferring of Honorary Degrees, Votes of Thanks, Messages of Congratulation or Condolence, Addresses, and other matters of a like nature may be moved from the chair.

46. If the Chairman desires to take an active part in a debate he shall vacate the

chair until the vote on that debate shall have been taken. During such time the chair shall be taken by the senior Fellow present who has not already taken part in the debate and who waives his right to do so. The acting Chairman shall during the debate in question exercise all the ordinary rights of the Chairman.

47. Any Fellow may, with the permission of the Chairman, rise, even while another is speaking, to explain any expression used by himself which may have been misunderstood by the speaker, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

48. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even while another Fellow is addressing the meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

49. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and may, if necessary, dissolve the meeting.

50. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but the consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, or amendment, and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

51. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting, or who declines to move it, may be brought forward by any other member.

(v)—*Voting.*

52. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

53. Any six Fellows may then demand a division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Regulations 32, 33 and 36.

54. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient. The names of the gentlemen who vote for or against the motion, or decline to vote, shall be recorded.

55. If no division is demanded, any Fellow shall have the right to dissent and to have the fact of his dissent recorded, provided such dissent be announced as soon as the Chairman shall have declared the result of the voting.

COMMITTEES.

56. The Senate may, when it thinks fit, appoint a committee consisting of any number of its members, or it may resolve itself into a committee for the consideration of business duly brought before it.

57. A motion for the appointment of a committee, or for the resolution of the meeting into a committee, may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by Regulation 5.

58. A motion for the appointment of a committee must define the purpose for which the committee is to serve and the number of members to compose it. Amendments for enlarging or restricting the operations of a committee or for enlarging or restricting the number, may be made without previous notice. If the motion is carried, the member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee. Amendments may be made proposing other names. A ballot shall then be taken, if necessary, and the requisite number appointed from those who obtain the largest number of votes.

59. The quorum for a committee of the whole Senate shall be the same as that provided for the meetings of the Senate; the quorum for a committee appointed by the Senate shall be determined at the time of appointment and shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

60. The Chairman of a committee of the whole Senate shall be the same as for a meeting of the Senate; the Chairman of a committee appointed by the Senate shall be appointed by the Senate at the time of the appointment of the committee.

In committee the proceedings shall be governed by the Regulations framed for debate, which, however, may be relaxed at the discretion of the Chairman.

61. The resolutions passed by the Senate in committee shall be embodied in a report prepared by the Registrar and signed by the Chairman, but shall not become final until they have been confirmed by the Senate at a subsequent meeting.

62. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Senate shall be embodied in a report prepared by the Registrar or by

a member of the committee, which report shall be laid before the committee for adoption or amendment. The report duly signed by the members of the committee, with notes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Senate at its next meeting, subject to the provisions of Regulation 5 respecting notice.

ELECTIONS.

63. In all cases of election, other than those specifically provided for, the candidates shall be proposed and seconded. If no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled, the Chairman shall declare those candidates to be elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, a vote shall be taken by ballot.

64. In the case of a single appointment, a ballot shall be taken, in which each Fellow shall only be entitled to give one vote, and the candidate or candidates receiving the smallest number of votes shall be withdrawn. Another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken, and this procedure shall continue until the number of candidates is reduced to two. There shall then be a final ballot, and the candidate receiving the higher number of votes shall be considered to be duly elected. Provided that if at any stage of the ballot a candidate obtains an absolute majority of votes, the ballot shall cease.

If in any ballot, owing to an equality of votes, all the candidates but one would be eliminated by this procedure, a fresh ballot shall be taken, and if a similar equality again occurs the Chairman shall give a casting vote.

If in any ballot there is an equality of votes among all the candidates, a fresh ballot shall be taken. If the equality be not removed, the Chairman shall give a casting vote, and the candidate receiving this vote shall be regarded as duly elected; with this exception, it shall be a necessary and sufficient condition for election that a candidate obtain an absolute majority of votes: and should this occur at any stage, the ballot shall cease.

65. In all cases of contested election for two or more appointments, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person. The candidates who obtain the largest number of votes shall be elected, except when by reason of equality of votes the number of such candidates is in excess of the number of appointments to be filled; in this case a fresh ballot shall be taken among those whose equality of votes has caused such excess. If the result of this ballot leaves the matter still undecided as to one or more of the appointments, the Chairman may decide who among the candidates found equal on the second ballot shall be appointed; or the Chairman may, at his discretion, give such directions for further ballot as the circumstances of the case may justify.

PROTESTS.

66. Any Member of the Senate intending to protest against a Resolution of the Senate shall give notice of his intention to the Registrar within a week from the date of the issue of the Minutes of the meeting at which the Resolution was passed, and, within one week thereafter lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall thereupon forward the protest to the Chairman of the Meeting and request him to nominate three Fellows to form a committee to prepare a Memorandum in support of the Resolution, and the committee so nominated shall frame the Memorandum accordingly. The Registrar shall then cause the protest and Memorandum to be printed and circulated to each Member of the Senate; they shall also be laid on the table at the next meeting of the Senate, and recorded in the Minutes thereof.

If the protest relates to a matter the final decision of which rests with the Chancellor or with the Governor-General in Council, the Registrar shall further submit the protest and Memorandum, together with a copy of the Resolution, to the Chancellor or to the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, for his consideration and orders.

If a protest has been lodged with the Registrar with reference to a Resolution which requires the confirmation of the Chancellor or of the Governor-General in Council, the Resolution shall not be sent up for confirmation except with the protest and the Memorandum.

RECONSIDERATION.

67. No matter which has been decided by the Senate shall, within a period of twelve months, be reconsidered, except—

At a special meeting of the Senate convened for the purpose upon the requisition of six Fellows.

And unless three-fourths of the members present at such meeting vote in favour of a reconsideration.

MINUTES.

68. Within two weeks after a meeting of the Senate, a draft of the Minutes of such meeting shall be submitted to the Chairman and attested by him The Minutes shall then be printed and circulated to all Members of the Senate, and such of them as were present shall, within a fortnight of the issue of the Minutes, communicate to the Registrar any exceptions they may take to the correctness thereof. The Minutes and the exceptions taken, if any, shall be laid before the next meeting of the Senate, and the Minutes in their final form shall then be confirmed. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Senate shall direct, the Syndicate shall cause the Minutes of the meetings of the Senate to be printed, and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each Fellow.

GENERAL.

69. In any case not provided for by these Regulations, the Chairman shall give a ruling as to procedure on the principles already laid down.

70. Representatives of the Press and visitors may be admitted to meetings of the Senate, provided they have obtained the permission of the Registrar.

CHAPTER II.

VACANCIES ON THE SENATE.

1. In the first week of December 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, on such dates as may be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, or the Senior Ordinary Fellow, as the case may be, a ballot shall be taken at the Senate House, with a view to determine who among the three classes of Ordinary Fellows mentioned in section 12, clause (l) of the Indian Universities Act, should retire. The ballot shall be taken by the Registrar in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor or the Senior Ordinary Fellow, as the case may be Every Ordinary Fellow shall be duly informed of the date and hour, and may, if he so desires, be present at the ballot The Registrar shall forthwith intimate to the Chancellor the names of the retiring Fellows so determined.

The transaction of University business which is neither formal nor urgent shall, as far as practicable, be avoided, till the vacancies thus caused are filled up, or intimation is received that they will not be filled up.

2. A register shall be kept by the Registrar of the date of appointment of every Ordinary Fellow, and of the date when he will cease to be a Fellow, under section 4, clause (2), or section 12, clause (n) of the Indian Universities Act. Not less than six weeks before the date of every approaching vacancy in a Fellowship, the Registrar shall intimate the fact to the Chancellor.

3 A register shall be kept of the attendance of every Ordinary Fellow at meetings of the Senate; and whenever it is ascertained that an Ordinary Fellow has not attended any meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Registrar shall intimate the fact to the Chancellor, with a view to enable him to take action, if he thinks fit, under section 11, sub-section 2 of the Indian Universities Act.

4 Except as otherwise provided, whenever the Registrar receives information that a vacancy has occurred on the Senate by reason of the retirement of a Fellow under section 3, Act II of 1857, or by death or resignation, or from any other cause, he shall forthwith intimate the fact to the Chancellor.

5. Whenever an Ordinary Fellow ceases to be such from any cause whatever, he shall vacate any University office or appointment held by him in his character as an Ordinary Fellow; and if he is re-elected or re-appointed a Fellow, he shall not again hold such office or appointment unless he is duly appointed thereto.

The same principle shall apply to added Members of Faculties.

CHAPTER III.

THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be five Faculties, namely:

(1) Arts, (2) Science, (3) Law, (4) Medicine, and (5) Engineering.

A member of the Senate may belong to one or to two of the Faculties, but not to more than two, and need not necessarily belong to any.

2 Appointments to the Faculties shall be made by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall, in the first instance, draw up a list of Fellows whom they recommend for appointment to the various Faculties. They shall ordinarily recommend a Fellow for appointment to one Faculty only, but may recommend a Fellow for appointment to two Faculties: Provided that in the latter case Fellows so recommended shall at no time exceed twenty. This list shall be circulated among the members of the Senate

by the Registrar not less than twelve clear days before the meeting. Any member of the Senate may then propose additional names for any of the Faculties, which must be sent to the Registrar four clear days before the meeting These names, together with the original list, shall be circulated among the members of the Senate two clear days before the meeting and no additional names shall be received. The entire list shall be voted on, Faculty by Faculty, and every member shall be declared to be appointed who obtains votes from a majority of the members of the Senate voting for the Faculty under appointment. If any Fellow be appointed to more than two, he must, on receiving intimation, declare to which Faculties he accepts appointment.

3. Between the dates of the Annual Meetings of the Senate the Syndicate shall have power to distribute any newly appointed Fellows to their appropriate Faculties

4 Each Faculty shall elect its Dean annually from its own number as soon as its members have been appointed.

If any Faculty omits to elect a Dean within one month of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or if, in the event of the office of Dean being vacated, it fails to elect a new Dean within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, the Vice Chancellor may appoint a Dean. The Dean shall always be one of the Fellows belonging to the Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall have the power to add to its own body a number of Graduates in that Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by that Faculty, provided the number of members thus added shall not exceed half the number of Fellows appointed to that Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate and shall in no case exceed ten. A person may belong to more than one Faculty as added member.

6. Such added members shall be elected annually at a special meeting of the Faculty called for the purpose, and the election shall take place in the following manner:

(*a*) The Dean shall as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting of the Senate convene a special meeting for the election of added members.

(*b*) Each Fellow on the Faculty will on receipt of the notice of the meeting be entitled to propose the name of one person for appointment as an added member of the Faculty. Such proposal must be accompanied by a brief written statement of the special qualifications of his nominee, and must reach the Registrar seven clear days before the meeting.

(*c*) The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees and the statements concerning them to be printed and forwarded to the Fellows concerned, four clear days before the meeting.

(*d*) The voting shall be by ballot, and each Fellow on the Faculty shall be entitled to give one vote and one vote only for a candidate, but no Fellow shall have more votes than there are appointments to be filled. If the number of nominees does not exceed the limit prescribed by Regulation 5, any candidate receiving the votes of a majority of the Fellows on the Faculty shall be held to be duly elected If the number of nominees exceeds the above limit, those candidates shall be held to be duly elected who have obtained the highest number of votes for the number of appointments admissible, provided that, as before, each such candidate shall have secured the votes of a majority of the Fellows on the Faculty.

7. All members shall hold office till the next annual appointment of the Faculty by the Senate.

8. Added members shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

9. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Dean, or in his absence, or when the office of Dean is vacant, by the Senior Ordinary Fellow belonging to the Faculty present in Calcutta.

10. The Dean, or in his absence, or when the office of Dean is vacant, the Senior Ordinary Fellow belonging to the Faculty present in Calcutta, shall convene a meeting of the Faculty on the requisition of any three members.

11. Three clear days' notice shall be given of ordinary meetings of the Faculties In the case of elections of members of the Syndicate, Fellows, added members, and Boards of Studies, fifteen clear days' notice shall be given.

12. The quorum for the Faculty of Arts shall be ten, and for any other Faculty three.

13. Two or more Faculties may be called upon by the Senate or the Syndicate to meet together for the disposal of any questions affecting more than one Faculty. In such cases the joint meeting shall elect its own Chairman.

14. The quorum of a joint Faculty meeting must include a full quorum of each Faculty represented, no member present being counted on more than one separate quorum.

15. It shall be the duty of a Faculty to consider and report on all matters referred to it by the Syndicate or the Senate, and a Faculty shall be at liberty to make recommendations to the Syndicate in all matters relating to the organization of University Examinations, Teaching, and Research in the studies or subjects with which it is concerned, and to propose Regulations relating to those matters for the consideration of the Syndicate.

16. All elections shall be conducted in the same manner as those in the Senate, except as otherwise provided.

17. Within two weeks after a meeting of a Faculty, a draft of the Minutes of such meeting shall be submitted to the Chairman and attested by him. The Minutes shall then be printed and circulated to all members of the Faculty, and such of them as were present shall, within a fortnight of the issue of the Minutes, communicate to the Registrar any exceptions they may take to the correctness thereof. The Minutes and the exceptions taken, if any, shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty, and the Minutes in their final form shall then be confirmed. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Senate shall direct, the Syndicate shall cause the Minutes of the meetings of each Faculty to be printed and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each member of the Faculty concerned.

18. The rules for Debate laid down in the Senate Regulations shall apply to the Faculties as far as is practicable, but the Chairman may relax their operation at his discretion.

19. The Dean shall ordinarily preside at meetings of a Faculty, and in the absence of the Dean the members present shall elect a Chairman.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor of the University as Chairman, and the Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Bengal for the time being as *ex-officio* member, and 15 of the *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows of the University, who shall be elected for a period of one year, partly by the Senate and partly by the Faculties, as follows:

Four by the Senate,
Four by the Faculty of Arts,
Two by the Faculty of Science,
Two by the Faculty of Law,
Two by the Faculty of Medicine,
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

The Syndics elected by any Faculty must be Fellows belonging to that Faculty.

2. The election by the Faculties shall take place at special meetings not less than three weeks before the Annual Meeting of the Senate. Notice of such meetings shall be issued by the Registrar not less than fifteen clear days before the appointed date. Each Fellow on the Faculty will, on receipt of the notice, be entitled to propose the name of one person for appointment as member of the Syndicate. Such proposal must reach the Registrar seven clear days before the meeting. The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees to be printed and forwarded to the Fellows concerned four clear days before the meeting. In any contested election the voting shall be by ballot and the procedure shall be the same as that laid down in paragraphs 63-65 of the Senate Regulations. As soon as members have been elected by any Faculty their names shall be notified by the Registrar to all members of the Senate.

3. The election by the Senate shall take place at the Annual Meeting. Not less than seven days before the meeting the names of members who are proposed by any Fellows for election shall be submitted in writing to the Registrar, who shall circulate the names to the members of the Senate at least four clear days before the meeting.

4. Of the fifteen members of the Syndicate so elected at least seven shall be either Heads of or Professors in Colleges affiliated to the University, and of these Syndics at least two shall be elected by the Senate and at least five by the various Faculties;

Three by the Faculty of Arts,
One by the Faculty of Science,
One by the Faculty of Medicine.

In any meeting for election such Syndics to the stated minimum number shall be elected first.

Fellows qualified for election under this Regulation are not debarred from election to the remaining places on the Syndicate.

5. If in the case of any election of a Fellow to the Syndicate the question is raised whether any person so elected is or is not a Professor within section 15, sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, the question shall be decided by the Senate.

6. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from Calcutta, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor should happen to be vacant, by the Senior Member of the Syndicate present in Calcutta. Whenever an emergency arises and there is not time to summon a meeting of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor may take such immediate action as he deems necessary. The nature of the emergency and the action taken to meet it shall be reported by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

7. The Syndicate shall have power to appoint committees from among its own members, and to add to such committees any Ordinary Fellow of the University and any added member of a Faculty. The reports of such committees must be considered by the Syndicate as a whole, before being published or acted upon.

8. All members of the Syndicate must ordinarily be resident in or near Calcutta. If any member is temporarily absent from his residence, the Vice-Chancellor or the Dean of his Faculty, as the case may be, may appoint a member possessing the necessary qualifications to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

9. On every vacancy in the Syndicate caused by death or resignation, or otherwise, the Senate or the Faculty, as the case may be, shall proceed to elect a new member for the remainder of the term for which the original member had been elected.

10. If the Senate or the Faculty omits to elect a member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint a person possessing the necessary qualifications.

11. Seven members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

12. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to consider and report upon matters to be submitted to the Senate; to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University in regard to whom this power is conferred by the Regulations; to make rules for the conduct of examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to recommend to the Senate the grant of degrees, honours and rewards; to administer the funds and to keep the accounts of the University; to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and, generally, to conduct the affairs of the University in accordance with the Act of Incorporation and the Indian Universities Act, the Regulations, and the Resolutions of the Senate and the Syndicate.

13. The Syndicate may from time to time recommend to the Senate such Regulations as may seem desirable.

14. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate. Any Faculty, or any member or number of members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate and may propose any Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

15. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or on any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate at one of its meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision or may direct the Syndicate to review it: provided that no matter directly concerning any particular Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate or the Senate without having been referred to that Faculty for opinion.

16. All questions as to affiliation or disaffiliation of Colleges or the continuation of affiliation granted to Colleges, or to the courses of instruction which such Colleges will be allowed to adopt for the purposes of University examinations, or to the inspection of and report on the condition of Colleges, shall be dealt with by the Syndicate in accordance with sections 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the Indian Universities Act.

17. All questions as to the recognition of or the withdrawal of recognition from or the conditions required for the continuance of recognition of schools shall be dealt with by the Syndicate under the Regulations prepared under section 25 (2) (*o*) of the Indian Universities Act.

18. Whenever practicable, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Senate and from the funds of the University or any other funds placed at the disposal of the University for the purpose, institute scholarships for post-graduate study or studentships for research in literary or scientific subjects. The conditions governing their award and tenure shall be laid down from time to time by the Senate.

19. With a view to encourage research in vernacular literature and languages, and foster their growth, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Senate, provide grants, prizes or scholarships for—

(*a*) critical editions of early vernacular texts,

(*b*) historical investigations of the origins of vernacular literatures and their early development,

(*c*) philogical investigations of Indian vernaculars and their dialects.

20. The minutes of the Syndicate having been duly confirmed shall be printed and circulated at once to the members of the Senate.

CHAPTER V.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:

1. English.
2. Greek, Latin, French, German and Armenian.
3. Sanskrit.
4. Sanskritic Languages.
5. Hebrew.
6. Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
7. History.
8. Economics and Political Philosophy.
9. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
10. Chemistry.
11. Experimental and Mathematical Physics.
12. Zoology.
13. Geology and Mineralogy.
14. Botany.
15. Physiology.
16. Experimental Psychology.
17. Mathematics.
18. Geography.
19. Teaching.
20. Law.
21. Medicine.
22. Engineering.

The Boards shall be respectively appointed by the Faculties as follows:

Boards 1—9 shall be appointed by the Faculty of Arts.

Boards 10—15 shall be appointed by the Faculty of Science.

Boards 16—19 shall be appointed by the Faculties of Arts and Science.

Board 20 shall be appointed by the Faculty of Law.

Board 21 shall be appointed by the Faculty of Medicine.

Board 22 shall be appointed by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The members of a Board shall be teachers of or Examiners in, or other persons who have a special knowledge, of the subject or subjects with which the Board is concerned.

3. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or of more than twelve members.

4. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Faculty or Faculties as provided in Regulation 1, from among their own members (including added members), and shall severally hold office for one year from the date of appointment. They shall be eligible for reappointment. No member shall belong to more than five Boards.

5. The Boards of Studies shall be elected annually at a special meeting of the Faculty called for the purpose, and the election shall take place in the following manner:

(*a*) The Dean of each Faculty shall as soon as possible after the election of the added members convene a special meeting for the appointment of the Boards.

(*b*) Each Member of a Faculty will, on receipt of a notice of the meeting, be entitled to propose not more

than twelve members of the same Faculty for appointment to each of the Boards under that Faculty. The list of members proposed by him must reach the Registrar seven clear days before the meeting.

(c) The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees to be printed and forwarded to the Fellows concerned, four clear days before the meeting.

(d) In any contested election the voting shall be by ballot, and the procedure laid down in the Senate Regulations 63 – 65 shall be followed.

6. Where two or more Faculties have to appoint a Board, they shall appoint the members thereof in the proportion assigned to them by the Syndicate previous to such appointment.

7. Each Board shall elect its own President. Every meeting of a Board shall be convened by its President or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Board. Three members shall constitute a quorum. The President of a Board or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow belonging to the Board, shall convene a special meeting of the Board on the requisition of two or more members of the Board.

8. The duties of each Board shall be:

(i) to recommend to the Syndicate courses of study for the various examinations of the University in the subjects with which the Board is concerned;

(ii) to recommend to the Syndicate, for the guidance of teachers and students, books in which the prescribed subjects are suitably treated; and to recommend text books when such are required: provided that no book or text book shall be recommended by a Board unless on the written report of some competent person who has read it, which report shall be forwarded to the Syndicate;

(iii) to consider, at the request of the Syndicate, the reports of the Examiners in the subjects with which the Board is concerned, and to frame such recommendations regarding methods of teaching, study and examination as may seem necessary in the interests of education;

(iv) to furnish the Syndicate with the names of persons competent to act as Examiners in the subjects with which the Board is concerned; and

(v) to consider and report upon all such matters as may be referred to it by the Syndicate, the Faculties by which its members are appointed, or the Senate.

9. Two or more Boards may be called upon by the Syndicate or the Senate to meet together for the disposal of any questions affecting more than one Board. In such cases the joint meeting shall elect its own President. The quorum of a joint Board meeting must include a full quorum of each Board represented, no member present being counted on more than one separate quorum.

10. All meetings of the Boards shall be convened through the Registrar, who will keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings.

11. Meetings of Boards shall be presided over by the President of the Board; in the absence of the President, the members present shall elect a Chairman.

CHAPTER VI.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

1. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

2. The Board shall meet ordinarily once in three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The three members shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Board shall prepare the University Budget, examine and audit the University accounts and the accounts of the Endowments and Trust Funds, consider ways and means and the financial effects of any important measures in contemplation, and make recommendations, when necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University. It shall also make an annual report to the Senate on the special features of the finances of the last preceding year.

4. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting of the Senate. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their term of office. All vacancies in the Board occurring in the course of the year shall be filled up by the Syndicate.

CHAPTER VII.

REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate and only at an Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of April next following his election: Provided that the first appointment shall be made within six months after these Regulations come into effect. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the first day of April following the next Annual Meeting.

2. The Registrar shall be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He shall be a whole-time officer. He may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate. His salary shall be Rs. 800 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50.

3. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

The Syndicate shall make arrangements for the discharge of his duties during his absence.

4. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows:

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.

(*e*) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

5. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (*i.e.*, the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service. The pension shall in no case exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

6. In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

7. There shall be a permanent Assistant Registrar, who shall be a graduate of the Calcutta University, and a permanent staff of subordinate assistants and servants. The Syndicate shall have power to appoint them, to dismiss them for misconduct or neglect of duty, to dispense with their services for any sufficient reason, and to determine their number and scale of pay. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant them gratuities or pensions regulated as in paragraph 5. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate to grant them, on full pay, leave of absence for one month for every eleven completed months of duty, the amount of such leave admissible at one time being limited to three months. It shall further be competent to the Syndicate to grant them, on half pay, leave of absence on medical certificate, for a period not exceeding three months at a time, nor exceeding six months in five years.

CHAPTER VIII.

INSPECTOR OF COLLEGES.

1. For the purpose of inspecting affiliated Colleges a salaried Inspector shall be

appointed. The appointment shall be made by the Senate and only at an Annual Meeting, and shall be subject to the approval of Government. He shall be appointed in the first instance for five years, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Inspector, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

2. The Inspector of Colleges shall be a person of high academic standing and one possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. He shall be a whole-time officer of the University. His pay, leave and pension shall be on the same terms and conditions as those of the Registrar. He may be a Fellow of the University but must not be a member of the Syndicate. The duties of the Inspector of Colleges shall be:

(*a*) to report on Colleges applying for affiliation;

(*b*) to inspect affiliated Colleges; and

(*c*) to inspect such schools as may from time to time be indicated by the Syndicate.

CHAPTER IX.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

1. When the funds of the University permit, the Senate with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council shall found such Professorships as it may think fit, prescribe the conditions on which they shall be tenable, and provide in connection therewith lecture rooms, libraries, museums, laboratories, workshops and other facilities for teaching and research.

2. The Senate shall likewise found and endow Professorships on particular subjects, from funds specially given or bequeathed for the endowment of such Professorships, or, if it thinks fit, accept endowments of such Professorships made by individual or corporate donors.

3. The Senate shall appoint and shall, subject to the conditions annexed to the tenure of any Professorship, have power to remove the Professors of the University. The Senate shall in the same manner appoint Assistant Professors, prescribe their duties and remuneration, and have power to dismiss them, if necessary.

4. Demonstrators and other Assistants shall from time to time be assigned to Professors and Assistant Professors, subject to such conditions with regard to manner of appointment, tenure of office, duties and remuneration as shall be prescribed by the Senate.

5. The Senate shall from time to time make rules fixing the fees, if any, to be paid by the students attending the classes of Professors and Assistant Professors, and the money thus collected in fees shall be the property of the University.

6. Professors and Assistant Professors shall lecture or otherwise teach in such places as shall be from time to time determined by the Senate.

7. The Senate shall make rules for the retirement of, as well as the grant of bonuses and pensions to, Professors, Assistant Professors, Demonstrators and other Assistants.

8. In appointing a Professor or Assistant Professor of the University the Senate shall specify the subject, that is to say, the branch or branches of knowledge for which he is appointed. He shall be authorised to lecture only in the subject or subjects indicated.

9. Endowed Professorships already accepted by the Senate shall, subject to the conditions of the endowment, be governed by these Regulations.

10. No University Professor shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

CHAPTER X.

UNIVERSITY READERS.

1. A certain sum, whenever practicable, shall be set apart annually from the University income or from any funds specially provided for the purpose by Government or other donors, for the purpose of providing special courses of lectures on particular subjects. These lectures shall be delivered generally during the cold weather months, and will be intended mainly for the benefit of graduates engaged in research work or of those who wish to prosecute special studies. The lecturers delivering such courses of lectures shall be called University Readers.

2. The appointment of a Reader in any subject shall be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

3. Readers shall lecture in such places as may be from time to time determined by the Senate.

4. The fee for a course of lectures under Section 1 shall from time to time be fixed by the Syndicate, and the money thus

collected in fees shall be the property of the University.

5. A Reader appointed under Section 1 shall ordinarily receive an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 for a course of lectures, but in special cases this fee may be increased.

6. The Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate shall from time to time allot funds to meet the remuneration of Demonstrators and Assistants as well as any general expenditure which may be incurred in connection with these lectures.

7. Courses of lectures delivered under Regulation 1 shall be printed and published at the expense of the University.

8. No University Reader shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

CHAPTER XI.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

1. The University shall provide for post-graduate teaching, study, and research in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

2. The Heads of Colleges affiliated to the University shall from time to time submit to the Registrar the names of Professors in their respective Colleges who are prepared to deliver lectures on and conduct classes for research or advanced work for post-graduate courses of study in Arts or Science.

Any five members of the Faculty of Arts or of the Faculty of Science shall conjointly have power to submit to the Registrar the name of a candidate not connected with any affiliated college for this purpose.

3. The Syndicate shall consider the names so submitted and shall recommend to the Senate Lecturers for the various post-graduate courses of Study. In recommending Lecturers for the various courses, the Syndicate shall have regard to (*a*) the qualifications of the applicant, (*b*) the desirability of avoiding an unnecessary multiplication of lecturers on the same subject, and (*c*) in the case of Science subjects, the equipment for advanced practical work which can be provided.

In special cases the Syndicate may directly propose the appointment of any competent person as a University Lecturer, and may also recommend that such Lecturer be suitably remunerated from University Funds.

4. The Senate shall have power, upon the recommendation of the Syndicate as aforesaid, to appoint Lecturers, who shall be called University Lecturers.

5. University Lecturers shall in the first instance be appointed for two years, but they shall be eligible for re-appointment.

6. Where an Institution is completely affiliated in any subject for the M.A. or M.Sc. courses, the College Professors lecturing on that subject shall enjoy the title and status of University Lecturers.

7. University Lectures and classes for advanced work or research shall be open to all Graduates of Indian Universities who have taken Honours in that particular subject, and to other persons with the permission of the Lecturer.

8. Such lectures shall be delivered and classes held in the College to which the Lecturer belongs, or in such other place as the Syndicate in consultation with the Lecturer may determine.

The fee for a course of University lectures shall be determined by the Syndicate, and the money thus collected in fees for any particular course shall, where the Lecturer is a Professor of a College, be the property of the College to which the Lecturer belongs and shall be paid to the Lecturer himself in any other case. If however a College is completely affiliated in any subject, the fees for the course shall be determined by that College.

9. Every University Lecturer must deliver at least 30 lectures in the course of the academical year.

10. If a Lectureship becomes vacant before the expiry of the term of appointment, the Syndicate may, on the application of the College in which the Lectureship is held, appoint a temporary Lecturer for the remainder of the original term.

11. If a Lecturer, after delivering his lectures, is desirous of publishing them or their substance, he shall submit his lectures or their substance to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate, if satisfied that the lectures or their substance should be published, shall have power to help him in the publication thereof out of the funds of the University.

12. No University Lecturer shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governer-General in Council.

CHAPTER XII.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY FACULTIES.

The following procedure shall be adopted in the election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties under section 9 of the Indian Universities Act:

1. Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties. Such election shall take place at special meetings of the Faculties convened for the purpose.

2. An election under Regulation 1 shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

3. Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the whole number of Fellows elected by the Faculties shall be persons following the profession of education.

4. Names of candidates fulfilling the conditions prescribed under Regulation 2 must be proposed in writing by a Member of the Faculty which is to make the election. The nomination shall be in a form to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate, and shall reach the Registrar seven clear days before the date fixed for the election.

Each nomination must be accompanied by a brief written statement of the special qualifications of the nominee.

The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees and the statements concerning them to be printed and forwarded to the Fellows concerned four clear days before the meeting.

5. The elections shall be held in accordance with Regulations 63, 64 and 65 of the Senate Regulations.

6. The election of any Fellow by a Faculty shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor

7. If upon the election of an Ordinary Fellow by a Faculty objection is taken that the election has not been held in accordance with the Regulations framed for the purpose or the directions given by the Chancellor, written notice of such objection shall be given to the Registrar within three days after the election; such notice shal specify the ground upon which the validit of the election is questioned. The Regis trar shall place the notice before the Vice Chancellor or the Senior Ordinary Fellov of the Senate, as the case may be, wh shall thereupon convene a meeting of th Senate for the consideration of the matte on as early a date as practicable. Th Senate, if satisfied that the election ha not been held in substantial complianc with the Regulations or the directions give by the Chancellor under section 9, sub-sec tion (2), may direct the Faculty to hold new election or may give such other direc tions as may be necessary in the circum stances.

If notice of objection is given to th Registrar as provided by this Regulation the name of the Fellow elected by th Faculty shall not be submitted to th Chancellor for approval under section 6 sub-section (3) of the Indian Universitie Act till the matter has been considered b the Senate.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY GRA DUATES.

The following procedure shall be adopt ed in the Election of Ordinary Fellow by Registered Graduates under section of the Indian Universities Act:

1. Once in every year, on such date a the Chancellor may appoint in this behal there shall, if necessary, be an election t fill any vacancy among the Ordinar Fellows to be elected by Registered Gra duates.

2. No person, unless his name ha been entered in the register of Graduate and unless he has paid the fee for th year in which the election takes place, sha be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under Regulation 1.

3. Intimation of the date fixed fo election shall be sent to Registered Gradu ates at least thirty-five clear days i advance, and each Registered Graduat will, on receipt of the notice, be entitled t propose the name of one person for ap pointment as a Fellow. Such proposa must be accompanied by a brief writte statement of the special qualifications o his nominee, and must reach the Registra twenty-one clear days before the dat fixed for election. The Regist[illegible] shal cause a list of the nominees and of th statements to be printed and forwarded t the Registered Graduates, seventeen clea days before the date fixed for election.

4. Each voter shall have only one vote for each vacancy which is to be filled up and can give only one vote to any one candidate.

5. The votes shall be recorded and attested in such manner as the Syndicate may from to time determine. The votes shall be recorded before the Registrar or reach him by such time on the day of election as the Syndicate may prescribe.

6. Those who obtain the highest number of votes will be declared elected. In the event of there being any tie between two or more candidates necessitating further selection, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

7. The election of any Ordinary Fellow by the Registered Graduates shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

8. If upon the election of an Ordinary Fellow by Registered Graduates, objection is taken that the election has not been held in accordance with the Regulations framed for the purpose, written notice of such objection shall be given to the Registrar within three days after the election. Such notice shall specify the ground upon which the validity of the election is questioned. The Registrar shall place the notice before the Vice-Chancellor, or the Senior Member of the Syndicate, as the case may be, who shall thereupon convene a meeting of the Syndicate for the consideration of the matter on as early a date as practicable The Syndicate, if satisfied that the election has not been held in substantial compliance with the Regulations, may direct the Graduates to hold a new election, or may give such other direction as may be necessary in the circumstances.

If notice of objection is given to the Registrar as provided by this Regulation, the name of the Fellow elected by the Graduates shall not be submitted to the Chancellor for approval under section 6 sub-section (3) of the Indian Universities Act till the matter has been considered by the Syndicate.

CHAPTER XIV.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

1. The Register of Graduates to be kept under section 7 (2) of the Indian Universities Act shall be in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time prescribe.

2. The initial fee payable by a Graduate for having his name entered on the Register shall be Rs. 10.

3. The fee payable by a Graduate for having his name retained on the Register shall be Rs. 10 a year. The annual fee shall cover the period from the 1st of April in the year in which it is paid till the 31st of March in the year following. Till such fee has been paid no Graduate shall be entitled to take part in any election or to enjoy any of the privileges conferred by these Regulations.

4. When a Graduate applies to have his name entered on the Register after the expiry of the limited time prescribed under section 7, sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act he shall be liable to pay in addition to the initial fee, a further sum of Rs. 10.

5. A Graduate whose name has been already entered on the Register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum of Rs. 150.

6. The name of any Graduate entered on the Register shall, if the amount of the annual fee is not paid by the 30th of June, be removed therefrom, but shall at any time be re-entered on payment of all arrears.

7. The day of the Convocation on which a person is entitled to be admitted to his degree, shall be deemed the day on which he has graduated or taken his degree.

8. Registered Graduates shall have, besides the right of electing ordinary Fellows, the following privileges :

(a) They shall be entitled to the use of the University Library on such special terms as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(b) They shall be supplied with a copy of the University Calendar or such portions of it as the Syndicate may from time to time decide.

(c) They shall be admitted free to all lectures delivered by University Professors and Readers.

(d) They shall have priority of admission to the Convocation over unregistered Graduates.

CHAPTER XV.

REGISTER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

1. The Registrar shall maintain a register of all students of the University, including graduates reading for a higher examination.

In this Register shall be entered the names of such persons only as have passed either the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination subject to the exception mentioned in Regulation 9 of this Chapter. There shall be recorded under the name of each registered student, the dates of admission to, and of leaving, any affiliated College, every pass or failure in a University examination with his roll number, every University scholarship, medal or prize won by the student, and every degree taken.

2. No person shall be deemed a "University student" unless and until his name has been duly entered in the Register, and none but "University students" shall be eligible for admission to any University Examination other than the Entrance or Matriculation.

3. The Principal of every affiliated College shall forward to the Registrar the name of every student of the College within fourteen days of his admission. The Principal shall at the same time, if necessary, forward the registration fee required by section 6.

When a student's name has been removed from the books of a College for any reason other than his having been sent up to a University Examination, the fact of its removal shall be immediately reported to the Registrar.

4. In the case of a student seeking matriculation the Principal of the College to which he has been admitted shall inform the Registrar of the date on which such student passed the Matriculation Examination and quote his roll number.

In the case of a registered student joining a College, the Principal shall quote such student's registered number.

5. On registration as a matriculated student every student shall be informed through his Principal of the registered number under which his name has been entered in the register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to a University Examination.

6. On matriculation every student shall be required to pay to the University a registration fee of two rupees, when his name is sent in by the Principal.

No further fee for registration shall be charged, unless a student's name is, on non-payment of fees, absence without notice or expulsion, struck off the books of a College, in which case he shall pay one rupee to have his name re-entered in the University Register.

7. All applications for admission to University Examinations shall be liable to be scrutinised by comparison with the University Register, and the Registrar may refuse any application of any candidate about whom complete particulars have not been reported, until he has forwarded through his Principal a complete statement of the particulars which have not been properly reported.

8. Any registered student may at any time receive a certified copy of all entries under his name on payment of three rupees.

9. Any person who applies for special permission to appear in an examination under the Regulations relating to non-Collegiate students if he has been at any time matriculated in the University, shall quote his registered number, or if he has not been so matriculated, shall register his name as a matriculated student, paying the usual registration fee before he appears in the examination to which he seeks admission.

CHAPTER XVI.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

1. No person who cannot produce a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Regulations, shall ordinarily be admitted as a candidate at any University Examination, other than an examination for Matriculation.

2. Exception may be made in certain cases on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate. In each case the recommendation must state special reasons why the privilege should be granted. A certificate shall be produced in such form as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

3. Except in very special cases no person shall be admitted under the preceding Regulation who has been enrolled as a regular student of a College during the twelve months previous to the date of the Examination at which he applies for permission to appear.

4. Before a candidate is permitted to present himself in any science subject for which a practical course is necessary under the Regulations, he shall produce a certificate from the Principal of an affiliated College or some other authority approved by the Syndicate to the effect that he has taken such a course in his laboratory.

5. Employment as a teacher shall not be regarded as a ground of recommendation unless the applicant has been employed for at least three years preceding the Examination in the exercise of his profession in (1) a College affiliated to the University, or (2) a School recognized by the University as competent to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination, or (3) any other School approved for the present purpose by the Syndicate.

6. Laboratory Assistants and Demonstrators and Librarians of Affiliated Colleges shall be treated as teachers.

7. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised to grant certificates by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by a Local Government, or from such other Institutions as may be from time to time recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate, showing that he has attended courses of study, passed examinations, or taken degrees equivalent to those which are required in the case of students of the Calcutta University.

8. All non-Collegiate students before they are admitted to a University Examination shall satisfy the Syndicate by the production of a certificate as to (*a*) their good conduct and (*b*) their diligent and regular study.

CHAPTER XVII.

FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates, if they so desire, shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in such form as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

3. All the Regulations for the examination of candidates shall apply to female candidates except in so far as they are modified in the following Regulations :

Matriculation Examination.

Female candidates shall be allowed to take up any language accepted by the Syndicate as a second language.

Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science.

(i) Female candidates may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated College and Regulations 4 and 8 of Chapter XVI shall apply to them. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Matriculation Examination.

(ii) Female candidates shall be allowed to take up any language accepted by the Syndicate as a second language.

B.A. Examination.

Female candidates may be admitted to this Examination without studying in any affiliated College and Regulations 4 and 8 of Chapter XVI shall apply to them. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AFFILIATION AND DISAFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

1. Colleges or departments of Colleges may be affiliated in Arts, or a department of Arts, and similarly in Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering. The affiliation shall be given specifically for each separate subject and each separate standard in each of the Faculties.

2. The privilege of affiliation can only be conferred by the Government on the report of the Syndicate and the Senate. All applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar to the Syndicate.

3. Only Colleges working within the territorial limits defined by the Governor-General in Council under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, which are assigned to this University, will be affiliated.

4. In the case of a Government College, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution application must be made by the Governing Body and submitted through the chief controlling authority, if any.

5. Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate.

6. A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted Governing Body on which the teaching staff is represented;

(b) that the character and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of Instruction to be undertaken by the College ;

(c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the Regulations, for the residence, in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students ;

(d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library ;

(e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made, in conformity with the Regulations, for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum.

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students ;

(g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance ;

(h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline ; and

(i) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

The application shall also contain an assurance that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, no College professor or lecturer will be allowed to lecture to a class or section of a class which has on its rolls more than 150 students and if two classes are combined, the joint number on the rolls shall likewise not exceed 150.

If any application for special permission is made, the Syndicate in dealing with it shall have regard to—

(a) the nature of the subject ;

(b) the structure of the lecture-room and its accommodation ;

(c) the qualifications of the lecturer.

In the case of every application for affiliation of a College in any subject for the Examination of the degree of Master in the Faculty of Arts or of Science, a guarantee must be given that the course in which affiliation is sought will be adequately maintained for a period of at least four years.

7. On receipt of a letter of application the Syndicate shall—

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf ;

(b) satisfy themselves that there is in the College building adequate accommodation both as regards the number of class rooms, and the floor space and cubic space in each classroom ;

(c) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary; and

(d) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the result of any inquiry under clauses (a), (b) and (c).

And the Senate shall after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

When the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated ; and when the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

8. An application for affiliation may be withdrawn at any time before an order has been passed on the application by the Government.

9. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of

which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by Regulations 6 and 7 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

10. As a condition of the continuance of affiliation, each affiliated College will be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in that behalf.

11. The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any matters referred to in Regulation 6.

12. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, submit for the orders of the Government at any time, a proposal for the withdrawal of the privileges of affiliation from any College.

The procedure shall be as follows:

(*a*) A Member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(*b*) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in (*a*) to the Head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate:

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended, from time to time, by the Syndicate.

(*c*) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in (*b*), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(*d*) On receipt of the report under (*c*), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(*e*) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(*f*) Where by an order made under (*e*) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

13. If a College affiliated in any subject for the M.A. or M.Sc. standard fails to maintain adequately for a period of four years the course in that subject, proceedings shall be taken, under the preceding section, to withdraw from the College the privileges of affiliation in that subject.

14. Each affiliated College shall furnish such returns, reports, and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable them to judge of the efficiency of the College.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES AFFILIATED UNDER ACT II OF 1857.

1. Every College affiliated to the University before the passing of the Indian Universities Act shall be entitled to exercise the rights conferred upon it by affiliation, till such rights are withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by that Act or by the Act of Incorporation.

For this purpose all Colleges affiliated up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts will be deemed qualified to impart instruction up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, but not up to that of the Intermediate Examination in Science.

2. As soon as practicable, after the date on which these Regulations come into force, the Syndicate shall cause steps to be taken for the withdrawal of the rights conferred by affiliation from all Colleges situated beyond the territorial limits of the University as defined by the Governor General in Council under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act.

For this purpose, the Syndicate shall ascertain whether any such College is preparing students for any examination of this University; and the date on which the withdrawal of the rights conferred by affiliation will take effect as regards any particular College shall be so regulated as not to prejudice the right of any student to appear at the examination for which he is actually reading in that College.

3. As soon as practicable after the date on which these Regulations come into force, the Registrar shall forward a copy thereof to the authorities of each affiliated College situated within the territorial limits of the University as defined by the Governor General in Council under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, and invite them to furnish within three months (or such further time as may be prescribed in any case by the Syndicate) information upon the following points:

(a) Whether the College is under the management of a regularly constituted governing body; if so, the names of its members, and its constitution.

(b) The names and qualifications of the teaching staff together with copies of their testimonials, and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office.

(c) The size and situation of the College buildings, including the floor space and cubic space in each class-room.

(d) Provision, if any, made for the residence of such of the students as do not reside with their parents or guardians.

(e) Provision made for the residence of the Head of the College and of any member of the teaching staff, in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of the students.

(f) Provision made for the supervision and physical welfare of the students.

(g) Provision for a library, and the facilities given to students to make use of the library.

(h) The courses of study, the subjects taught, the routine of work, and the arrangements for exercises and for tutorial assistance.

(i) The courses of study which the College proposes to undertake in accordance with these Regulations, and the provision which will be made for such courses.

(j) Where the College proposes to undertake instruction in any branch of experimental Science, what arrangements will be made for imparting instruction in that branch of Science in a laboratory or museum, (i) by the delivery of lectures illustrated by experiments, and (ii) by enabling students to carry on practical work.

(k) The financial resources of the College.

(l) The College rules fixing the fees, if any.

4. If it appears in the case of any College that it has no regularly constituted governing body, or that it has a governing body upon which the teaching staff is not represented, the Syndicate shall call upon the chief controlling authority to place the College forthwith under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

5. The Syndicate shall obtain from each College an assurance—

(a) That any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff will be forthwith reported to the Syndicate, and

(b) That from the beginning of the session following that in which these Regulations come into force, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, no Professor or Lecturer will be allowed to lecture to a class or section of a class which has on its rolls more than 150 students, and if two classes are combined the joint number on the rolls shall likewise not exceed 150.

6. The Syndicate shall cause each College referred to in Regulation 3 to be inspected in accordance with the Regulations framed in that behalf, and call upon the College inspected to take, within a specified period (which may be extended from time to time at the discretion of the Syndicate) such action as may appear to them to be necessary with a view to secure its efficiency.

7. At the end of two years from the time when these Regulations come into force, the Syndicate shall submit to the Senate a report upon the condition of each affiliated college with a recommendation as to the subjects and standard in which such College shall be deemed to be affiliated. The matter shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Indian Universities Act, and a report submitted to the Government, who may make such order as the circumstances of each case may require.

8. Each affiliated College shall furnish such returns, reports and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable them to judge of the efficiency of the College.

9. The preceding Regulations shall not apply to the School departments of affiliated Colleges.

CHAPTER XX.

INSPECTION OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. The inspection of Colleges shall be conducted jointly by the Inspector of Colleges and one or two other persons who shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate to assist in the inspection of a College or a group of Colleges.

In the case of inspection of Colleges affiliated in Arts or Science, the additional Inspector or Inspectors shall be so chosen that both branches of study are represented if necessary. In the case of Colleges affiliated in any branch of professional learning, the additional Inspector or Inspectors shall be specially qualified in that subject.

2. All Colleges shall be inspected once within eighteen months after the date when these Regulations come into operation. Thereafter, every College shall be inspected at least once a year.

3. The report of the Inspectors shall deal with the following among other matters:

(a) The constitution of the Governing Body and the names of its members.

(b) The suitability of the buildings and their neighbourhood, the accommodation for the students in attendance, the furniture, the lighting, the ventilation of the rooms, the drainage of the surrounding premises, and the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements.

(c) The names and qualifications of the teaching staff, the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office, and the changes in the staff during the preceding year.

(d) The provision made for the residence of the Head of the College and of the members of the teaching staff in or near the College, or the place provided for the residence of students.

(e) The adequacy of the Library, scientific apparatus, and other teaching appliances.

(f) The courses of study, the subjects taught, the number of lectures delivered in each subject, the routine of work and the arrangements for exercises and for tutorial assistance, and the facilities given to students to make use of the Library.

(g) The adequacy of the teaching staff.

(h) The strictness with which the College registers are kept and the transfer rules observed.

(i) The average monthly roll-number and the daily attendance of students during the last twelve months, as compared with the previous year's.

(j) The results of University examinations.

(k) The state of discipline.

(l) The provision made for physical exercise.

(m) College clubs and other institutions for fostering Collegiate life.

(n) The extent and character of hostel accommodation, the degree of efficiency attained in the supervision of hostels and other lodgings for students; and the distance of such hostels and lodgings from the College premises.

4. The following books shall be kept by every College:

(a) An admission register, in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time prescribe.

(b) An attendance register.

(c) A student's conduct register showing fines exacted and other punishments.

(d) A register of the results of periodical examinations and class exercises.

(e) A register of Transfer Certificates issued and received.

(f) A cash-book.

(g) A book containing the proceedings of the Governing Body.

5. All the accounts, books, and other records of a College shall at all times be open to inspection and examination by any person or persons who may be deputed by the Syndicate for the purpose, provided that any information obtained from the inspection of the accounts shall be deemed confidential.

6. No inspection or examination under these Regulations shall have reference to religious instruction.

7. Every college shall furnish annually a return in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time prescribe.

CHAPTER XXI.

RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS AND WITHDRAWAL THEREOF.

1. A school situated within the local limits assigned to the University of Calcutta by the Governor General in Council, under Section 27 of the Indian Universities Act 1904, which is desirous of being recognised as a school competent to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination, shall send a letter of application to the Registrar.

2. The school shall furnish a preliminary statement showing:

(*a*) That the school is under the management of a regularly constituted Committee on which the teaching Staff is represented, that proper provision is made for the continuance of the existence of such Committee, and that the rules are such that the Committee can exercise a necessary amount of control over the working of the school.

(*b*) That the qualifications, character and experience of the Head Master and the rest of the teaching staff are satisfactory, that due provision is made in respect of the number of teachers, and otherwise for carrying on all the courses of instruction in which the school desires to be recognised by the University as competent to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination, and that the conditions governing the tenure of the office of the Head Master and his staff are such as to render proper continuity of work possible.

(*c*) That the buildings in which the school is carried on are adapted for the purposes of a school, and are in proper sanitary condition, that the surroundings are suitable, and that the arrangements made in the buildings and in the furnishing of them are not likely to injure in any way the eyesight and general health of the pupils.

(*d*) That the accommodation is sufficient for the classes under instruction in the school.

(*e*) That the sanitary conveniences attached to the school are adequate and are kept in good order.

(*f*) That arrangements are made for the supply of good drinking-water to the pupils, and that facilities are provided to allow them to partake of refreshments.

(*g*) That due provision is made for the maintenance of a library and for lending out appropriate books (not school text-books) for the use of pupils.

(*h*) That when recognition is sought in any branch of work, such as experimental science (1) which involves lectures which should be experimentally illustrated or (2) which involves the students themselves doing practical experimental work, the apparatus and the facilities provided for the purpose are sufficient to carry out these objects properly and fully.

(*i*) That when any subject proposed to be taught requires for its proper understanding to be illustrated by special appliances, *e.g.*, the subject of Geography by maps and models, and the science subjects by a collection of objects or collections in the form of a museum, such provision has been made.

(*j*) That the school authorities have made provision to ensure discipline and good conduct among the pupils both within and without the school premises, and that there are suitable arrangements for their recreation.

(*k*) That when pupils are not resident with either parents or guardians, the school authorities will insist on such students living either in a hostel or a mess which is duly inspected and placed under the control of some person responsible to the Head Master of the school for the discipline and well-being of such pupils.

(*l*) That no teacher is allowed to teach:—

(*i*) in the Entrance class or Second class or any section thereof, more than 50 pupils at the same time;

(*ii*) in any of the classes from the Third to the Sixth, or any section thereof, more than 40 pupils at the same time;

(*iii*) in either the Seventh or the Eighth class, or any section thereof, more than 30 pupils at the same time.

3. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the financial position of the school and must be satisfied that its financial stability is assured. Information obtained on this head shall not be published.

4. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the reasons for the establishment of the school, and as to the number of schools of the same standard which exist in the neighbourhood of the proposed school, and it must be shown that the establishment and recognition of the school will not be injurious to the interests of education and discipline.

5. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the fees, if any, which it is proposed to levy in the school.

6. The Syndicate shall require a school, as a condition of its recognition, to send in to the University once in each year, at such time as the Syndicate may prescribe, a short general report of the working of the school, together with a list of the staff of the school, and of any changes which may have taken place in the staff in the course of the preceding year.

The Syndicate shall also require that at the same time an abstract of the actual annual income and expenditure of the school shall be submitted, and shall insist that the remuneration of the teachers shall be on a reasonable scale and that the other expenditure shall be sufficient to maintain the school in efficiency.

The Syndicate shall also obtain an assurance that any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff will be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

7. On receipt of the letter of application for recognition, and of all such information as the Syndicate may consider to be necessary to establish a presumptive claim for the recognition of the school, the Syndicate shall call for a report on the points dealt with in Regulations 2-5 inclusive from a competent Inspector, and for this purpose the personal report of the Government Inspector of Schools of the Division in which the school is situated shall usually be considered to be sufficient.

This shall not, however, prevent the Syndicate from calling for special reports by any properly qualified person or persons on any or all of the foregoing points.

Should the person deputed be an Inspector of Schools, his report shall ordinarily be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction of the Province in which the school is situated with such remarks as the Director thinks it necessary to make.

8. On receipt of all the required information, the Syndicate shall decide whether the school shall be recognised or not, and, if recognised, the exact courses in which such school may submit candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be stated in the letter of recognition. If a recognized school desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is recognized, the procedure described in Regulations 2—7 shall, so far as may be necessary, be followed.

9. One of the conditions of recognition, or of the continuance of recognition of a school already recognised, shall be that it shall submit to periodic inspection by a person or persons deputed by the Syndicate from time to time. It is desirable that such inspection take place at least once in each school year, and that copies of the inspection reports should be duly communicated to the University by the person or persons so deputed after each such inspection.

10. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at any time to withdraw the privilege of recognition granted under these Regulations or granted under any rules previously in existence, for any one of the following reasons :

(*a*) If a school on an average of three years fails to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination.

(*b*) If the reports of inspections received show that the school is no longer worthy of recognition.

(*c*) If it is found that the conditions which were considered essential to the recognition of the school in the first instance and which obtained when the school was placed on the University list are no longer fulfilled

(*d*) For any other reason considered to be sufficient by the Syndicate, the reason to be specified and recorded.

No action shall be taken on (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of Regulation 10, without giving the School Committee an opportunity of stating its own case.

In reference to (*a*) the following procedure shall be adopted :

(i) In each year, immediately after the results of the Matriculation Examination have been published, the Registrar shall prepare a list of the schools which on the average of the three preceding examinations (including that just ended) have failed to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for examination.

(ii) Such schools shall be warned, before the end of July, that if they continue in future years to show unsatisfactory results, their names will be struck off the list of Recognised Schools.

(iii) In the year following such warning, if it is found, after the results of the Matriculation Examination have been declared, that any of the warned schools has again passed less than 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up, the privilege of sending up candidates to the Matriculation Examination shall be liable

to be withdrawn from it. In this case notice of withdrawal of the privilege shall be issued by the Registrar not later than the 15th of July in each year, and shall take effect after the Matriculation Examination next following.

(iv) If, on the results of the fourth year so considered, the percentage of passes in any such warned school amounts to 33 per cent., no action shall be taken.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY SCHOOLS NOW RECOGNISED.

1. Every school recognized by the University, at the time when these Regulations come into force, shall be entitled to exercise the rights conferred by recognition, till the privileges of recognition are withdrawn in the manner provided in Regulation 10 of Chapter XXI.

For this purpose, every school recognized as qualified to present candidates for the Entrance Examination shall be deemed qualified to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination in all subjects other than Geography and Elementary Mechanics, but no such School shall, without the special permission of the Syndicate, send up candidates for examination in either of these subjects.

If an application for special permission to take up either of these subjects is made, the Syndicate, before granting it, shall satisfy themselves that the school is provided with the necessary appliances and can make proper arrangements for teaching that subject.

2. As soon as practicable after the date on which these Regulations come into force, the Syndicate shall withdraw the privileges of recognition from all recognized schools situated beyond the territorial limits of the University as defined by the Governor-General in Council under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act. Such withdrawal shall take effect from a specified date not later than the 30th of April 1907.

3. As soon as practicable after the date on which these Regulations come into force, the Registrar shall forward a copy thereof to the authorities of each recognized school situated within the territorial limits of the University as defined by the Governor-General in Council under Section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, and invite them to furnish within three months, (or such further time as may be prescribed in any case by the Syndicate), information upon the following points:

(*a*) Whether the school is under the management of a regularly-constituted Committee, on which the teaching staff is represented; whether proper provision is made for the continuance of the existence of such Committee, and whether the rules are such that the Committee can exercise a necessary amount of control over the working of the school.

(*b*) Whether the qualifications, character and experience of the Head Master and the rest of the teaching staff are satisfactory, whether due provision is made in respect of the number of teachers and otherwise, for carrying on all the courses of instruction in which the school is recognized, and whether the conditions governing the appointment and tenure of office of the Head Master and the rest of the staff are such as to render proper continuity of work possible.

(*c*) Whether the buildings in which the school is situated and in which the instruction is carried on are adapted for the purposes of a school, and are in proper sanitary condition; whether the surroundings are suitable and the arrangements made in the buildings and in the furnishing of them are likely to injure in any way the eyesight and general health of the pupils.

(*d*) Whether the accommodation is sufficient for the classes under instruction in the school.

(*e*) Whether the sanitary conveniences attached to the school are adequate and kept in good order.

(*f*) Whether arrangements are made for the supply of good drinking-water to the pupils, and facilities are provided to allow them to partake of refreshments.

(*g*) Whether provision is made for the maintenance of a library and for lending out appropriate books (not school text books) for the use of students.

(*h*) Whether the school intends to undertake instruction in Geography or Elementary Mechanics; if so, whether the appliances and facilities provided are adequate.

(i) Whether provision is made to ensure discipline and good conduct among the pupils, both within and without the school premises, and whether arrangements are made for their recreation.

(j) Whether in the case of pupils who do not reside with parents or guardians, provision is made for their residence in lodgings inspected by and under the control of some person responsible to the Head Master for the discipline and well being of such pupils.

(k) Whether the remuneration of the teachers is on a reasonable scale,

(l) The financial resources of the School, and actual annual income and expenditure for the last three years.

(m) The fees, if any, levied in the different classes of the School.

(n) The courses of study, the subjects taught, the routine of work, and the arrangements for exercises and for tutorial assistance.

4. If it appears in the case of any school that it has no regularly-constituted Committee, or that it has a Committee upon which the teaching staff is not represented, the Syndicate shall call upon the chief controlling authority to place the school forthwith under the management of a regularly-constituted Committee on which the teaching staff is represented.

5. The Syndicate shall obtain from each school an assurance,

(a) that any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff will be forthwith reported to the Syndicate,

(b) that after the expiry of twelve months from the date on which a copy of these Regulations is forwarded to the chief controlling authority of the school, no teacher will be allowed to teach,

(i) in the Entrance class or Second class or any section thereof, more than 50 pupils at the same time;

(ii) in any of the classes from the Third to the Sixth, or any section thereof, more than 40 pupils at the same time;

(iii) in either the Seventh or the Eighth class, or any section thereof, more than 30 pupils at the same time.

(c) that as a condition of the continuance of recognition, the school will submit to regular and periodic inspection by a person or persons deputed by the Syndicate from time to time, and

(d) that a short general report of the working of the school together with an abstract of its actual annual income and expenditure will be submitted once a year at such time as the Syndicate may prescribe.

6. The Syndicate shall call upon each school referred to in Regulation 3 to take within a specified period (which may be extended from time to time at the discretion of the Syndicate) such action in respect of any of the matters mentioned in Regulations 3, 4 and 5, as may appear to them to be essential for its efficiency. Upon failure of the school to take the necessary action, after it has been given reasonable opportunity to do so, it shall be liable to have the privileges of recognition restricted or withdrawn, as the circumstances of the case may require. No order, however, shall be made by the Syndicate in this behalf, except upon a personal report on the condition of the school at the time, by a competent person deputed for the purpose, and after giving the School Committee an opportunity of stating its own case.

7. The preceding Regulations shall apply to the School Departments of Affiliated Colleges.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ADMISSION, TRANSFER AND WITHDRAWAL OF STUDENTS.

1. These Regulations shall apply only to Colleges affiliated in Arts, Science and Law.

2. At their Annual Meeting the Senate shall appoint a Committee of five Fellows, to be called the Transfer Committee, who shall deal with all questions referred to them in accordance wth the following Regulations.

Two members, of the Committee and two only shall be persons not connected with any affiliated College.

The proceedings of the Committee shall be submitted every month to the Syndicate for confirmation, and the Syndicate may approve, revise or modify the decision of the Committee on any matter, or direct the Committee to review it. Three Members shall form the quorum. In the event of a vacancy occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate it shall be at once filled up by the Syndicate.

Admissions.

3. Admission of students to Affiliated Colleges shall ordinarily be allowed only at the commencement of an academical year. If a student applies to a College for admission more than three weeks after the opening of that College in any academical year, his case, unless he brings a Transfer Certificate, shall be referred to the Transfer Committee for decision as to whether he may be permitted to join such College.

4. If a student who has passed the Matriculation, or the Intermediate in Arts or Science, or the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, applies for admission to a College, without having previously joined any other College, he may be admitted upon production of his University certificate. A student whose name appears in the gazetted list of candidates who have passed one of the aforesaid University Examinations may be provisionally admitted without a certificate, on condition of his producing the certificate within a reasonable time.

5. If a student has been sent up to a University examination, and has either not appeared, or has failed at such examination, he may, on production of the Registrar's receipt, be admitted to any College. The fact of his admission, with the date, shall be written across the face of the receipt.

6. If a student has failed, he shall produce a certificate showing the subject or subjects in which he has failed, which certificate the Registrar shall be bound to furnish within two days after payment of a fee of four annas.

7. A student will be recognised as admitted to a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal, and has, where fees are required by the College, paid his admission and first month's fee.

8. When a student has been admitted to an affiliated College, he shall be considered to belong to that College until—

(*a*) the end of the academical year in which he has been sent up to a University Examination, or

(*b*) the date borne on his Transfer or Withdrawal Certificate, or

(*c*) he has given notice of withdrawal, or

(*d*) his name has been struck off the College books for absence without notice or for non-payment of College fees, or

(*e*) he has been expelled.

Transfers.

9. If a student has once been admitted to an Affiliated College under Regulation 4 or Regulation 5, he shall not, except as otherwise provided, be subsequently admitted to any other Affiliated College, without the production of a Transfer Certificate from the Principal of the College in which he has last been reading.

10. When a student has been admitted into a College, he shall not ordinarily be allowed to take a transfer to any other College except at the end of an academical year.

11. Application for a Transfer Certificate must be made by letter to the Principal of the College. It must be signed by the applicant and countersigned by the applicant's parent or guardian.

12. If application is made at the close of an academical year, the only ground on which it can be refused is, the failure to pay the sums due to the College, including tuition fees, and fines and transfer fee, if any. If it is so refused the ground of refusal shall be notified in writing to the applicant, who shall have the right of appeal to the Transfer Committee.

13. If a student applies for transfer, against whose name "gross misconduct" has been entered in the University Register of Students, this fact shall be noted in his Transfer Certificate.

14. If a student applies for transfer at any time other than at the end of an academical year on the ground of (1) transfer of his parent or guardian from the station at which the first College is situated, or (2) desirability of a change of climate and station on the ground of health, duly certified by proper medical evidence, or (3) any other good and sufficient reason, the Principal may grant him a transfer. If the Principal is of opinion that the application for transfer ought not to be granted, he shall, if the student so desires, at once refer the case to the Transfer Committee, stating his grounds of objection.

15. Transfer Certificates under the previous Regulation shall only be issued once a month, except in cases of urgency. The ordinary date of issue shall be the last day of the month, or if this day falls within a vacation or on a holiday, the next preceding working day.

16. A student desiring a Transfer Certificate under Regulation 14 shall submit his application not less than ten days before the authorised date of issue. Not less than three days before the latter

date he shall be informed whether his application has been granted, and in that case he shall be furnished with a statement of all the sums due by him to the College. If these dues are paid by him on or before the authorised date of issue, he shall receive his Transfer Certificate on that date.

17. If owing to the intervention of holidays or some unforeseen contingency, it is found impossible, in accordance with the conditions laid down, to issue the certificate on the last day of the month or the next preceding working day, the certificate shall be issued as soon after as possible, the same notice as specified above being given to the applicant with regard to the sums due by him. The date borne on the Transfer Certificate shall be that of the last day of the month for which the transfer is desired, except in cases of urgency, where the date of the certificate shall be the date of issue.

18. If the student does not pay the sums due by him within the time specified above, he shall not be entitled to his Transfer Certificate until the last day of the month in which he pays his dues, or the corresponding day preceding a vacation or holiday.

19. If application is made for a Transfer Certificate after the commencement of a vacation exceeding fifteen days and extending beyond the last day of the month in which it commences, the certificate, if granted, shall bear the date of the last day of such vacation if this coincides with the last day of a month; otherwise, it shall bear the date of the last day of the preceding month. The student applying for transfer shall submit his application at least six days before and shall receive his certificate, if granted, not later than five days after the end of the vacation. He shall before the issue of the certificate receive at least three days' intimation of the sums due by him to the College from which he desires transfer, and if these dues are not paid within this time the issue of the certificate shall be deferred in accordance with Regulation 18.

20. All fees for the month corresponding to the date borne on the Transfer Certificate shall be paid to the College from which the transfer is taken, and fees shall likewise be paid to the same College for an additional month if the application for transfer is made before a vacation which commences not more than one month after, and which extends more than one month beyond the date on the certificate. The fact of the payment of such additional fees shall be duly entered on the certificate, and unless a student takes admission to another College within a month of the date of his Transfer Certificate he shall not be liable to pay these fees at the second College.

21. In all cases, a student shall remain on the books of the College from which he seeks a transfer until the date borne on the Transfer Certificate, and his attendance at lectures shall be reckoned up to and including that date.

22. The Transfer Certificate shall be in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time prescribe.

23. A student shall be liable to pay a transfer fee before obtaining his certificate. The transfer fee shall not (except under special orders of the Transfer Committee in the case of Colleges in which no fees are charged) exceed the ordinary monthly fee of the class.

24. If a student applies for transfer who has failed to submit the exercises required of him, or to give satisfaction at the periodical examinations, the fact shall be noted on the Transfer Certificate.

25. If a student applies for transfer who has been refused permission to appear at a University Examination, the fact of such refusal, with the reasons, shall be noted on the Transfer Certificate.

26. If a student applies for transfer who has not been permitted to continue his studies in the College owing to his non-appearance or failure at the College examinations, or who has not been allowed promotion, the fact shall be noted on the Transfer Certificate, and he shall not be admitted into a higher class in another College within twelve months.

Leaving Certificates.

27. A student temporarily or permanently ceasing his studies may claim a Leaving Certificate, which shall be in the same form as a Transfer Certificate, and for which the same fee, if any, shall be paid.

28. The Principal of a College may accept a Leaving Certificate in lieu of a Transfer Certificate in a session subsequent to that in which it was issued, but not in the same session. Such Certificate shall be presented at the beginning of the session, and the student shall ordinarily read from the beginning for the full academical year. But by special leave of the Syndicate the lectures in the College then entered may be reckoned from the day and month corresponding to the date on which the student's connection with his former College ceased.

29. The only grounds on which a Leaving Certificate can be refused are (1) gross misconduct, (2) failure to pay the sums due to the College.

30. If a student gives notice of withdrawal from a College without applying for a Leaving Certificate, he shall only be charged fees up to the end of the month in which he gives such notice.

Absence without Notice.

31. If a student is absent without notice for more than one month, his name may be struck off the books, in which case he shall be liable to pay fees for one month subsequent to that in which he last attended the lectures.

32. If a student who has been absent without notice for more than one month applies for a Leaving Certificate, the Principal may, at his discretion, grant such certificate, and may date the student's withdrawal from the day on which he last attended the lectures.

Expulsion and Rustication.

33. A Principal may for breach of College discipline:

(1) suspend a student for one month or less;

(2) rusticate a student for any period exceeding one month and not exceeding the remainder of the academical year; or

(3) expel a student.

In the second and third cases the matter shall be reported by the Principal to the Syndicate, in the form of a brief statement, including the date of rustication or expulsion.

34. If a student who has been so rusticated or expelled desires to continue his studies in some other College, he may apply to the Syndicate, who shall, after consideration of the circumstances issue such orders as they may think proper: Provided that no order shall issue permitting such student to continue his studies in another College without a reference to the Principal of the College from which the student has been rusticated or expelled.

Miscellaneous.

35. A student before being sent up to a University examination shall be required to pay all sums due to the College in which he has been reading, including fees up to the end of the academical year.

36. Any instance of alleged "gross misconduct" on the part of a student, when not followed by expulsion or rustication, must be at once notified by the Principal of the College to the Transfer Committee, together with a statement by the student. The Transfer Committee shall determine whether the case shall be recorded in the University Register of Students as one of "gross misconduct." Unless it is so recorded no future action taken on it by the Principal shall be recognised by the University.

37. Wilful transgression or colourable evasion of any of the foregoing rules shall be reported to the Syndicate.

38. All questions arising between one Principal and another respecting the interpretation of these rules shall be referred as soon as possible to the Transfer Committee.

39. The academical year for the purpose of these Regulations shall be taken to commence on the 1st of June in one year and to end on the 31st of May in the next.

The Syndicate may alter these limits if necessary.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

1. Every student reading in an Affiliated College with the object of appearing at a University examination, who does not reside with his parents or other legal guardian, or guardian approved by the Principal of his College, shall reside either in his College or in lodgings approved by his College.

Any student making a false declaration in respect of the guardianship under which he is living shall be punished by the Principal of his College, who will deal with the offence as occasion requires.

2. A student shall be held to be residing in a College, if he resides in a Collegiate Hostel as defined under Regulation 7.

3. The following classes of lodgings may be approved by a College:

(*a*) Non-Collegiate Hostels, that is, Hostels under external management.

(*b*) Messes attached or unattached.

(*c*) Private lodgings.

4. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate a Committee of six Fellows, not less than three of whom must be Indians, shall be appointed to deal in accordance with these Regulations with questions relating to the residence of students in non-collegiate hostels, messes, and private lodgings.

5. This Committee shall be called the Students' Residence Committee. The proceedings of the Committee shall be submitted every month to the Syndicate for confirmation, and the Syndicate may approve, revise or modify the decision of the Committee on any matter, or direct the Committee to review it.

Four members shall form a quorum.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the course of the year it shall be at once filled up by the Syndicate.

6. Nothing in these Regulations shall be taken to authorise the Students' Residence Committee or any member thereof to interfere with the internal management of a Hostel or mess, or with the control of a Principal over his students. But if the Committee is satisfied, upon the report of one or more of its members, or of an Inspector, that a Hostel or mess is maintained or conducted in a manner contravening these Regulations, the Committee shall report the matter to the Syndicate.

Collegiate Hostels.

7. A Collegiate Hostel is a Boarding House for students which is under the direct and exclusive control of one College, which is regarded as an integral part of that College, and which admits only those students who are reading in that particular College.

8. The management of a Collegiate Hostel shall be entirely in the hands of the Governing Body of the College to which it belongs. There shall be in every such Hostel a Resident Superintendent, and, if necessary, one or more Assistant Superintendents.

9. The Principal of the College concerned shall frame rules for his Collegiate Hostel, but in the case of every such Hostel the following practices shall be observed:

(*a*) Only male servants shall be employed.

(*b*) A roll shall be called both morning and evening.

(*c*) Without the special permission of the Superintendent, no student shall absent himself from the Hostel between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M.

(*d*) The Superintendent shall keep a Gate Book in which he shall enter the name of any student who returns to the Hostel between the above hours; he shall also enter his remarks against each case.

10. Every Collegiate Hostel shall be inspected once a year by the Inspector of Colleges.

11. Students shall have no right of appeal to the Syndicate against the orders of the Governing Body upon questions of internal discipline.

A student cannot be expelled from a Collegiate Hostel without being also expelled from the College to which it belongs, but he may be transferred to other lodgings under the control of the Principal.

Non-Collegiate Hostels.

12. A Non-Collegiate Hostel is a Boarding House for students, under external management. A Non-Collegiate Hostel shall not be recognised unless the individual or individuals responsible for the finances of such Hostel can give reasonable guarantee for its continued maintenance. Such Hostels may admit only the following classes of Boarders:

(1) Students of any Affiliated College.

(2) Tutors of such students;

(3) School-boys reading in recognised schools who are nearly related to students residing in such Hostels, and whose parents or guardians desire them to live with or under the direct supervision of such students.

Boarders belonging to classes (2) and (3) shall not be admitted without the sanction of the Students' Residence Committee.

13. Every Non-Collegiate Hostel shall be (*a*) under the supervision of a Manager, and (*b*) under the general control of a Visiting Committee, both approved by the Students' Residence Committee. The Visiting Committee shall be composed of three persons, of whom at least two shall be representatives of the College or Colleges concerned.

14. All Non-Collegiate Hostels shall be open to inspection by the Students' Residence Committee and by any duly appointed University Inspector. Every such Hostel shall keep an Inspection Book in which the inspecting authorities may enter remarks.

15. There shall be in every such Hostel a properly qualified Resident Superintendent, and, if necessary, one or more Assistant Superintendents.

16. The conditions laid down under Regulation 9, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) shall also be enforced as regards all Boarders in the case of Non-Collegiate Hostels: and in addition thereto the Superintendent shall keep a Register of the Boarders containing the names and home addresses of the Boarders and of their parents or

other guardians. This Register shall contain a column for remarks.

17. Every Non-Collegiate Hostel shall have written or printed rules, and such rules shall not contravene any of the foregoing conditions.

Messes.

18. A mess is a temporary Boarding House formed by a combination of students who desire to share expenses.

A mess has not necessarily any fixity of location for a period longer than one academical year, nor does the responsibility for its finances rest with the College or Colleges to which its members belong. Students not otherwise provided for by these Regulations shall live in messes provided or approved by the College authorities.

19. In the case of messes for which the University, or any other public body provides the funds in part or in whole, each mess shall be attached to one College, and the students living in that mess shall be all students of one and the same College, and the Principal of that College shall have full control over that mess. Such messes shall be called attached messes.

The public body which provides the funds for an attached mess shall appoint a Visiting Committee consisting of three persons for that mess.

20. Regulations 14 to 17 shall apply equally to attached messes.

21. Messes which receive no subvention from public bodies shall be known as unattached messes, and to them shall apply Regulations 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

There shall also be a Visiting Committee for unattached messes, consisting of three persons approved by the Students' Residence Committee, two of whom at least shall be representatives of the College or Colleges concerned.

Recognition and License.

22. Every Collegiate Hostel must obtain a certificate of recognition from the University.

All other Hostels and all messes must obtain annually, within such time as the Syndicate may determine, a License from the University.

All applications for recognition of Collegiate Hostels shall be submitted by the Governing Body of the College concerned, and shall be dealt with by the Syndicate. Applications for License shall be dealt with by the Students Residence Committee, and submitted in the case of (*a*) Non-Collegiate Hostels, by the Proprietor, (*b*) Attached messes, by the Principal of the College concerned, and (*c*) Unattached messes, by the College or Colleges concerned.

23. In dealing with applications for Recognition or License, the Syndicate or the Students' Residence Committee, as the case may be, shall have regard to the following points :

(*a*) Suitability of the buildings.

(*b*) Adequacy of the accommodation.

(*c*) Suitability of the neighbourhood.

(*d*) Sanitary conditions.

24. The Senate may from time to time make rules not inconsistent with these Regulations relating to messes and Non-Collegiate Hostels.

Private Lodgings.

25. Upon the recommendation of the Principal of his College, a student may be permitted to live in his own residence or hired lodgings, provided that (1) if he is under 18 years of age he shall be accompanied by a tutor approved by his parents or other guardian, and (2) in any case the Students' Residence Committee is satisfied that he can be permitted so to live without detriment to his health, studies or character.

CHAPTER XXV.

EXAMINATIONS.

Setting of papers.

1. No question shall be asked at any University examination which would require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates ; and any answer or translation given by any candidate shall not be objected to on the ground of its expressing peculiarities of religious belief.

2. Candidates shall give their answers in their own words as far as practicable in all subjects. This rule shall be inserted as a head note in every question paper.

3. Examiners setting papers shall be guided, as to the scope of the subject of examination, by the syllabus prescribed in the Regulations, and as to the standard and extent of knowledge required, by the books, if any, recommended from time to time for such purpose.

4. No copy of any examination paper is to be retained by the person setting it.

5. The papers set should be such as candidates can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted. The questions in each subject should be fairly distributed over the whole course in that subject, and should conform to the Regulations laid down for the particular examination; there should not be any marked change of standard from year to year, but it is not required that the same type of questions should be set every year. Examiners shall always allow some choice of questions.

6. Questions should be so framed as to encourage good methods of work and teaching, and to discourage unintelligent memorizing.

Awarding of marks.

7. In the case of examinations in all Faculties up to and including the examination for the Bachelor's Degree, the Registrar shall, as soon as the results have been tabulated, prepare a list of the candidates who have failed in one subject only; in order to guard against any possible inaccuracy, their papers in the subject in which they have failed shall be re-examined *on the method of marking already adopted, and without any alteration of the standard.*

8. Examiners, in giving marks, shall take the correctness of the language of the answer into account.

9. Examiners, in giving marks, shall consider whether the answers indicate an intelligent appreciation of the subject or are merely the result of unintelligent memory work.

Meetings of Examiners.

10. As soon as possible after an examination has been held, the persons who have set any question paper in the examination, and those who are to examine the answers to that paper or any portion of it, and the Head Examiner, if there is one, shall meet to determine the kind or standard of answers to be expected from candidates, and to decide upon a system of marking. Their conclusions shall be embodied in a memorandum to be jointly signed by them and forwarded to the Registrar. If, owing to unavoidable circumstances, any Examiner who has set a paper is unable to attend the meeting, the remaining Examiners contemplated by this Regulation shall meet and transact the aforesaid business.

11. In the case of any examination for the degree of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and in the case of every examination in the other Faculties, the entire body of examiners for that examination shall meet, as soon as possible after the tabulation of the results, and draw up a report of the examination as a whole for the consideration of the Syndicate.

As soon as possible after the publication of the results of every examination in every Faculty referred to in the preceding paragraph, the persons who have examined the answer papers in each subject shall meet together and draw up a report upon the examination in that subject for the consideration of the Syndicate.

12. The reports submitted to the Syndicate shall ordinarily embody such remarks and recommendations suggested by the work done of the candidates which it is thought desirable in the interests of education to communicate to the Heads of Colleges and Schools.

Miscellaneous.

13. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects except where otherwise specifically indicated.

14. Members of the Syndicate or of the Boards of Studies shall not be debarred from acting as Examiners.

15. Canvassing for examinerships will not be countenanced by the University; and if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that canvassing has been carried on by any person applying for an examinership, the candidate shall be disqualified.

16. Examiners are required to keep the results of the examinations and the marks assigned to candidates strictly secret.

17. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that the questions in any subject are not such as candidates could reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted, or have not been fairly distributed over the whole course in that subject, or do not conform to the Regulations laid down for the examination in that subject, or show a marked change of standard, or that from any other cause injustice has been or is likely to be done, the Syndicate shall issue such directions as may be necessary to rectify matters.

18. No candidate shall ordinarily be declared to have passed or to have obtained Honours unless he has attained the standard laid down in the Regulations for a Pass or for Honours. If, however, the Syndicate are satisfied that consideration ought to be allowed, in the case of any candidate, by reason of his high

marks in a particular subject or in the aggregate, the Syndicate may pass such candidate or award him Honours as the case may be:

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Syndicate in this behalf, except —

(a) upon the Report of the Moderators in the case of the Matriculation or the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, or

(b) upon the Report of the Examiners in the case of any other Examination.

ARTS AND SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

Appointment of Examiners.

1. The Registrar shall, at such times as the Syndicate may determine, send to all Fellows on the Faculties of Arts and Science and to all Heads of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Science who are not Fellows, a circular, requesting them to forward within one month the names of persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as Examiners for the University examinations specified by the Syndicate.

Every such recommendation shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the special qualifications of their nominees.

2. Such recommendations and any applications from candidates for examinerships received by the Registrar shall, in the first instance, be referred to the Boards of Studies concerned, who shall be asked to nominate for appointment as Examiners a number of persons not less than that required for each examination as indicated by the Syndicate, and not more than half in excess of that number. In appointing examiners the Syndicate shall consider the recommendations and applications, together with the reports of the Boards thereon, but its selection shall not be limited by them.

3. A Board of Examiners consisting of two or more persons shall be appointed by the Syndicate, whenever practicable, to set papers in each subject in each examination of the University. Each paper shall, whenever practicable, be set by two Members of the Board in consultation. In the case of a difference of opinion arising between two Examiners, the point shall be referred to the other Member or Members of the Board, if any, otherwise it shall be referred to the Syndicate.

4. One Member of the Board shall, unless the Syndicate consider it undesirable, be appointed Head Examiner in the case of examinations for which a Head Examiner is required. In other cases, as far as practicable, the Members of the Board who set the papers shall be among those who look over the answer-papers.

5. For the Matriculation, the Intermediate in Arts and Science, and the B.A. and B. Sc. Examinations, no one shall be appointed Member of a Board of Examiners to set a paper in a subject of which he teaches the whole or a part for the corresponding examination.

6. The Board of Examiners in each subject for the degree of Master in the Faculties of Arts and Science shall be composed of:

(a) the University lecturers in that subject, and

(b) one or more other Examiners appointed by the Syndicate. Such Examiners shall not be persons lecturing to or preparing candidates for the examination in the subject for which the Board is constituted.

7. Each Board appointed under the preceding Regulation shall meet as soon as possible after appointment for the purpose of apportionment the examination papers in the subject for which it has been constituted. The apportionment as far as the University Lecturers are concerned, shall ordinarily be proportionate to the course covered by their respective lectures. The distribution of papers shall be kept strictly secret.

Moderators.

8. Before the commencement of the Matriculation Examination or the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, the Syndicate shall appoint five Syndics as Moderators, of whom three shall be Members of the Faculty of Arts, and two Members of the Faculty of Science.

The duties of the Moderators shall be—

(a) to receive from the Head Examiners or the Examiners, as the case may be, for the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, a Report on the Examination in the subject with which they are concerned, to consider the Reports, and to submit a Report to the Syndicate embodying such points as ought, in their opinion, to be brought to its notice; and

(b) to report to the Syndicate the names of candidates, if any, who have not attained the standard laid

down in the Regulations, but who, in the opinion of the Moderators, deserve consideration by reason of the high marks obtained by them in a particular subject or in the aggregate.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

Appointment of Examiners.

1. The Registrar shall, at such times as the Syndicate may determine, send to all Fellows on the Faculty of Law and to all Heads of Colleges affiliated in Law who are not Fellows, a circular, requesting them to forward within one month the names of persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as Examiners for the Preliminary and Final B. L. Examinations.

Every such recommendation shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the special qualifications of their nominees.

2. Such recommendations and any applications from candidates for examinerships received by the Registrar shall, in the first instance, be referred to the Board of Studies in Law, who shall be asked to nominate for appointment as Examiners a number of persons not less than that required for each examination as indicated by the Syndicate, and not more than half in excess of that number. In appointing Examiners the Syndicate shall consider the recommendations and applications, together with the reports of the Board of Studies thereon, but its selection shall not be limited by them. The Dean of the Faculty of Law for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of the Examiners thus appointed.

3. A Board of Examiners consisting of three or more persons shall be appointed by the Syndicate, whenever practicable, to set papers in each examination. The Dean of the Faculty of Law for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of each Board. Each paper shall, whenever practicable, be set by two Members of the Board in consultation. In the case of a difference of opinion arising between two Examiners, the point shall be referred to the President. The papers set shall be moderated by him in consultation with the other Members of the Board.

4. As far as practicable, the Members of the Board who set the papers shall be among those who look over the answer-papers.

5. For the Preliminary and Final B.L. examinations, no one shall be appointed Member of a Board of Examiners to set a paper in a subject of which he teaches the whole or a part for the corresponding examination.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Appointment of Examiners.

1. The Registrar shall, at such time as the Syndicate may determine, send to all Fellows on the Faculty of Medicine and to all Heads of Colleges affiliated in Medicine who are not Fellows, a circular, requesting them to forward within one month the names of persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as Examiners for the University Examinations specified by the Syndicate.

Every such recommendation shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the special qualifications of their nominees.

2. Such recommendations and any applications from candidates for Examinerships received by the Registrar shall, in the first instance, be referred to the Board of Studies in Medicine, who shall be asked to nominate a number of persons not less than that required for each examination as indicated by the Syndicate, and not more than half in excess of that number. In appointing Examiners the Syndicate shall consider the recommendations and applications, together with the reports of the Board of Studies thereon, but its selection shall not be limited by them. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of the Examiners thus appointed.

3. A Board of Examiners consisting of two or more persons shall be appointed by the Syndicate, whenever practicable, to set papers in each subject in each examination. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of each Board. Each paper shall, whenever practicable, be set by two Members of the Board in consultation. In the case of a difference of opinion arising between two Examiners, the point shall be referred to the President. The papers set shall be moderated by him in consultation with the other Members of the Board.

4. As far as practicable, the Members of the Board who set the papers shall be among those who look over the answer-papers.

5. Of the persons appointed to set papers in any subject for any examination, one at least must be a Teacher or Professor in that subject, and one at least, whenever available, shall be a person not teaching that subject for that examination.

6. Every oral, practical and clinical examination shall be conducted by two Examiners jointly.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS.

Appointment of Examiners.

1. The Registrar shall, at such times as the Syndicate may determine, send to all Fellows on the Faculty of Engineering, and to all Heads of Colleges affiliated in Engineering who are not Fellows, a circular requesting them to forward within one month the names of persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as Examiners for the University Examinations specified by the Syndicate.

Every such recommendation shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the special qualifications of their nominees.

2. Such recommendations, and any applications received by the Registrar shall, in the first instance, be referred to the Board of Studies in Engineering, who shall be asked to nominate a number of persons not less than that required for each examination as indicated by the Syndicate, and not more than half in excess of that number. In appointing Examiners, the Syndicate shall consider the recommendations and applications, together with the reports of the Board thereon, but their selection shall not be limited by them. The Dean of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of the Examiners so appointed.

3. A Board of Examiners consisting of two or more persons shall be appointed by the Syndicate, whenever practicable, to set papers in each subject in each examination. The Dean of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being shall be *ex-officio* President of each Board. Each paper shall, whenever practicable, be set by two Members of the Board in consultation. In the case of a difference of opinion arising between two Examiners, the point shall be referred to the President. The papers set shall be moderated by him in consultation with the other Members of the Board.

4. As far as practicable, the Members of the Board who set the papers shall be among those who look over the answer-papers.

5. Of the persons appointed to set papers in any subject for any examination, one at least must be a Lecturer on that subject, and one at least shall be a person not teaching that subject for that examination.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONDITIONS OF STUDY IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. A college affiliated in any subject for any of the examinations mentioned in this section shall provide for the delivery of the minimum number of lectures specified hereinafter to students who take up that subject.

(*i*) Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science—

(*a*) 140 lectures in each subject, of which not less than 60 shall be delivered in the second year.

(*b*) No lectures need be delivered in Vernacular Composition.

(*ii*) B.A. or B.Sc. Examination—

(*a*) In the Pass Course in each subject—160 lectures, of which not less than 60 shall be delivered in the second year.

(*b*) In the Honours Course in each subject—80 lectures in addition to the lectures in the corresponding Pass Course, of which not less than 30 shall be delivered in the second year.

(*c*) No lectures need be delivered in Vernacular Composition.

(*iii*) M.A. or M.Sc. Examination—180 lectures in each subject.

(*iv*) Licentiate in Teaching—

Theory and Practice of Teaching ...	... 80 lectures.
Methods of Teaching	... 80 lectures.
Selected Educational Classics	20 lectures.
Course in English	... 60 lectures.

(*v*) Bachelor of Teaching—

Theory and Practice of Teaching ...	... 60 lectures.
Methods of Teaching	... 60 lectures.
History of Educational Ideas	40 lectures.
Educational Classics	... 20 lectures.

(*vi*) Preliminary or Final Examination in Law—in each subject or group of subjects 32 lectures and 12 sittings of a Moot-Court.

(*vii*) Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination—

Inorganic Chemistry	... 40 lectures.
Physics ...	... 20 lectures.
Zoology ...	... 20 lectures.
Botany ...	... 20 lectures.

(*viii*) First M.B. Examination—

Anatomy ...	... 100 lectures.
Physiology ...	... 80 lectures.
Pharmacology	... 80 lectures.
Organic Chemistry	... 15 lectures.

(*ix*) Final M.B. Examination—

Medicine ...	... 100 lectures.
Mental Diseases	... 8 lectures.
Surgery ...	... 100 lectures.
Ophthalmology	... 15 lectures.
Midwifery ...	... 80 lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence	... 40 lectures.
Hygiene ...	... 20 lectures.

In the Medical Course there shall be in addition to the lectures specified above practical Courses as prescribed by the Syllabus.

2. If a College fails for three consecutive years to deliver the minimum number of lectures prescribed above in any subject, proceedings shall be taken under section 24 of the Indian Universities Act to withdraw from it the privileges of affiliation in that subject.

3. Every lecture shall cover a period of not less than 45 minutes inclusive of the time allowed by the College Rules for the assembling of the students.

4. For the purpose of these regulations a period of practical work or class exercises or class Examinations of not less than 45 minutes shall be considered to be equivalent to a lecture.

5. Every candidate who desires to appear as a collegiate student at any one of the examinations mentioned in section 1 shall be required to prosecute a regular course of study for the time specified in the Regulations in the subjects which he takes up for the examination in question.

6. No student shall be considered to have prosecuted a regular course of study in any subject for any examination unless he has attended at least 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered in that subject in one or more affiliated Colleges.

7. No lecture shall be deemed to be a lecture within the meaning of these Regulations, unless it is delivered to a whole class or permanent section of a class, and unless it is reckoned in calculating the percentage of attendance of all students of the class or section who have taken up the subject in which the lecture is delivered.

8. If the College to which the student belongs is not affiliated in a particular subject which he desires to take up for examination, he may be permitted, by mutual arrangement between the Principals of the Colleges concerned, to attend lectures on that subject in another duly affiliated College.

9. The percentage of attendance of every student under section 5 shall be calculated on the total number of lectures delivered in each subject from the commencement of the academical year. If a student is transferred from one College to another, the percentage of attendance in the first College shall be calculated on the total number of lectures delivered in each subject up to the date borne on the transfer certificate, and in the second College, on the lectures delivered after that date.

10. In cases where a student, after study for the period prescribed by the Regulations, shall have failed to attend 75 per cent. of the lectures in any subject or subjects during this course, he shall not be admitted to the examination as a collegiate student, unless (*a*) he attends lectures in such subject or subjects for another academical year, and (*b*) his attendance in the subject or subjects in question for the period prescribed by the Regulations amounts to at least 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered in the College or Colleges in which he studied for the prescribed period.

11. If a candidate for any of the examinations mentioned in Regulation 1 does not present himself at the examination immediately succeeding the completion of his regular course of study, he may appear at any of the two following examinations of the same standard, provided that he produces, in addition to the ordinary certificate or certificates required by the Regulations, a certificate from the Principal of the College at which he last studied or from a member of the Senate, testifying to his good character during the intervening period.

If such candidate desires to present himself at any subsequent examination he shall be required to prosecute a fresh course of study for the full period in accordance with the Regulations.

12. No student shall be considered to have prosecuted a regular course of study in any subject for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination under University Professors or Lecturers unless the total number of lectures delivered by such Professors or Lecturers is at least 180, and unless he has attended at least 75 per cent. of the lectures in each course.

If, however, the total number of University lectures delivered in any subject does not amount to 180, attendance on 75 per cent. of the lectures in each available course will suffice.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES AFFILIATED IN SCIENCE.

GENERAL.

Colleges affiliated in any Science subject except Geography and Experimental Psychology must be provided with gas and a plentiful supply of water, and there must be adequate connexions for these with the portion of the building allotted to science teaching. There must be a suitably fitted lecture-theatre of the ordinary type, and the lecture table, which should not be less than 12 feet long, must be provided with gas and water fittings, and must also be adapted in other respects for lecture demonstrations in the various sciences for which it is intended to use the theatre. There should be an aperture in one of the walls by which a beam of solar light can be admitted for optical and projection work. One lecture-theatre will ordinarily suffice, but if the number of subjects in which the College is affiliated is considerable, additional accommodation in this respect will be necessary. There shall be separate rooms for practical work in each of the subjects for which the College is affiliated, and in each such room there shall be a good black board and a small demonstration table. A sufficient quantity of apparatus, etc., must be provided both for practical and lecture work, and there must be ample cupboard room for the apparatus when not in use. Lists are given in Appendix B shewing what may be considered the minimum requirements in each case. For all Colleges affiliated up to the M.A. or M.Sc. standard in Physics or Chemistry an electric installation is desirable and should certainly be provided wherever there is a town supply of electricity.

SPECIAL.

I.—PHYSICS.

(*a*) *Intermediate Standard.*—Not more than 20 students shall be placed under one teacher in the practical class at one time. If the number exceeds 20, an additional teacher or demonstrator will be required. The size of a room which it is intended shall accommodate the above number of students, shall not be less than 20 feet by 25 feet. If the number of students exceeds 20, the size of the room must be proportionately increased. The working tables should be small, about 6 feet by 3 feet., and should be very strongly made of teakwood. One or two large sinks with water taps must be provided.

(*b*) *B.A. or B.Sc. Standard.*—There shall be one teacher to every 15 students in the practical class. The room used for the Intermediate course, having the dimensions given above, will suffice for the B.A. or B.Sc. students and for a class of fifteen, but it is necessary for the work in the present course that each working place on the tables should be supplied with gas. A small room for optical work is desirable, but if it is not possible to provide this a portion of the laboratory, which in this case should be larger, may be screened off for the purpose. A small workshop should be attached to the laboratory.

(*c*) *M.A. or M.Sc. Standard.*—There shall be one teacher to every 10 students in the practical class. In addition to the general laboratory two other rooms will be necessary, one for optical and the other for electrical work. A larger workshop will be necessary than in the previous case, and it should be furnished with a good lathe. A permanent *mistri* should be employed.

II.—CHEMISTRY.

(*a*) *Intermediate Standard.*—Not more than 20 students shall be placed under one teacher in the practical class at one time. If the number exceeds 20, an additional teacher or demonstrator will be required. The size of a room which it is intended shall accommodate the above number of students, shall not be less than 20 feet by 30 feet, and if the number of students exceeds 20, it must be proportionately increased. The working benches must be provided with gas, one jet for each student. Those benches which occupy the centre of the room should, for the sake of economy of space, be of double width, so as to admit of students working on both sides, and the shelf for reagents may in this case run along the centre of the table. Water taps with the corresponding sinks, should be provided in the ratio of about one to four students, but the sinks in the case of the tables of double width, may be replaced by a properly treated wooden trough running along the centre. Two or three fume closets are necessary; one will suffice, if the working tables are supplied with small draught hoods.

(*b*) *B.A. or B.Sc. Standard.*—There shall be one teacher to every 15 students in the practical class. The laboratory for the Intermediate course can be adapted for the use of the B.A. and B.Sc. students as well. A small and well lighted balance room and a combustion room must be provided in addition.

(c) *M.A. or M.Sc. Standard.*—An additional laboratory with rooms for special work shall be provided for the use of M.A. and M.Sc. students, not more than ten of whom shall be under the supervision of one teacher.

III.—PHYSIOLOGY.

(a) *Intermediate Standard.*—Not more than 24 students shall be placed under one teacher. The working benches shall be furnished with racks for chemical and microscopical reagents, and gas, water and sinks shall be supplied in the same way as in the Chemical laboratory. The size of a room for 24 students shall be not less than 20 feet by 30 feet.

(b) *B.A. or B.Sc. Standard.*—Not more than 12 students shall be placed under one teacher. The room for the practical work of the Intermediate standard can with some slight adaptation be also used for the present standard.

(c) *M.A. or M.Sc. Standard.*—For M.A. or M.Sc. classes at least two additional laboratories are necessary for special work.

IV.—BOTANY.

The number of students that may be placed under one teacher, in the practical classes is the same as for Physiology, and the conditions to be fulfilled with regard to the laboratories are substantially the same as in that subject.

V.—ZOOLOGY.

Not more than 20 students shall be placed under one teacher in the practical classes. Otherwise the requirements are the same as in the case of Physiology and Botany except that the accommodation required for M.A. and M.Sc. students will not be so great as in those subjects.

VI.—GEOLOGY.

The chief requirements in this subject are a small geological museum, and a laboratory suitable for optical as well as for a certain amount of chemical work.

VII.—GEOGRAPHY.

There must be a small museum for practical teaching and demonstration, and a well lighted room suitable for drawing and modelling, and fully furnished with the appliances necessary for the course of practical work prescribed by the Regulations.

VIII.—EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The laboratory must be furnished with plastic and other models and charts for anatomical and physiological demonstrations, in addition to the appliances necessary for psycho-physical work, and must also be suitable for optical and electrical work.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. At the Annual Meeting, the Senate shall appoint two Committees, one to be called the Library General Committee, and the other the Library Executive Committee.

2. The General Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, and twelve members of the Senate.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, and three members of the General Committee.

Members of the Committees shall hold office till the next Annual Meeting.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the course of the year, it shall be at once filled up by the Syndicate.

3. The General Committee shall meet ordinarily once every six months, and, at other times, when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. Seven members shall form the quorum.

The Executive Committee shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. Three members shall form the quorum.

4. The Proceedings of the meetings of the Committees shall be recorded, and regularly submitted to the Syndicate for confirmation. The Syndicate may approve, revise, or modify the decision of either Committee on any matter, or direct the Committee to review it.

5. The duties of the General Committee shall be—

(I) to recommend to the Syndicate rules regulating—

- (a) the use of the Library by Fellows, by Registered Graduates, and by other persons,
- (b) the payment of fees for the use of the Library by persons other than Fellows,
- (c) the conditions of borrowing and returning books,
- (d) the suspension of privileges for the loss, mutilation, or disfigurement of books, or for any breach of the Library Rules,
- (e) the annual inspection of the Library, and
- (f) all other matters relating to the management of the Library.

(II) to recommend to the Executive Committee the purchase of books and manuscripts.

6. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to give orders for the purchase, arrangement and cataloguing of the books and manuscripts, for the provision of book-cases and other fittings, or the cleaning of the Library, and for all ordinary repairs, and generally to supervise the management of the Library, and to do all that is in their opinion desirable for the maintenance of the Library in an efficient condition, so far as it is practicable to do so within the limits of the annual grant.

7. Upon the recommendation of the Syndicate, the Senate shall annually make a grant for the Library, and may, if necessary, add to the grant in the course of the year.

8. The Syndicate shall make an annual report to the Senate concerning the state of the Library and all matters concerning the Library which in their opinion should be brought to the notice of the Senate. The Report shall be accompanied by a statement of the expenditure of all moneys devoted to the purposes of the Library.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS.

1. In this chapter, the phrase "new Regulations" shall be taken to mean the present body of Regulations.

The phrases "existing Byelaws," "existing Regulations" and "existing Rules" shall be taken to refer respectively to the Byelaws, Regulations and Rules in operation on the date previous to that on which the new Regulations come into force.

2. All questions relating to the alteration or cancellation of existing Byelaws, Regulations and Rules shall be decided with reference to the provisions of this Chapter.

3. The new Regulations shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Gazette of India;* such date shall be called the date of commencement of the new Regulations.

4. Except as hereinafter provided, on and from the date on which the new Regulations come into force, all existing

(*i*) Byelaws,

(*ii*) Regulations, and

(*iii*) Rules which are in any way inconsistent with the new Regulations,

shall cease to have operation.

5. As soon as practicable after the date of commencement of the new Regulations the Vice-Chancellor shall cause steps to be taken for the appointment of the Faculties, the Syndicate, the Boards of Studies, the Board of Accounts, the Library General Committee, the Library Executive Committee, the Transfer Committee, the Students' Residence Committee, the Registrar and the Inspector of Colleges, in accordance with the new Regulations:

Provided that any act which is required by the new Regulations to be done, at, before or after an Annual Meeting, may for this purpose be validly done, at, before or after a Special Meeting.

6. As soon as each of the Faculties, the Syndicate, each of the Boards of Studies, and the Board of Accounts is duly constituted under Regulation 5, the corresponding body provisionally constituted under section 12 (*q*) of the Indian Universities Act, shall cease to exist:

Provided that each of these provisional Bodies so long as it continues to exist, shall discharge its functions in accordance with the existing Byelaws, which shall be deemed to be in force for this purpose.

7. The Faculties, the Syndicate, the Boards of Studies, the Board of Accounts, the Library General Committee, the Transfer Committee, the Students' Residence Committee and the Library Executive Committee appointed under Regulation 5 shall continue to hold office till they are reconstituted in 1908 in accordance with the new Regulations.

8. The Registrar holding office at the commencement of the new Regulations shall continue to hold office till the Registrar appointed under Regulation 5 assumes charge. If, in the interval, there is a vacancy in the office of Registrar, the Syndicate may appoint an Acting Registrar on such terms as may be found necessary. The Registrar appointed under Regulation 5 shall continue to hold office not later than the 31st of March 1912.

9. The Inspector of Colleges appointed under Regulation 5 shall continue to hold office not later than the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1912.

10. The Matriculation Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1910.

11. The Entrance Examination in 1907, 1908 and 1909 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

12. Any person who passes or has passed the Entrance Examination shall

be deemed qualified for admission to any University Examination other than that mentioned in section 42 in the same manner as if he had passed the Matriculation Examination in accordance with the new Regulations.

13. The Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

14. The First Examination in Arts in 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

15. Any person who passes or has passed the First Examination in Arts shall be deemed qualified for admission to any University Examination other than that mentioned in Regulation 42 in the same manner as if he had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination in Science in accordance with the new Regulations. For the purpose of the Examination mentioned in Regulation 42 of this chapter a student who has passed the F.A., or the Intermediate in Arts, shall be deemed qualified in the same manner as a student who has matriculated in accordance with the new Regulations.

16. Any candidate who fails at the First Examination in Arts in 1908 or has failed in any previous year, or who was qualified to appear at any such examination but did not appear, or who was not sent up to any such examination by reason of deficiency in attendance at lectures or who was not permitted by the Principal of his College to appear, may be admitted to the Intermediate Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination in Science in 1909, provided he has prosecuted in accordance with the new Regulations a regular course of study for one academical year in the subjects he offers. Any candidate appearing at a subsequent Examination shall strictly comply with the new Regulations.

17. The B.A. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

18. The B.A. Examination in 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

19. The M.A. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

20. The M.A. Examination in 1906, 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

21. Any Bachelor of Science who, in or before 1908, passes or has passed the M.A. Examination in Mathematics or in any branch of Natural or Physical Science, shall be entitled to the same privileges for the purpose of admission to University Examinations as if he had passed the M.Sc. Examination in accordance with the new Regulations.

22. The Examinations for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1907.

23. The Intermediate Examination in Science shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

24. The B.Sc. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

25. The B.Sc. Examination in 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

26. The M.Sc. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with new Regulations in 1909.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1908.

28. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science in 1906 and 1907 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

29. The Preliminary Examination in Law shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1908.

30. The Final Examination in Law shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

31. The B. L. Examination in 1906, 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this propose, shall be deemed to be in force.

32. (i) Any candidate who fails at the B. L. Examination in 1908, or has failed in any previous year, or who was qualified to appear at any such examination but did not appear, may, in any year not later than 1912, appear at the Preliminary Examination in Law, and if he passes, may appear at the Final Examination in Law in the same year or in any subsequent year not later than 1912.

(ii) Any candidate who is not or has not been sent up to the B. L. Examination of 1908 or of any previous year by reason of deficiency in attendance at lectures, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the candidates referred to in the preceding paragraph, provided he makes up his deficiency in accordance with the existing Regulations.

(iii) In any year subsequent to 1912 no person shall be admitted to either the Preliminary or the Final Examination in Law, except in strict conformity with the new Regulations.

33. The M. L. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1907.

34. The Examination for Honours in Law in 1906 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force. Any candidate who may pass at such Examination shall be entitled to the same privileges as if he had passed the M. L. Examination in the first class under the new Regulations.

35. Up to 1907 the Degree of Doctor in Law shall be conferred in accordance with the existing Regulations, and in and after 1908 in accordance with the new Regulations.

36. The Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Examination in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules shall be held for the last time in 1907, and for this purpose those Regulations and Rules shall be deemed to be in force.

37. The First L. M. S. Examination in 1907, 1908 and 1909 (and in no subsequent year) shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

38. The Second L. M. S. Examination in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 (and in no subsequent year) shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

39. Any candidate who fails in the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Examination in 1907 may appear at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination in 1908 or 1909, provided he attends in an Affiliated College a regular course of lectures for one academical year, in the subjects in which he has failed as also in the additional subjects in which he has not previously attended any lectures. If any such candidate attains the standard laid down in the new Regulations, for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination, he shall be declared to have passed that examination.

40. Any candidate who fails in the First L. M. S Examination in 1909 may appear at the First M. B. Examination in 1910 or 1911, provided he attends in an Affiliated College a regular course of lectures for one academical year, (i) in the subjects in which he has failed, (ii) in any additional subjects in which he has not previously attended any lectures, and (iii) in the subject of Zoology as prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination under the new Regulations. If such candidate attains the standard laid down in the new Regulations for the First M B. Examination and, also passes an examination in Zoology in the standard of the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination, he shall be declared to have passed the First M. B. Examination.

41. Any candidate who fails in the Second L. M. S. Examination in 1911 may appear at the second M. B. Examination in 1912 or 1913, provided he attends in an Affiliated College a regular course of lectures for one academical year in the subjects in which he has failed. If such candidate attains the standard laid down in the new Regulations for the Second M B. Examination (Parts I and II or Part II only, as the case may be), he shall be granted a certificate of having passed the Second L. M. S. Examination.

42. The Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1908. Provided that at the Examinations held in 1909 and 1910 no one shall be admitted who has not passed the F. A. Examination or the Intermediate in Arts or the Intermediate in Science.

43. The Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination in 1907 and 1908 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

In 1908 there shall be two Examinations, one in accordance with the existing Regulations and the other in accordance with the new Regulations. For the latter no one shall be eligible who has not passed the F. A. Examination.

44. The First M. B. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1910.

45. The First M. B. Examination in 1907, 1908 and 1909 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

46. The Final M. B. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1913.

47. The Second M. B. Examination in 1907—1912 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

48. The Examinations for Honours in Medicine, for the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery and Master of Obstetrics, and for the Diploma in Public Health, shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1907.

49. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906 shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

50. The Intermediate Examination in Engineering shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1909.

51. In 1907, 1908 and 1909 the First Examination in Engineering shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which for this purpose shall be deemed to be in force.

52. In 1910 and 1911, the First Examination in Engineering shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force :

Provided, however, that at the examination in either of these years, only the following classes of candidates shall be allowed to appear :

(*a*) Candidates who have failed at any previous F. E. Examination.

(*b*) Candidates who have not passed any examination higher than the Entrance or Matriculation Examination.

53. Any candidate who fails at the F. E. Examination in 1911 may be admitted to the Intermediate Examination in Engineering in 1912 or 1913.

54. Any person who passes or has passed the F. E. Examination shall be deemed qualified for admission to University Examinations in the same manner as if he had passed the Intermediate Examination in Engineering in accordance with the new Regulations.

55. The B. E. Examination shall be held for the first time in accordance with the new Regulations in 1911.

56. The B. E. Examination in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 and the L.E. Examination in 1907-1912, shall be held in accordance with the existing Regulations and Rules, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

57. The Examination for Honours in Engineering shall be held for the last time in 1907 in accordance with the existing Regulations, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

58. Up to 1909 the Degree of Master in Engineering shall be conferred in accordance with the existing Regulations, which, for this purpose, shall be deemed to be in force.

59. The Degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering) may be conferred in 1907 in accordance with the new Regulations.

60. The Examination for Licentiate in Teaching and Bachelor of Teaching shall be held for the first time in 1908.

61. As soon as practicable after the commencement of the new Regulations, the Syndicate shall frame, subject to the approval of the Senate :

(*a*) A revised body of Rules for the conduct of the Examinations which, according to the preceding Regulations, have to be held in accordance with the existing Regulations, and

(*b*) A body of Rules for the conduct of the examinations to be held in accordance with the new Regulations :

Provided that nothing in the Rules made under (*a*) shall contravene the existing Regulations, and nothing in the Rules made under (*b*) shall contravene the new Regulations.

62. Nothing in the Regulations contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any alteration in the existing Regulations and Rules, provided such alteration is made by the Body competent in that behalf, and in the manner prescribed by the new Regulations.

63. Within eight weeks from the date when these Regulations come into force the Principal of every affiliated College shall forward to the Registrar the name of every student on the rolls of the College, together with the registration fee of Rs. 2 required for matriculation by Regulation 6 of Chapter XV. The Registrar shall, upon receipt of the fee, enter the name of every such student on the Register of University Students.

64. In any case not covered by the preceding Regulations of this Chapter, the Syndicate shall give such directions as may be justified by the special circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER XXX.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1. The Matriculation Examination shall be held annually in Calcutta and in such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Ordinarily, only students who have been educated for at least one school year previous to the date of the Matriculation Examination at a School recognised by the Calcutta University for such purpose, shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination. Private candidates, who have not attended any school for at least one year previous to the Examination, shall also be admitted to the Examination provided that, (*a*) before appearing at such Examination they have passed a preliminary test held for such purpose by a Government Inspector of Schools, or under his orders, and (*b*) satisfactory evidence is adduced before the Inspector that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study, and has been subject to proper discipline.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination, unless he shall have completed the age of sixteen years on the first day of the month in which he appears at the Examination.

4. Every candidate sent up for the Matriculation Examination by a recognised school shall be required to produce a certificate (*a*) of good conduct, (*b*) of diligent and regular study, (*c*) of having satisfactorily passed periodical school examinations and other tests, (*d*) of probability of passing the Examination.

5. Every candidate for admission to the Matriculation Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the Form prescribed by the Syndicate either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

6. A fee of twelve rupees shall be forwarded by each candidate with his application. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. He may be admitted to one or more subsequent Matriculation Examinations, subject to the conditions laid down in these Regulations.

7. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

8. The Matriculation Examination shall be a general test of fitness for a course of University Studies.

9. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following subjects:

1. English.

[*Two Papers.*]

2. Mathematics.

[*One Paper.*]

3. One of the following languages: Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian (including an elementary knowledge of Arabic), Hebrew, Classical Armenian, Greek, Latin.

[*One Paper.*]

4. Composition in one of the following vernacular languages:

Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Urdu, Burmese, Modern Armenian.

[*One Paper.*]

If the vernacular of a candidate is a language not included in the above list, he shall have an alternative paper in:

(*a*) English composition, or

(*b*) French, or

(*c*) German.

5 and 6. Two out of the following:

(*i*) Additional Mathematics.

[*One Paper.*]

(*ii*) An additional paper in the classical language taken up as subject No. 3.

[*One Paper.*]

(*iii*) History of India, including a short account of the Administration of British India and of the Progress of India under British Rule.

[*One Paper.*]

(*iv*) Outlines of General Geography, including the elements of Mathematical and Physical Geography: with the Geography of India in fuller detail.

[*One Paper.*]

(*v*) Elementary Mechanics.

[*One Paper.*]

Candidates who take up (*iii*) will be permitted to submit their answers in that subject in one of the following languages: English, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Urdu, Burmese, or Modern Armenian.

Each paper shall be of three hours and shall carry 100 marks.

10. The Matriculation Examination in English shall be a test (*a*) of ability to write clear, simple, and correct English, (*b*) of intelligent comprehension of plain modern English on familiar subjects.

A small selection of books shall be recommended, as showing the standard up to which students will be expected to have read. The Examiners may or may not, at their option, set passages from such books.

The first paper in English at the Matriculation Examination shall include passages in one of the following vernaculars for translation into English :

Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Urdu, Burmese, Modern Armenian, Parbatia, Assamese, and Khasi.

The Syndicate shall have power to add to this list.

11. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

12. The limits of the subjects are defined below, and books shall be recommended, when necessary, to indicate the standard and extent of knowledge required in the different subjects.

ENGLISH.

1. Questions shall be set under the following heads, namely :

(*a*) Simple unseen passages (*i.e.*, from other sources than the books recommended).

(*b*) Grammar and composition.

(*c*) Translation from one of the recognised vernaculars into English.

(*d*) Simple Essays.

Questions may also be set on—

(*e*) Passages from the books recommended.

2. Candidates may be asked to explain, summarise, or paraphrase the passages set, or to answer any question thereon which will test their understanding of the meaning or the construction. Historical, geographical, and literary allusions shall be excluded.

3. The head "Grammar and Composition" shall include (*a*) questions involving the practical application of the elementary rules of Grammar, (*b*) questions on the right use of words and phrases, and (*c*) exercises in composition.

4. Passages for translation may be narrative or descriptive, or may consist of simple conversations on ordinary subjects. They must be such as may be easily rendered from the one language into the other. They shall, where possible, be taken from recognised vernacular authors; and they shall not consist of any translation made for the purpose of the examination, from English into the vernacular.

5. Two Essays shall be set, giving in the one case not merely the subject, but also headings under the subject, for the candidates to expand in their own words, and in the other merely the subject without headings.

6. The distribution of the heads and of marks in the two papers shall be as follows :

Paper I.—Translation from a vernacular into English : three passages shall be set, of which two only must be attempted...[*70 marks.*]

Two Essays, each carrying 15 marks ... ... [*30 marks.*]

Paper II.—(*a*) Passages, if any, from recommended books, and (*b*) unseen passages : not more than half the marks shall be allotted to (*a*) ... ... [*70 marks.*]

Grammar and Composition [*30 marks.*]

MATHEMATICS.

Compulsory paper.

(A) *Arithmetic.*—The four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest. Problems more easily solvable by Algebra should not be required to be solved arithmetically.

(B) *Algebra.*—The four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Graphs of Simple Equations.

(C) *Geometry.*

PRACTICAL.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Construction of triangles with given parts.

Division of a straight line into a given number of equal parts.

Construction of a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having one of its angles equal to a given angle.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given rectilineal figure.

Construction of a tangent to a circle.

Easy extensions of these constructions may be given as problems.

Candidates may be required to give the reasons for any particular construction involved in any question.

Every candidate is required to provide himself with the following :—a hard pencil, dividers, pencil compasses, and a straight ruler showing centimetres and inches.

THEORETICAL.

Angles at a point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles, and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel straight lines.

If a straight line, cutting two other straight lines, makes—

(i) the alternate angles equal,

(ii) two corresponding angles equal,

(iii) the interior angles on the same side of the line supplementary,

then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and rectilineal figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

Two triangles are equal in every respect—

(i) If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides and the included angle of the other.

(ii) If two angles and a side of the one triangle are respectively equal to two angles and the corresponding side of the other.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

Two triangles are equal in every respect if the three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to the three sides of the other.

Two right-angled triangles are equal in every respect if they have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal; each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :

$k(a+b+c+\ldots)=ka+kb+kc+\ldots$

$(a+b)^2=a(a+b)+b(a+b)$.

$a(a+b)=a^2+ab$.

$(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$.

$(a-b)^2=a^2-2ab+b^2$.

$a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b)$.

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right, or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centre, they are equal, (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centre.

In equal circles (or in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs, (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point.

If two tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point (i) they are equal, (ii) they subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Each question on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of a theorem contained in the above schedule together with an easy deduction.

Any proof of a proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject, but proofs of theorems should, as far as possible, be based on first principles; the order in which the theorems are stated in the above schedule is not to be regarded as essential.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, it shall be permissible to use hypothetical constructions.

The ordinary symbolical abbreviations may be used.

SANSKRIT.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course shall include simple pieces in prose and verse selected from the following works:—Hitopadesa, Panchatantra, Rámáyana, Mahábhárata and Vishnu Purána. To the above list other works may, from time to time, be added by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit. The selections shall be prescribed and prepared by, and be the property of the University, and they shall be notified two years before the examination for which they are prescribed.

2. A book of Elementary Sanskrit Grammar shall also be prepared and prescribed by the University and be its property.

3. The marks in the compulsory paper in Sanskrit shall be distributed as follows:

(i) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject matter of the texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Under this head simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(ii) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction.

[*25 marks.*]

(iii) Translation of simple sentences from English into Sanskrit; such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts.

[*25 marks.*]

PALI.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course in Pali shall include simple pieces in Prose and Poetry selected from the undermentioned works of the Khuddaka Nikáya of the Sutta Pitaka and from the Dipavamsa:

Prose—Játaka.

Poetry—Khuddakapátha, the Dipavamsa.

To the above list other works may, from time to time, be added by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Sanskritic Languages.

The selections shall be notified two years before the Examination for which they are prescribed.

2. Grammars will be recommended from time to time and a general knowledge of the following shall be demanded from the candidate:—(*a*) *Sandhi-kappa*, (*b*) *Náma-kappa*, including *Sabda-rupa*, *Karaka*, *Samása* and *Taddhita*, (*c*) *Akhyáto*, and (*d*) *Kita-kappa* excluding *Unádi*.

3. The marks in the compulsory paper in Pali shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts. [*50 marks.*]

Under this head simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction. [*25 marks.*]

(3) Translation of simple sentences from English into Pali. Such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts. [*25 marks.*]

ARABIC.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course in Arabic shall include prose selections from the following works:

The Qor'án; Alif Layla and Tabari's History.

The selections, which will be chosen with a view to avoiding difficult and obscure passages, shall be prepared by and be the property of the University.

2. The course shall include the general principles of Arabic Grammar according to modern methods; and the University shall prepare and prescribe an Arabic Grammar, which shall be its property.

3. The marks in the compulsory paper in Arabic shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts. [*50 marks.*]

Under this head, simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction. [*25 marks.*]

(3) Translation of simple sentences from English into Arabic: such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts. [*25 marks.*]

PERSIAN.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course in Persian shall include selections from the following works:

Prose.—Gulistán, Siyásat Námah, Bahâristán, and the Safar Námah of Násir-i-Khusrau.

Poetry—Khamsa of Nizámi, Pand Námah of 'Attár, Masnaviyat of Hazín, Díván of Khusrau of Delhi.'

It shall also include a few easy passages in Arabic prose.

The selections shall be prescribed and prepared by the University and be its property.

2. The course shall further include the principles of Persian Grammar and composition, and the elements of Arabic Grammar, with special reference to the formation of words.

Grammars shall be recommended by the Board of Studies concerned.

The marks in the compulsory paper shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions

and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts.

[*50 marks.*]

From 15 to 20 marks shall be assigned to questions on the Arabic portion of the selections.

Simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction.

[*25 marks.*]

From 10 to 15 marks shall be assigned to purely Arabic Grammar.

(3) Translation of simple sentences from English into Persian; such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts.

[*25 marks.*]

ARMENIAN.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course shall consist of the following:

Elishe's History of the War of the Vardanians. Parts I and II.

Elishe Vardapiet Doorian's "Course of Classical Armenian." Part I [Prose and Verse].

2. Grammars will be recommended by the Board of Studies.

3. The marks in the compulsory papers in Armenian shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Under this head, simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction.

[*25 marks.*]

(3) Translation of simple sentences from English into Armenian: such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts.

[*25 marks.*]

HEBREW.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course shall include selections from Genesis, Isaiah and the Psalms.

To the above list other portions of the Old Testament may, from time to time be added by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Hebrew, who shall also recommend Grammars. The course shall be notified two years before the Examination for which it is prescribed.

2. The marks in the compulsory paper in Hebrew shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Under this head, simple translation from the texts shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Questions involving the practical use of the elementary rules of Grammar, including passages containing grammatical errors for correction.

[*25 marks.*]

(3) Translation of simple sentences from English into Hebrew; such sentences shall in no case be translations of portions of the prescribed texts.

[*25 marks.*]

GREEK.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course in prose shall consist of suitable portions of Xenophon, Lucian, and the New Testament.

The course in verse shall consist of suitable portions of Euripides. The course shall be notified two years before the Examination for which it is prescribed.

2. The marks in the compulsory paper in Greek shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Under this head, simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Translation of unseen passages from Greek into English.

[*35 marks.*]

(3) Translation from English into Greek.
[*15 marks.*]

LATIN.

Compulsory paper.

1. The course in prose shall consist of suitable portions of Cæsar or Sallust.

The course in verse shall consist of suitable portions of Ovid or Virgil's Æneid. The course shall be notified two years before the Examination for which it is prescribed.

2. The marks in the compulsory paper in Latin shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English, together with (*a*) grammatical questions and (*b*) questions on the subject-matter of the texts.
[*50 marks.*]

Under this head, simple translation from the text shall in no case carry more than 25 marks.

(2) Translation of unseen passages from Latin into English.
[*25 marks.*]

(3) Translation from English into Latin.
[*25 marks.*]

VERNACULARS.

1. In the case of each of the Vernaculars the Syndicate shall prescribe, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, a small number of standard works (not exceeding six) to be read as models of style.

2. The examination shall include:

(*a*) Translation from English into the Vernacular.
[*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on composition.
[*20 marks.*]

(*c*) An essay—headings being given.
[*40 marks.*]

3. Candidates shall not be asked to answer any questions on the subject-matter of the books recommended or on the history of vernacular literature.

4. The alternative paper in English shall be an advanced paper in composition, including the elements of Rhetoric and Prosody.

5. The papers in French and German shall consist of prose passages for translation into English, and one or more easy pieces for translation from English.

No text-books shall be prescribed, but a number of works shall from time to time be recommended as indicating the standard up to which candidates will be expected to have read.

MATHEMATICS.

Additional paper.

In addition to the Syllabus for the Compulsory paper, the following:

(A) *Arithmetic:* Extraction of Square Root; Exercises in the Metric System; Approximation to a specified degree of accuracy.

(B) *Algebra:* Quadratic Equations with one unknown quantity; Extraction of Square Root; Graphs of Pure Quadratic Equations (excluding constructions with different scales along two axes); Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; The Elementary Laws of Indices.

(C) *Geometry:*

PRACTICAL.

Simple cases of the construction of circles satisfying given conditions.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 5, or 6 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given rectangle.

THEORETICAL.

Proportion: Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular, their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

If a polygon is divided into triangles by a line joining a given point to its vertices, any similar polygon can be divided into corresponding similar triangles.

The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles or of two similar polygons, is equal to the ratio of the squares on the corresponding sides.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle; and likewise the external bisector externally.

SANSKRIT.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Sanskrit the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Sanskrit into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Grammar.

[*25 marks.*]

(4) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

PALI.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Pali the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Pali into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Grammar.

[*25 marks.*]

(4) Translation from English into Pali.

[*25 marks.*]

ARABIC.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Arabic the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Arabic into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Grammar.

[*25 marks.*]

(4) Translation from English into Arabic.

[*25 marks.*]

PERSIAN.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Persian the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Persian into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Persian Grammar.

[*10 marks.*]

(4) Question on Arabic Grammar.

[*15 marks.*]

(5) Translation from English into Persian.

[*25 marks.*]

ARMENIAN.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Armenian the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Armenian into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Grammar.

[*25 marks.*]

(4) Translation from English into Armenian.

[*25 marks.*]

HEBREW.

Additional paper.

In the additional paper in Hebrew the marks shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks.

[*20 marks.*]

(2) Simple unseen passages for translation from Hebrew into English. [*30 marks.*]

(3) Questions on Grammar. [*25 marks.*]

(4) Translation from English into Hebrew. [*25 marks.*]

LATIN AND GREEK.

Additional papers.

In the additional papers in Latin and Greek the marks shall be distributed in the following manner :

(1) Further questions on the text, in which simple translation from the text shall not carry more than 10 marks. [*20 marks.*]

(2) Unseen passages from Greek or Latin into English. [*30 marks.*]

(3) Unseen passages from English into Greek or Latin. [*30 marks.*]

(4) Questions on Grammar. [*20 marks.*]

HISTORY.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

The physical features of the country.

The aborigines of India. Immigrations from the north-east and north-west.

The Aryans. The Indo-Aryans.

The Vedas. Relation of the Rig-Veda to other Vedas.

The Brahmanas. The Smritis. Manu.

The caste system.

Buddha and Buddhism.

Mahavira and the Jains.

The kingdoms of Kosala and Magadha: the empire of the Nandas.

Invasion of Alexander the Great.

Accounts of India given by Greek writers.

The Maurya empire. Chandra Gupta. Asoka.

The Kusana empire; Kanishka. The Saka era. The Gupta empire; Buddhist architecture and the Fine Arts. Chinese pilgrims. Kalidas. Vikramaditya; the Vikrama era.

Rise of the Rajputs.

Mahomedan conquest of Sind and the Punjab; Mahmud of Gazni.

Hindu civilisation on the eve of the Mahomedan rule in India.

The Pathan dynasties. Muhammad Ghori. Qutb-ud-Dín. Altamish. Razia. Mogul invasion.

Conquest of Gujarat, Malwa, and the Deccan; incursions into Southern India. 'Ala-ud-Dín.

The Tughlak dynasty. Muhammad Tughlak; Firuz Tughlak. Timur's invasion. Break-up of the Pathan empire; the Mahomedan kingdoms of Delhi, Bengal, Jaunpur, Gujarat, the Deccan; and the Hindu kingdoms of Vijayanagar, Meywar and Orissa.

Rise of religious sects under Pathan rule: Ramananda, Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya. Spread of Mahomedanism. Pathan architecture; the Urdu language; Indian literature in Pathan times.

The Mogul dynasty: Baber; Humayun; Sher Shah; Restoration of Humayun.

Akbar: Todar Mal; Abul-Fazl.

Jehangir; Nur Jehan; Sir Thomas Roe; Shah Jehan; Bernier; Mogul architecture.

Aurangzeb: Rajput revolt; his treatment of the Hindus; Sivaji and the Mahrattas; Break-up of the Mogul empire.

The successors of Aurangzeb: revolt of the provinces; invasions of the Mahrattas; invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali. Struggle for supreme power between Mahomedans and Mahrattas; the Mahratta confederacy; extent of Mahratta dominion. Contact of the Mahrattas with the English.

The Europeans in India; discovery of the Cape route to India by the Portuguese. The Dutch, the French and the English Merchant Companies, and early Settlements. First charter of the East India Company.

The French in India, Dupleix. The English in India; Clive; English wars and territorial acquisitions in Madras, Bengal and Bombay. Plassey; the Dewani. Early History of Calcutta. Clive's system of administration. Warren Hastings: his financial, revenue and judicial reforms; his relations with native powers.

The Regulating Act; Warren Hastings, first Governor-General; extent of British dominion in his time.

Pitt's India Act; Lord Cornwallis; his administrative reforms; the permanent settlement. Sir John Shore; his non-intervention policy.

Lord Wellesley; his wars with Mysore and with the Mahrattas; the system of Subsidiary Treaties.

Lord Minto; state of Central India; extension of relations of British Indian Government with foreign powers outside India; renewal of the Company's Charter.

Lord Hastings; his wars with Nepal and with the Mahrattas. Lord Amherst; the first Burmese war.

Lord William Bentinck; his social and administrative reforms; renewal of the Company's Charter. Sir Charles Metcalfe. Lord Auckland; his policy; the First Afghan War. Lord Ellenborough; the Sind War. Lord Hardinge; the first Sikh War.

Lord Dalhousie; the second Sikh War; the doctrine of Lapse and the Annexation policy; the second Burmese War. Material progress of the country under Dalhousie.

Lord Canning; the Indian Mutiny, probable causes; the assumption of direct Government by the Crown; the Queen's Proclamation.

India under the Viceroys: Financial reforms; the Orissa Famine and other great famines; the Second and Third Afghan Wars; the Third Burmese War; delimitation of Frontier boundaries.

The Mahrattas: their rise; Sivaji and his successors; Mahratta system of war, administration, and revenue; rise of the Peshwas; Baji Rao; his successors; origin of the chief existing Mahratta states.

Mysore: an ancient Hindu kingdom; Hyder Ali; his wars with the Mahrattas, the Nizam and the English; Tippu Sultan; Restoration of the Hindu dynasty.

The Sikhs: their origin and religion; Guru Govinda; their struggle with Ahmed Shah Abdali; Ranjit Singh; his conquests; the Khalsa; Ranjit Singh's successors.

PROGRESS OF INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

1. *Earliest declarations of principles of English rule.*—Variety of races and religions, and of conflicting interests: these interests subordinated to one great common interest that all have as subjects and citizens of one State. No ruling caste in India. The Queen's Proclamation.

2. *Respect for indigenous ideas and institutions.*—Freedom of faith and worship for all classes. No interference with seats of Oriental learning. Their encouragement in latter times. Hindu Law applicable to Hindus and Mahomedan Law to Mahomedans in certain classes of cases. Methods of land settlement. Early Village Police. Punchayets. Early methods of judicial administration.

3. *Advanced Western ideas and Institutions adapted and introduced as an agency of progress.*—

I. *Political.*—Codes embodying the most modern English juridical ideas. Open administration of justice. Equality of all men in the eye of the law. Litigious system of criminal procedure. The right of prisoners to be defended by counsel. No conviction or sentence without a trial. Trial by jury. Varieties of Local Self-Government. Progress of the elective system.

II. *Social.*—Social practices of a criminal character not tolerated. Abolition of *suttee*, of infanticide, of hook swinging. Legalisation of the re-marriage of Hindu widows. Removal of disabilities of Hindus from conversion to Christianity. Female Education. Laws in regard to decency and morals.

III. *Educational.*—Primary, secondary and higher education. Higher Education through the medium of the English language. Religious neutrality in education. Education open to all castes, races and sects. Scientific, technical and artistic education. Research. Education in foreign countries. Universities. Libraries. Museums. Learned Societies. Preservation of ancient records. Encouragement of authors.

IV. *Economic.*—Encouragement of industries. Free trade. Protective works against famine. Famine relief. Remission of revenue. Measures for the benefit of ryots. Agricultural Banks. Savings Banks. Protection of inventions. Industrial Exhibitions. Free scope for commercial and industrial enterprise.

V. *Material.*—Reclamation of waste lands. Railways. Telegraphs.

Irrigation Works. Mills. Factories. Dockyards. Tanks. Wells. Bridges. Landing places. Roads. Harbours. Fortifications. Sanitation. Measures for dealing with epidemics. Geological and other surveys. Forest laws. Mining operations. Preservation of ancient monuments.

VI. *Civic.*—Freedom of the Press. Right of public meeting. Right of petitioning. Eligibility to appointments in the public service and to honorary offices. Openness of the professions.

VII. *General.*—A high standard of general efficiency in the administration. Repression of thuggi and dacoity. Increased security of life and property. Widened spheres of popular activity. Awakening of a new national life.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Defence:—the Indian Army, and the British Naval Squadron in Indian waters.

Agencies for the maintenance of order:—the Magistracy and the Police.

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India: his responsibility to the Secretary of State: his Executive and Legislative Councils.

Constitution of various Provincial Governments.

Administration of Justice, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the Highest Court of Appeal.

The High Courts established by Charter granted by the King in Parliament. Chief Courts established by the Government of India. District Courts; Civil and Criminal.

Chief sources of Revenue:—The Land Revenue: the Permanent, Raiyatwari and Talukdari Settlements: Salt and Opium Monopolies: Excise Duties: Import Duties: Income Tax: Direct and Indirect taxes.

Chief heads of Expenditure.

Local Self-Government; Municipalities; District Boards; Local Boards; Unions; Panchayats.

The Native States and the general nature of their connection with the British Government by subsidiary treaties: Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Gwalior, Baroda. Smaller States under an Agent to the Governor-General: names of these Agencies. Some small States under the control of the Provincial Governors.

A text-book on the present Administration of India and on the Progress of India under British Rule shall be prepared and prescribed by the University and be its property.

No text-books shall be prescribed on the historical portion of the Syllabus, but the Board of Studies shall, from time to time, recommend suitable books to indicate the standard of knowledge required.

GEOGRAPHY.

(i) GENERAL.

(*a*) The Earth's shape; day, night, and the seasons.

Divisions of the Earth's surface; Latitude, and Longitude.

The compass; simple map-making;

Land-forms, and the action of climatic forces on them.

The general relief of the Globe, *i.e.*, the great slopes of the world as forming the continental water-partings, and deciding the general distribution of rainfall.

The great oceans of the world, and their relation to the great water-partings; winds, tides, and currents.

(*b*) Outlines of the Political Geography of the World.

(ii) SPECIAL.

Political and General Geography of India and Burma, including the following points:

1. *Natural regions and surface features.*

2. *Distribution of rocks and economic minerals.*

Action of weather on rocks. Formation of soil. The work of rain and rivers. Alluvium.

3. *Climate.*

4. *Vegetation.*

Forest, pasture land, agricultural land, desert. Areas rendered cultivable by systems of irrigation. The distribution of teak, sal, and cocoanut trees; of rice, millet, wheat; of cotton, tea and jute.

5. *Animal Life.*

The principal animals and their distribution.

6. *Industries.*

The leading industries and their location. Circumstances favouring their growth.

7. *Population.*

Approximate number and density. Distribution of races, languages, and religions. Agricultural and non-agricultural elements of the population.

8. *Means of communication.*

The chief roads, waterways, and railways, and mountain passes.

9. *Commerce.*

The principal commodities exchanged and the countries of exchange. The chief ports, and their leading imports and exports.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

I.—Motion.

Varieties of motion.

Elementary notions of velocity and acceleration.

Motion of a body with constant acceleration.

Composition and resolution of motions.

Bodies falling freely under gravity.

Special cases of bodies falling under gravity (inclined plane, projection in any direction, etc.).

II.—Force.

Elementary notions of mass, inertial momentum.

Force measured by rate of change of momentum.

Units of force; poundal, dyne.

Relation between mass and weight.

Atwood's machine.

Impulsive forces—impulse.

Newton's laws of motion.

Balancing of forces.

Conditions for the equilibrium of three forces not parallel.

Triangle and parallelogram of forces.

Moments.

Conditions for the equilibrium of three parallel forces.

Composition and resolution of parallel forces in one plane. Centre of parallel forces.

Centre of gravity. Mass-centre. Position of centre of gravity in stable and unstable equilibrium.

Methods of finding the centre of gravity of systems of particles in elementary cases.

Mass-centre of a triangle—of the perimeter of a triangle—of two bodies, whose individual mass-centres are given.

Illustrations of conditions of equilibrium in simple machines; levers; balance; pulleys; inclined plane.

The subject is to be treated mainly experimentally. No knowledge of mathematics except such as may be necessary for elucidating experiments and as may fall within the limits of the Matriculation Mathematics, compulsory and additional, shall be required.

GENERAL.

1. In order to pass the Matriculation Examination a candidate must obtain—

(i) In English, either:

In the first paper [*40 marks.*]

and in the aggregate of the two papers [*72 marks.*]

or,

in the aggregate of the two papers [*80 marks.*]

(ii) In the vernacular paper, or in the paper alternative to it [*36 marks.*]

(iii) In the compulsory Classical language paper [*30 marks.*]

(iv) In the compulsory Mathematical paper [*30 marks.*]

and

in the aggregate of all the papers [*250 marks.*]

provided that if less than *30 marks* are obtained in any of the additional papers or subjects, such marks shall not be included in the aggregate.

2. Candidates who obtain 350 marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the First Division, and those who obtain 280 in the Second Division.

3. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 350 marks shall be allowed to pass. In order to determine the Division in which such a candidate will be placed and his place in the Division, the number of marks by which he has failed in one subject shall be deducted from his aggregate.

4. If the Moderators are of opinion that, in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulations, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and in such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in one or more Colleges affiliated for this purpose, for not less than two academical years after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Any student who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science may take up the course for the Intermediate Examination in Arts at the second year's stage, and after one year's regular course of study in one or more Colleges affiliated for the purpose appear at the Examination. He will be excused attendance and examination in the subject or subjects in which he has already passed at the Intermediate Examination in Science.

3. Every candidate sent up for the Intermediate Examination in Arts by an affiliated College shall produce a certificate (*a*) of good conduct, (*b*) of diligent study, (*c*) of having satisfactorily passed the College periodical examinations and other tests, and (*d*) of probability of passing the examination. Every candidate for admission shall send in his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be forwarded by each candidate with his application. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Intermediate Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the Head of an affiliated College showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical year since the date of the last Examination, in each of the subjects in which he is to be examined.

5. The Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The subjects for the Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be—

1. English— [*Three papers.*]

2. Composition in one of the following vernacular languages :—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Urdu, Burmese, Modern Armenian.

[*One paper.*]

If the vernacular of a candidate is a language not included in the above list, he shall have an alternative paper of a somewhat advanced character in English.

3, 4 and 5. Three of the following subjects, of which two at least must be from group A.

Group A.

One of the following languages :

(i) Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian (with an elementary knowledge of Arabic), Hebrew, Classical Armenian, Greek, Latin, French, German.

(ii) History.

(iii) Logic.

(iv) Mathematics.

Group B.

(i) Physics.

(ii) Chemistry.

(iii) Geography.

(iv) Physiology.

(v) Botany.

(vi) Zoology.

(vii) Geology.

There shall be two papers in each of the subjects enumerated under Groups A and B.

Every paper in every subject shall be of three hours, and shall carry 100 marks.

9. The Syllabus in Mathematics and in all the subjects in Group B shall be the same as that prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science.

10. No practical examination will be held by the University in connection with subjects in group B in the Intermediate Examination in Arts, but every student who desires to be examined in any such subject must produce a certificate from the Principal of his College to the effect that he has completed in an affiliated College the corresponding practical course prescribed by the Regulations.

11 The following are definitions of the limits of the above subjects:

ENGLISH.

Paper I—Poetry texts.

Paper II—Prose texts.

Paper III (*a*) Essay, (*b*) Prosody and Rhetoric, (*c*) Questions on unseen passages from books of the same standard of difficulty as those recommended for the Matriculation Examination.

(*a*) shall carry 40 marks.

(*b*) „ „ 20 „

(*c*) „ „ 40 „

VERNACULARS.

1. In the case of each of the Vernaculars the Syndicate shall prescribe, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies concerned, a small number of standard works (not exceeding six) to be read as models of style.

2. The examination shall include:

(*a*) Translation from English into the Vernacular.

[*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on composition.

[*20 marks.*]

(*c*) An essay—headings being given.

[*40 marks.*]

3. Candidates shall not be asked to answer any questions on the subject-matter of the books recommended, or on the history of the Vernacular Literature.

4. If the vernacular of a candidate is a language not included in the prescribed list of vernaculars, he shall have an alternative paper in English.

5. The alternative paper in English shall be an advanced paper in composition including Rhetoric and Prosody.

SANSKRIT.

1. The course in Sanskrit shall consist of selected passages in prose and verse. The texts in poetry shall include a portion of the Bhattikavya, and a portion either of the Raghuvansa or of the Kumar Sambhava. The texts in prose shall be taken from the Dasakumarcharita and the Mahabhárata.

2. The course shall also include the elements of Sanskrit Grammar, of which a fuller knowledge shall be required than at the Matriculation Examination. A text-book in Grammar shall be prepared and prescribed by the University and be its property.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on the Poetry texts. Not more than 25 marks shall be assigned to mere translation from the set texts.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Grammar, including passages for correction.

[*25 marks.*]

(*c*) Passages for translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper II.

(*a*) Questions on the prose texts. Not more than 15 marks shall be assigned to mere translation from the set texts.

[*30 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen Sanskrit passages for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Grammar.

[*15 marks.*]

(*d*) Passages for translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(b) Questions on the subject-matter of the text.

(c) Questions on the language of the text and grammatical questions relating thereto.

(d) Passages for translation into English from such standard Sanskrit commentaries on the set texts as may be prescribed from time to time.

4. Unseen passages shall consist of simple prose not exceeding in difficulty the prose texts set for the Matriculation Examination.

No questions shall be set on Prosody or Rhetoric.

PALI.

1. The course in Pali shall consist of the whole of Anderson's Reader, and such other selections as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Studies in Sanskritic Languages.

2. The course shall also include a knowledge of Pali Grammar, of a higher standard than that required at the Matriculation Examination.

Grammars shall be recommended from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows :

Paper I.

(a) Questions on the Poetry texts. Not more than 25 marks shall be assigned to mere translation from the set texts.

[*50 marks.*]

(b) Grammatical questions.

[*25 marks.*]

(c) Passages for translation from English into Pali.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper II.

(a) Questions on the prose texts. Not more than 25 marks shall be assigned to mere translation from the set texts.

[*50 marks.*]

(b) Unseen Pali passages for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(c) Grammatical questions.

[*20 marks.*]

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(a) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(b) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(c) Questions on the language of the text.

Unseen passages shall consist of simple prose not exceeding in difficulty the texts set for the Matriculation Examination.

ARABIC.

1. The course in Arabic shall consist of such portions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies concerned, of the following works :

The Qor'án,

Qalyúbí,

Kalíla and Dimna,

Ibn-al-Athír's History.

The selections shall be prepared by and be the property of the University.

2. The course shall also include Arabic Grammar, of which a fuller knowledge shall be required than at the Matriculation.

A text-book in Grammar shall be prepared and prescribed by the University and be its property.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(a) Questions on the texts. Not more than 25 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

[*50 marks.*]

(b) Grammar, including passages for correction and unvocalised passages for vocalisation.

[*30 marks.*]

(c) Simple English passages for translation into Arabic.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper II.

(a) Questions on the texts.

[*30 marks.*]

Not more than 15 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(b) Unseen passages of Arabic for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Grammar

[*15 marks.*]

(*d*) Simple English passages for translation into Arabic.

[*25 marks.*]

The passages for translation from English into Arabic shall in no case be translated portions of the prescribed text.

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

The unseen passages shall consist of simple prose not exceeding in difficulty the texts set for the Matriculation Examination.

No questions shall be set on Prosody or Rhetoric.

PERSIAN.

1. The course in Persian shall consist of selected passages in prose and verse from the following works:

Poetry—

The Sikandar-Nama of Nizámí,

The Kullíyát of Salmán Sávejí,

Bostán of Sa'dí.

Prose—

The Anwár-i-Sohaylí.

The Zafar-Náma of Sharaf-ud-Dín 'Alí Yazdí.

Akhláq-i-Muhsini.

The above list may from time to time be added to on the recommendation of the Board of Studies.

The selections shall be prescribed and prepared by the University and be its property.

In addition to the above a portion of the Arabic selections for the Matriculation Examination shall form part of the Persian Course.

2. The course shall include Persian Grammar, and also Arabic Grammar to the extent and standard required for candidates who offer Arabic in the Matriculation Examination.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on Persian Poetry texts.

[*40 marks.*]

Not more than 20 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Persian Grammar.

[*10 marks.*]

(*c*) Arabic Grammar.

[*20 marks.*]

(*d*) Translation of prescribed Arabic passages into English.

[*30 marks.*]

In (*b*) and (*c*) passages shall be set for testing the practical application of grammatical rules.

Paper II.

(*a*) Questions on Persian Prose texts.

[*20 marks.*]

Not more than 10 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Unseen passages for translation from Persian into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Passages of simple English prose for translation into Persian.

[*50 marks.*]

The passages for translation from English into Persian shall in no case be translated portions of the prescribed texts.

Question on the Persian text shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

The unseen Persian passages shall consist of easy prose and verse not exceeding in difficulty the text prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

No questions shall be set on Prosody or Rhetoric.

ARMENIAN.

1. The Course in Classical Armenian shall consist of:

Prose.

Moses of Khoren's History of Armenia, Part II.

Poetry.

Elishé Vardapiet Doorian's Course of Classical Armenian, Part II.

The course shall also include Armenian Grammar, of which a fuller knowledge

will be required than at the Matriculation Examination.

2. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on the Prose Text.

[*40 marks.*]

Not more than 20 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Questions on Grammar, including passages containing errors for correction.

[*20 marks.*]

(*c*) Passages for translation from English into Armenian.

[*40 marks.*]

Paper II.

(*a*) Questions on the Poetry Texts.

[*40 marks.*]

Not more than 20 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Armenian for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Passages for translation from English into Armenian.

[*30 marks.*]

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

The unseen passages shall consist of simple prose not exceeding in difficulty the text prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

HEBREW.

The course in Hebrew shall consist of prescribed selections from Genesis, Isaiah, Ruth and the Psalms.

The marks in the two papers shall be distributed in the same proportions as in the case of Armenian.

GREEK.

1. The course in Greek shall consist of suitable selections from the following prose writers and poets, to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned:

Xenophon, Herodotus, Plato, Putarch, Homer, Euripides and Sophocles.

The course shall also include Attic Greek Grammar.

2. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on the Prose selections.

[*40 marks.*]

Not more than 20 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Questions on the Poetry Selections.

[*40 marks.*]

Not more than 20 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*c*) Questions on Grammar.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper II.

(*a*) Translation of simple passages from English into Greek.

[*30 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages in Greek for translation into English.

[*70 marks.*]

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

The unseen passages shall not exceed in difficulty the selections set for the Matriculation Examination.

LATIN.

1. The course in Latin shall consist of suitable selections from the following prose writers and poets, to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned:

Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Horace.

The course shall also include Latin Grammar.

2. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on the Prose selections

[*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Poetry selections.

[*40 marks.*]

In neither case shall mere translation of the set texts carry more than 20 marks.

(*c*) Questions on Grammar.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper II.

(*a*) Translation of simple passages from English into Latin.

[*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages in Latin for translation into English.

[*60 marks.*]

Questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

The unseen passages shall not exceed in difficulty the selections set for the Matriculation Examination.

FRENCH.

1. The course in French shall consist of one work in prose and selections in verse from one or more writers, which shall be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned. The course shall include French Grammar.

2. The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.

(*a*) Questions on the prescribed text prose and verse.

[*50 marks.*]

Not more than 25 marks shall be assigned to mere translation.

(*b*) Questions on Grammar.

[*20 marks.*]

(*c*) Passages for translation from English into French.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper II.

(*a*) Unseen passages of French prose and verse for translation into English.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Passages for translation from English into French.

[*30 marks.*]

Questions on the text shall comprise—

(*a*) Passages from the set texts for translation into English.

(*b*) Questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) Questions on the language of the text.

GERMAN.

1. The course in German shall consist of one work in prose and selections in verse from one or more writers, which shall be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned. The course shall include German Grammar.

2. The marks in the two papers shall be distributed in the same proportion as in the case of French.

HISTORY.

The subject shall be—

(*i*) The History of England from the earliest times to the end of the reign of Victoria.

(*ii*) The History of Ancient Greece, from the earliest times to the Roman Conquest, 146 B.C.

(*iii*) The History of Rome from the earliest times to the extinction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D.

Paper I.—History of England.

Paper II.—History of Greece and of Rome.

LOGIC.

Definition, Scope and Use of Logic. Its relation to Metaphysics and Psychology. Immediate and Mediate knowledge. Reasoning in general. Division of Logic into Formal and Material. Formal Logic. Principles of Formal Reasoning : Identity, Contradiction, Sufficient Reason. Axioms and Postulates. Language and Thought. Realism. Conceptualism and Nominalism, and their bearing on the nature of the logical processes.

Concept and Term. Abstraction. Use of Names. Denotation and Connotation, Extension and Intension. Distribution.

Definition, with its limits and formal conditions. Logical Division and its conditions. Various Divisions of Terms, and their significance.

Judgment and the Proposition. Theory of Predication and Import of Propositions, Essence. Genus. Species. Differential Property. Accident. Quantity and Quality. Modality. Simplification of Propositions. Various Divisions of Propositions, and their significance. Opposition of Propositions, and its practical applications.

Inference in general. Immediate and Mediate Inference, Deductive and Inductive Inference.

Immediate inference, and its different forms. Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition, Inversion, Opposition, with their practical applications.

Deductive Inference. Premises and Middle Terms. Syllogism: its structure and conditions. The Canons. Figures and Moods, and their rules. Reduction. Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms with their rules. Dilemma. Compound Syllogisms and Trains of Reasoning. Practical application of the Syllogism to express and test reasonings.

Fallacies in Deductive Reasoning.

Material Logic. Nature of Truth. Knowledge and Reality. Sources of knowledge. Perception. Inference. Authority. Necessary Truth.

Generalization and the General Idea.

Science. Laws of Nature. Uniformity of Nature.

The grounds and conditions of Inductive Inference. Causality. Origin of belief in universal causation. Energy and conservation. Causes and Conditions. Plurality of Causes. Composition of Causes, and Intermixture of Effects.

Discovery and Proof. Hypotheses, their uses and conditions. Theory. Verification. Observation and Experiment and their uses. The Experimental methods and their uses, with examples of their application. Fallacies of Observation.

Nature, place and use of the Inductive Method. Perfect and Imperfect, Complete and Incomplete Induction. Inference from Analogy. Inference from Simple Enumeration. Inductive Probability; Chance and its Elimination. Scientific Induction. Processes simulating Induction. Fallacies in Inductive Reasoning.

Classification, Natural and Artificial, and its conditions. Relation of Classification to Division. Definition, and its material conditions. Description. Type. Errors in Classification and Definition. Terminology and Nomenclature.

Nature, place and use of the Deductive Method. Relation of Induction and Deduction; Nature, function and value of the Syllogism. Inductive and Deductive Sciences. The actual Method of Scientific Progress. Demonstration. The World as a system of law. Explanation, and its limits.

GENERAL.

1. In order to pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts, a candidate must obtain—

In English [168 *marks.*]

In the Vernacular or the alternative paper [36 *marks.*]

In each of the remaining subjects taken up [60 *marks.*]

And in the aggregate [340 *marks.*]

2. In order to be placed in the first division a candidate must obtain [500 *marks.*]

In order to be placed in the second division. [400 *marks.*]

The names of candidates placed in the first division shall be published in order of merit.

3. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 500 in the aggregate, shall be allowed to pass. In order to determine the division in which such a candidate will be placed and his place in the division, the number of marks by which he has failed in one subject shall be deducted from his aggregate.

4. If the Moderators are of opinion that, in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulations, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject, or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

5. Candidates who, after passing the Intermediate Examination in Science, appear for the Intermediate in Arts, shall be required, in order to pass, to obtain 36 per cent. in each subject for which they present themselves in the latter examination.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, and at such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts in a College or Colleges affiliated to the University in the subjects which the candidate takes up.

3. Every candidate sent up for the B.A. Examination by an affiliated College shall produce a certificate (*a*) of good conduct, (*b*) of diligent study, (*c*) of having satisfactorily passed the College periodical examinations and other tests, and (*d*) of probability of passing the Examination. Every candidate shall send to the Registrar his application, with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires to be examined for Honours in any subject, he shall name the subject in his application. If a candidate offers himself for Examination in Hebrew, Armenian, French, or German, he shall be required to give the Registrar notice of the fact twelve months before the date of the Examination.

4. A fee of Rs. 35 shall be forwarded by each candidate with his application.

A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of Rs. 35 on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the Head of an affiliated College shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical year since the date of the last Examination, in each of the subjects in which he is to be examined.

5. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

(1) English.

(2) Composition in one of the following Vernaculars :—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Burmese, Urdu, Modern Armenian.

For candidates whose vernacular is English or an Indian vernacular not included in this list, there shall be an advanced paper in English which shall be treated as separate from the Examination in English.

(3) and (4) Two of the following subjects, one of which at least must belong to Group A:

A.

(I) One of the following languages :—Sanskrit, Pali (including a knowledge of Sanskrit up to the Matriculation Standard), Arabic, Persian (including a knowledge of Arabic up to the Intermediate Standard), Hebrew, Classical Armenian, Greek, Latin, French, German.

(II) History.

(III) Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

(IV) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(V) Mathematics.

B.

(I) Physics.

(II) Chemistry.

(III) Physiology.

(IV) Botany.

(V) Zoology.

No candidate shall be allowed to take up Mental and Moral Philosophy unless he has taken up Logic in the Intermediate Examination in Arts. No candidate shall be allowed to take up any subject in Group B, or Mathematics, who has not taken up the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination.

7. A candidate may take the Pass Course in four subjects or he may take the Pass Course in three subjects and the Honours Course in one subject only; but there shall be no Honours Course in the Vernacular.

8. There shall be three papers in the Pass Course and six papers in the Honours Course, in every subject except the Vernacular. In that subject only one Pass paper shall be set. Each paper shall be of three hours and shall carry 100 marks.

9. In the syllabuses hereinafter defined Papers I, II and III shall be on the Pass Course, but questions set for Honours Candidates need not be identical with those set for Pass Candidates. Papers IV, V and VI shall be for Honours Candidates only.

10. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed in the Pass Course, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained Honours in each branch, arranged in two classes, both in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of B.A. a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

11. The syllabuses in Mathematics and in the subjects under Group B shall be identical in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations and will be found under the B. Sc. Regulations.

There shall be a practical Examination in all subjects included in Group B.

12. The following syllabuses define the subjects prescribed for the B. A. Examination. Books shall be recommended where necessary by the Board of Studies concerned.

ENGLISH.

1. In Papers I, II, IV and V not more than half the marks shall be given for explanation of passages set from the prescribed texts.

2. In these papers, questions may be asked to test the candidate's appreciation of the books he has studied in the course, but questions encouraging the mere reproduction of literary criticisms shall not be set.

3. The subjects and marks shall be respectively divided as follows :

Paper I.—

Poetry and Drama texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper II.—

Prose texts.

[*100 marks.*]

In regard to the subject of these two papers students shall be expected to possess a general knowledge of the life and literary career of the authors whose works are prescribed.

Paper III.—

(*a*) Essay.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages from authors or works of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

[*50 marks.*]

4. Additional Honours papers.

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Additional Poetry and Drama texts.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Additional unseen passages in Poetry and Drama.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Additional Prose texts.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Additional unseen passages in Prose.

[*25 marks.*]

In Papers IV and V the unseen passages shall not be of a higher standard of difficulty than the prescribed texts.

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Philology of the English language.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) General History of English Literature.

[*50 marks.*]

5. No texts or unseen passages shall be taken from Spenser or from authors earlier than the Elizabethan period.

VERNACULARS.

1. The course for the B. A. Examination in each of the Vernaculars shall consist of a small number of standard works (not exceeding three) to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style. The names of the works in each language shall be notified from time to time by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in that language.

2. The paper shall be a test of composition and of a general knowledge of the subject-matter of the books recommended.

Questions shall not be set on the history of the Vernacular and its literature.

ALTERNATIVE PAPER IN ENGLISH.

The special paper shall be a test in English Composition and on a general knowledge of the subject-matter of a small number of standard works in English (not exceeding three) to be prescribed by the Syndicate from time to time on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in English.

SANSKRIT.

The Pass Course in Sanskrit shall comprise the following:

Paper I.—

(*a*) Poetry texts, namely, selected portions of Manu and selected portions of one of the following:

Kiratarjuniya.

Sisupalabadha.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit [*25 marks.*]

Paper II.—

(*a*) Drama texts, namely, two of the following:

Sakuntala

Uttararamacharita.

Mudrarakshasha.

Ratnavali.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit [*25 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) Prose Passages from unprepared Sanskrit books for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Sanskrit Grammar, including passages for correction.

[*40 marks.*]

(*c*) Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature.

[*30 marks.*]

The Honours Course in Sanskrit shall comprise, in addition to the Pass Course, the following:

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Selected portions of Bhattikavya and Kadambari.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper V.—

Selected Hymns from the Rigveda, with Sayana's Commentary thereon.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

Grammar and Rhetoric, namely—

(*a*) Siddhanta Kaumadi—Karaka and Samasa

[*60 marks.*]

(*b*) Dandi—Kavyadarsa. Sahitya darpan, Chapter VI.

[*40 marks.*]

In the first, second, fourth, and fifth papers, the questions on the text shall include—

(i) Passages from the prescribed texts for translation into English (to carry not more than 25 marks in any paper).

(ii) Questions on the subject-matter and on the language of the prescribed texts

(iii) Questions on Grammar and Prosody (but not Rhetoric) arising out of the prescribed texts.

(iv) Passages for translation or discussion in English, taken from standard Sanskrit commentaries on the prescribed texts, to be named by the Syndicate from time to time.

In the third paper, the unseen passages shall not exceed in difficulty the prose texts set for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Syndicate shall from time to time cause to be prepared and prescribed a text-book in Sanskrit Grammar.

In the sixth paper, questions will be set to test the ability of candidates to apply, (*a*) the rules of Panini on Karaka and Samasa and (*b*) the rules of Rhetoric to passages taken from the prescribed texts.

The Syndicate shall, upon the recommendation of the Board of Studies, select the texts in accordance with the syllabus and may also recommend books or specify editions to indicate more fully the extent and standard of knowledge required in any paper.

ARABIC.

1. The Pass Course in Arabic shall comprise the whole or selected portions of the following works:

Poetry.—The Hamása.

The Díván of Mutanabbí.

The Díván of Abú 'Atáhíya.

Prose.—The Qor'án.

The Maqámát Harírí.

The Tabarí's History.

Qazwíní's Geography.

The Course shall include Arabic Grammar, according to the modern method.

2. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the above, the whole or selected portions of the following works:

Poetry.—

The Seven Mu'allaqát.

Bánat Su'ád.

The Díván of Ibn Fáridh.

Prose.—

The Qor'án, with the Commentaries of Baydháwí, and of Zamakhsharí.

Ibn Hishám's Life of the Prophet.

The Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldún.

The Mukhtasar-ul-Ma'ání.

The Honours Course shall also include the elements of Arabic Prosody and Rhetoric; the outlines of Muhammadan History down to the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate; and a general knowledge of the History of Arabic Literature.

3. The subjects and the marks shall be distributed as follows:—

Paper I.—

Questions on the Poetry texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper II.—

Questions on the Prose texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) Unseen passages for translation into English.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Short English sentences for translation into Arabic.

[*30 marks.*]

The unseen passages in this paper shall be of no greater difficulty than the texts prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Poetry texts.

[*80 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Arabic.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Prose texts.

[*80 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Arabic.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Questions on Muhammadan History.

[*30 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the History of Arabic Literature.

[*40 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Rhetoric and Prosody.

[*30 marks.*]

In Papers I, II, IV and V, questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) passages of the set texts for translation into English;

(*b*) questions on the subject-matter and

(*c*) questions on the Grammar of the set passages.

In no paper shall more than one-fourth of the marks of these questions be assigned to mere translation of the set passages.

PERSIAN.

1. The Pass Course in Persian shall comprise the whole or selected portions of the following works:

Poetry.—

The Sháh Náma of Firdausí.

The Díván of Háfiz.

The Masnavi of Jalál-ud-Dín-Rúmí.

The Kulliyát of Qá'ání.

Prose.—

The Akbar-Náma.

The Wakáya' of Ni'mat Khán 'Ali.

The Siyásat Náma of Nizám-ul-Mulk.

The Aruz of Saifi.

Arabic Prose.—

The Qor'án.

The Alf Layla.

The Pass Course shall include the elements of Persian Prosody and Rhetoric and a knowledge of Arabic Grammar up to the Intermediate Standard.

2. The Honours Course shall include, in addition to the above, the whole or selected portions of the following works :

Poetry.—

Gulshan-i-Ráz.

The Qasá'id of Kháqání.

Prose.—

Chahár Maqála of Nizám-i-Arúzí.

The Táríkh-i-Wassáf.

The Inshá of Abul Fazl.

Akhláq-i-Jalálí.

Arabic Prose.—

The Qor'án.

Ikhwán-us-safá.

The Honours Course shall also include the outlines of Muhammadan History in so far as it relates to Persia, Central Asia and India, and the History of Persian Literature.

3. The subjects and the marks shall be distributed as follows :

Paper I.—

Questions on the Persian Poetry texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper II.—

(*a*) Questions on the Persian Prose texts.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Arabic Prose texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) Unseen passages for translation from Persian into English.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple English passages for translation into Persian.

[*50 marks.*]

The unseen passages in this paper shall be of no greater difficulty than the texts prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Persian Poetry texts.

[*80 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Persian.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Persian Prose texts.

[*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the additional Arabic Prose texts

[*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Translation of simple English sentences into Arabic.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Questions on Muhammadan History.

[*30 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the History of Persian Literature.

[*40 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Rhetoric and Prosody.

[*30 marks.*]

In Papers I, II, IV and V, questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) passages of the set texts for translation into English,

(*b*) questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) questions on the Grammar of the set passages.

In no paper shall more than one-fourth of the marks of these questions be assigned to the mere translation of set passages.

PALI.

1. The Pass Course in Pali shall comprise the following works :

Poetry.—

Dhammapada.

Khuddaka Patha.

Prose.— Milindapañha.

The course shall include a knowledge of Sanskrit Grammar up to the Matriculation standard, besides a knowledge of Pali Grammar and the elements of Comparative Philology.

2. The Honours Course shall comprise in addition to the above :

Mahavansa and Díghanikáya.

The Honours Course shall include a knowledge of Sanskrit Grammar up to the

Itermediate standard, and of the History of Buddhism with special reference to India.

3. The subjects and the marks shall be distributed as follows :

Paper I.—

(*a*) Questions on the Poetry texts. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Pali poetry for translation into English [*30 marks.*]

Paper II.—

(*a*) Questions on the Prose texts. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Pali prose for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) Questions on Sanskrit Grammar. [*15 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Pali Grammar. [*15 marks*]

(*c*) Questions on Comparative Philology. [*40 marks.*]

(*d*) Simple English passages for translation into Pali. [*30 marks.*]

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Poetry texts. [*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Pali Poetry for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Sanskrit Grammar. [*30 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Prose texts. [*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Pali prose for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Sanskrit Grammar. [*30 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Questions on the History of Buddhism. [*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Comparative Philology. [*50 marks.*]

In Papers I, II, IV and V, questions on the text shall comprise—

(*a*) passages of the set texts for translation into English,

(*b*) questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) questions on the Grammar of the set passages.

In no paper shall more than one-fourth of the marks of these questions be assigned to the mere translation of set passages.

HEBREW.

1. The Pass Course in Hebrew shall comprise specified portions of the Historical books, the Psalms and Proverbs. The Course shall include Jewish History.

2. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the above, two prophetical books, and the History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows :

Paper I.—

(*a*) Questions on the specified Historical texts. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages from Historical books for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

Paper II.—

(*a*) Questions on the Psalms and Proverbs. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages from poetical books for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) English passages for translation into Hebrew. [*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the History of the Jews, and on the literary history of the Bible. [*50 marks.*]

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Questions on the specified Prophetical books. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Hebrew. [*30 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Unseen passages from the Historical books for translation into English. [*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages from the Prophetical books for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Hebrew. [*30 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Questions on the Hebrew language and Literature. [*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Jewish History. [*50 marks.*]

In Papers I, II, and IV questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) passages of the set texts for translation into English,

(*b*) questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) questions on the Grammar of the set passages.

In no paper shall more than one-fourth of the marks of these questions be assigned to the mere translation of set passages.

ARMENIAN.

1. The Pass Course in Armenian shall consist of the following texts :

Poetry—

Bagratoonie's translation of "Paradise Lost," Books IX, X, XI, and XII.

Prose.—

Agathangalos History, Parts I and III.
Moses of Khoren's History.

The course shall include the History of Armenia.

2. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the above—

Poetry.—

Bagratoonie's Haik Dientsazn, Books I, II, III, IV, and V.

Prose.—

John Catholicus.

Elishe.

The Course shall include the History of Armenian Literature and the elements of Armenian Philology.

3. The marks shall be distributed as follows :

Paper I.—

(*a*) Questions on the Poetry text. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Armenian Poetry for translation into English. [*30 marks.*]

Paper II.—

(*a*) Questions on the Prose texts. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Armenian Prose for translation into English. [*50 marks.*]

Paper III.—

(*a*) English passages for translation into Classical Armenian. [*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Armenian Grammar. [*20 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on the History of Armenia. [*30 marks.*]

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional Poetry text. [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Armenian. [*30 marks.*]

Paper V.—

(*a*) Questions on the additional prose texts [*70 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Armenian. [*30 marks.*]

Paper VI.—

(*a*) Unseen passages in Armenian for translation into English. [*40 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the History of Armenian Literature. [*30 marks.*]

(*c*) Questions on Armenian Philology. [*30 marks.*]

In Papers I, II, IV, and V questions on the texts shall comprise—

(*a*) passages of the set texts for translation into English,

(*b*) questions on the subject-matter, and

(*c*) questions on the Grammar of the set passages.

In no paper shall more than one-fourth of the marks of these questions be assigned to the mere translation of set passages.

GREEK.

1. The Pass Course in Greek shall consist of suitable selections from the following authors to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned:

Plato, Herodotus, Homer, Euripides, Aristophanes, Sophocles, Demosthenes.

The course shall include Greek Syntax and Grammar, and Greek History as prescribed for the Intermediate in Arts.

2. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the Pass Course selections from the following authors, to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned:

Thucydides, Æschylus,

and may also include further selections from the authors mentioned in Regulation 1.

The Course shall include the Philology of the Greek Language as well as the History of Classical Greek Literature.

3. The subjects and marks shall be distributed in the same way as in the case of Armenian.

LATIN.

1. The Pass Course in Latin shall consist of suitable selections from the following authors to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned:

Cicero, Livy, Lucan, Virgil, Horace.

The Course shall include Latin Syntax and Grammar and Roman History as prescribed for the Intermediate in Arts.

2. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the Pass Course selections from the following authors to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies:

Pliny, Tacitus, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus,

and may also include further selections from the authors mentioned in Regulation 1.

The Course shall include the Philology of the Latin language as well as the History of Latin Literature to the end of the Augustin Period.

3. The subjects and marks shall be distributed in the different papers in the same way as in the case of Armenian.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

1. The course in French or German for the Pass as well as for the Honours shall consist of such works in prose and verse as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned.

2. The Pass Course shall include in addition to the prescribed texts Grammar and the outlines of French or German History.

3. The Honours Course shall include in addition to the subjects mentioned in Regulations 1 and 2 above, the elements of French or German Philology and the history of a selected period of French or German Literature.

4. The subjects and marks shall be distributed in the same way as in the case of Armenian.

HISTORY.

The Pass Course in History shall be as follows:

Paper I.—History of Europe from the fall of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin.

Paper II.—History of England—a special period.

Paper III.—History of India from the earliest times to the close of the 19th century: and the elements of Ancient Hindu and of Muhammadan civilization in India.

2. The Honours Course shall comprise in addition to the above:

Paper IV.—A special period of Greek History.

Paper V.—A special period of Roman History.

Paper VI.—The History of the Middle Ages in Europe from the rise of the Mediæval European powers down to the end of the 15th century.

In each of the special Honours papers at least one question shall be set, to be answered in the form of an essay which shall carry not less than 25 marks.

Candidates shall be expected to possess a knowledge of the geography of the countries whose history they study and to understand the use of physical and historical maps.

Books on History shall be recommended from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned who shall also select the special periods.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. The Pass Course in Political Economy and Political Philosophy shall be as follows :

Paper I.—Political Economy.

Paper II.—Political Philosophy.

Paper III.—Application of the principles of Political Economy to Indian topics.

2. The Honours Course, in addition to the above, shall be as follows :

Paper IV.—Political Economy (a higher course).

Paper V.—Political Philosophy (a higher course) including a specially selected text or texts.

Paper VI.—Essay.

3. The following are the Syllabuses for the different subjects :

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Definition. Scope. Relation to Sociology, Politics, Statistics. Methods. Standpoints and Schools. Postulates. Wealth. Utility. Income.

A knowledge in outline of the fundamental propositions under each head of division named below. A fuller knowledge of the special points mentioned below under these heads.

(*a*) *Production.*—Production on a large and on a small scale. Land. Labour. Capital. Laws of Return. Population. Organisation of Labour. Control of Business.

(*b*) *Consumption.*—Demand and Supply. Balance between the two.

(*c*) *Distribution.*—Rent. Wages. Profits. Systems of Rent and Land Tenure. Custom.

(*d*) *Exchange.*—Value. Price. Money. Bimetallism. Banks. Foreign Exchange. Credit. Trade, home and foreign. International Values.

(*e*) *Descriptive Economics.*—Companies and Partnership, Organization of Industries, Trades Unions, Co-operation in the spheres of Production and Distribution. Co-operative Credit Societies. Banking systems. Money Market. Stock Exchange.

(*f*) *Economic functions of Government.*—Economic Freedom. Government regulation of, and Government participation in, the work of production, distribution and exchange. Taxation. Public Revenue and Expenditure. National Debt. Private Property. Socialism. Poor Laws. Free Trade. Protection. Reciprocity.

Economic Progress in the work of production, distribution, and exchange.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Definition. Scope. Methods.

The State. Leading Theories of its origin and nature. Law. Government.

The People of the State. The Nation. Nationality as a constituent element of the State. Political Society. Its Divisions. Privileged Classes. Citizenship. Classes without political rights.

Rights and Duties. History of Natural Law. Practical consequences of a belief in Natural Law.

The Territory of the State. Its Political Divisions.

The Constitution of the State. Different forms of Constitutions. Monarchy, Oligarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, City States. The outlines of the present constitutions of (*a*) France, (*b*) Germany, and (*c*) the United States. The present British constitution.

The Structure of the State. The Legislature. The Executive. The Judiciary. Power of Taxation. Control of the Public Purse. Tests of Popular Liberty

Growth of the State. Revolutions. Evolution. Functions of Legislation. The Individual and the State.

The End and Functions of the State. Sovereignty and Subjection. The nature and organisation of the Public Services.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY TO INDIAN TOPICS.

The Geographical Factor.

Physical features and conditions of the country and their bearings on Indian economic products. Facilities of Transport.

The Special Factor.

The Village system and Rural economy. Peasant proprietorship. Caste and its economic significance. Its influence on the organization of Indian Industries. The Joint Family, and Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Inheritance in regard to their economic bearings and consequences. Status and custom, and their influence on

rents, wages and prices. Organisation of agriculture, handicraft and domestic industries in rural India. Caste Guilds. City Industries. Mahommedan Guilds and Industries. Indigenous organization of Trade and Transport; of Banking and Agricultural credit.

The Political Factor.

Pax Britannica and its economic effects. Chief British Indian systems of Land tenure with their economic consequences. Foreign capital and organization of labour, machinery, transport and credit, and the economic development of the country. Political relations of India to England, and their effect on the Balance of Trade.

The postulates of pure Economy, how modified in their application to Indian Consumption, Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Consumption.—The Indian standard of comfort as determining Indian consumption: the laws of consumption: statistics of Indian consumption; comparison with the United Kingdom.

Production.

(*a*) The economics of a mainly agricultural country as opposed to those of a mainly manufacturing country.

(*b*) Special conditions of land, labour and capital as affecting Indian production.

(*c*) Comparative efficiency of labour and cost of production in the chief industries in India and other countries. National wealth of India. Average production per head. Average income, gross and net.

(*d*) The development of manufacturing industries in India. Foreign capital and skill. Technical Education and its relation to castes and guilds.

Distribution.—Rent in India, as affected by (1) State Landlordism, (2) Permanent Zemindary settlements, (3) Pressure of population on the soil, (4) Land tenure legislation and rent laws, (5) Custom.

Wages in different employments. Average rates. Purchasing power of wages.

Profits.—Profits of Manufacture. The Profits of the middleman as agricultural money-lender, and as commercial agent.

Exchange.—The Indian Balance of Trade. India's debt and the Home Charges. Currency Legislation and Foreign Exchange. The Gold Standard and its influence on prices. The Gold Reserve. The Gold and Silver Currency. Purchasing power of money. Commercial Legislation.

Public Finance.—Direct and indirect taxation. Chief heads of Revenue. Nature of land revenue in India. Incidence of taxation in India. Chief heads of Expenditure.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Psychology—Pass and Honour.

Scope.—Psychology as a natural science. Laws of Mind. Relation of Psychology to Physiology. Relation of Psychology to Logic, Æsthetics, Ethics and Metaphysics.

Methods.—Subjective and Objective. Physiological and Comparative Psychology. Experimental Psychology.

Consciousness, the Sub-conscious, the Unconscious, Relativity of Consciousness. Analysis and classification of Mental states and processes. Correlations of the Cognitive, the Emotional and the Conative elements. Unity of conscious life.

The physical basis of Mental life.—Nerves: structure and function. Brain: structure and function. Muscle, structure and function. Physiological processes corresponding to elementary psychical states.

Mental development.—Fundamental Laws and Processes. Attention, Discrimination, Assimilation, Association and Apperception.

Sensation and its organic basis.—Stimulus and Sensation. Relativity in the sphere of sensation. Weber's Law. Fechner's Law. Sensations of Organic Life. Organs and Sensations of Taste, Smell, Touch, Hearing and Sight. Muscle. Consciousness and its physiological basis. Sensation and movement. Qualities of Sensation.

Perception.—Perception, and its object. Perception of Externality. Localisation. Perception of space. Free movement. Tactile space. Visual space. Perception direct and indirect, of Impenetrability, Movement, Extension, Figure, Magnitude, Weight, Solidity, Distance and Direction.

Ideation.—Percept and Image. Retention, Representation and Recognition, Association and Suggestion, Construction,

Expectation : their forms, conditions and applications. Hallucinations and Illusions. Reverie and Dream.

Consciousness of duration.—The time series, and spatial order. Apprehension of things in spatial and temporal order.

Elaboration —Nature of thought. Judgment and its categories. Abstraction, conception and classification, reasoning, language and thought and their correlated growth. Elaboration of the external world in idea. Conception of Law. Idea of inter-dependence.

Belief, its nature and grounds.

Feelings.—Feeling and organism. Expression. Pleasure, pain. Law of Self-conservation. Development of Feeling.

Classification of feelings.—The sense-feelings. Vital feelings.

Relativity in the sphere of feelings. Relative feelings, surprise.

Emotions: Joy and sorrow, hope and fear; anger, love and hate. Egoistic emotions: Social Emotions, Sympathy. Intellectual emotions. Æsthetic emotions,—the beautiful, the sublime, the ridiculous. The Moral sentiment. The Religious sentiment.

Conation.—Primitive elements. Spontaneous and Reflex action. Emotional expression and gesture. Ideo-motor action, Imitation and Play, Instinct, Heredity, Habit and their relation to the organism. Attention.

Voluntary action.—Its nature, origin and development. Impulse, Appetite, End, Desire and Motive. Conflict of Desires, Deliberation. Volition—Purpose and Intention, Self-control, and formation of character.

Consciousness of volition.—Consciousness of freedom. The individual self in relation to the physical and the social environment.

II.—General Philosophy.—Pass and Honour.

Philosophy.—Definition and province. Relation of Philosophy to Epistemology, and Ontology. Relation of Philosophy to Science.

Methods —Dogmatism, Scepticism, Criticism, and Dialectic.

Knowledge.—Philosophical knowledge as the analysis, criticism, and rationalisation of experience. Idealism, Realism and Ideal-Realism.

Origin of Knowledge.—A priori and a posteriori theories. Dogmatism and Criticism, Evolution and Dialectics.

Categories of Knowledge.—Space, Time, substance, Causalty: the contents and origin of these ideas.

Dialectics as applied to Knowledge. —Subject, object and the absolute. Phenomenon and noumenon. The Finite and the Infinite. The Conditioned and the Unconditioned. The Relative and the Absolute.

The ideas of the World, the Soul, and God.

The World —Reality. The World as a system of reals. Temporal and Spatial order, Matter and Motion, Energy, Conservation and Correlation. The Causal series. Substance and Attribute. The Individual and the Universal. Realism and Nominalism. Mechanism and Life. Organisation. The species idea. Evolution in Nature. Mechanical and Teleological Evolution.

The Soul.—Consciousness and life. The physiological and the psychical series. Parallelism, and other theories of their relation. Mental evolution in the animal kingdom. Mental evolution in the race. Nature and origin of reason. The soul and the self. The empirical self, the individual self and the social self. Society and the individual. Custom and social morality. Organisation of Rights. The Ethos Ethicality. Personality and personal rights. The Moral Law. The Moral Reason. The Noumenal self as distinguished from the empirical self.

God.—Contents of the idea. God as conditioning the world and the soul. God as the Absolute. The idea of the Absolute, and its implications. Relation of God to the world-series, and the soul-series. Types of Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Transcendence and Immanence. Ultimate causality and end. Relation of God to man. Moral Government and Providence. Liberty and Necessity. Future Life and Eternity. The Cosmos considered *sub specie æternitatis*. The Universal Reason.

III. Ethics —Pass and Honour.

Definition, province and end of Ethics.

Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Sociology, Politics, Metaphysics and Theology.

Methods of Ethics : Leading Opinions on. Character of Ethical Science.

Actions : Moral and non-moral : Analysis of. Desire, Intention, Motive, End, Volition. Natural and Moral evil. Sin and Error.

Elements of the Moral Consciousness : Intellectual, Emotional, Volitional. Good

and Evil. Right and Wrong. The Highest Good. Moral Sentiment.

Nature, Method, and Object of the Moral Judgment. Springs of action.

Postulates of Moral Judgment: Reason; Personality; Self-determination.

Conscience and Prudence. The Moral Faculty.

Moral Obligation: Nature, Grounds and Source of. The seat of Authority in Morals. Moral Law. Sense of Duty. Merit and Guilt. Sanctions. Theory of Reward and Punishment.

The leading Ethical Standards and a critical estimate of them. Law—Divine; Political. Pleasure and Happiness. Egoism. Altruism. The Æsthetic Sense. Immutable Law and Eternal Fitness. Perfection and Self-realisation. Evolution, individual and social.

Relation of the Individual and Society. The Social Organism. Moral Institutions.

Duties and Virtues: Nature of; and Principles of their classification. Conflict of Duties.

Growth of the character. Moral progress in the Race. The Moral Ideal.

HONOURS.

The additional Honour subjects shall include—

(a) Natural Theology.

(b) History of Philosophy.

(c) Special Texts to be selected from year to year, and Essay.

Natural Theology.

Religion.—Nature of. Relation to Science, Art, Philosophy, Morality.

Religion, Natural and Revealed.

Theology—Relation to (a) Science of Religion and Comparative Religion, (b) Ethics, (c) Philosophy.

The Religious Consciousness.—Its originality, its contents. (a) The cognitive element—the idea of God as First Cause, as Ultimate ground, as the Infinite and the Absolute, as the Self. (b) The emotional element,—the religious sentiment,—awe, reverence, worship. (c) The volitional element, the sense of duty.

Grounds of Belief in God.—(a) The idea of the Perfect Being, of the Infinite, of the Absolute, of necessary Being, and the contingency of the Cosmos, (b) the nature of Causality, and the Cosmological argument, (c) final cause, (d) conscience and Moral Law. Other grounds: consensus, intuition, criticism of experience and dialectic.

Evidence of final cause.—Adaptation external and internal. Explanations:—mechanism, design, immanent finality. Arguments against these; and substitutes offered. Criticism of the substitutes. Reconciliation of Mechanism and Teleologism in Immanent Finality. Resulting conception of evolution.

The Nature and Attributes of the Divine Being, with special reference to Divine Personality.

The World, its creation, and conservation. Providence and Divine Government, natural and moral.

The problem of Pain and Moral Evil.

Types of Religion, philosophically considered.

Theistic theories.

Quasi-theistic theories.—Deism, Pantheism.

Anti-theistic theories.—Materialism, Naturalism, Phenomenalism, Agnosticism, Positivism, Pessimism; their import, origin and grounds.

History of Philosophy.

A general knowledge of the systems of Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Reid and Kant.

Selected Texts.

Specially Selected Texts and Essay on Subjects drawn from Pass or Honour Syllabuses or Texts.

The arrangement of papers for Pass and Honours shall be as follows:

Pass.

First Paper	...	... Psychology.
Second „	...	... Ethics.
Third „	...	... General Philosophy.

Honours.

First Paper	...	... Psychology.
Second „	...	... Ethics.
Third „	...	... General Philosophy.
Fourth „	...	... Natural Theology.
Fifth „	...	... History of Philosophy.
Sixth „	...	... Essay and Selected Texts.

GENERAL.

1. A candidate must obtain in order to pass in the Pass Course in English [100 marks.]

Vernacular or paper alternative to it [33 marks.]

Any subject in Group A [100 marks.]

Any subject in Group B in the Theoretical papers [60 marks.]
and
in the Practical papers [40 marks.]

2. A candidate must obtain in order to pass in the Honours Course in English. [180 marks.]

Any subject in Group A [*180 marks.*]

Any subject in Group B
in the Theoretical papers [*108 marks.*]
and
in the Practical papers. [*72 marks.*]

3. A candidate must obtain, in order to qualify for Honours in
English [*240 marks.*]

Any subject in Group A. [*240 marks.*]

Any subject in Group B.

in the Theoretical papers [*160 marks.*]
and
in the Practical papers. [*80 marks.*]

4 If a candidate takes up the Pass Course in four subjects he must, in order to pass the B. A. Examination, pass in each subject, and obtain 360 marks in the aggregate. If he passes and obtains 500 marks in the aggregate, he shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

5. If a candidate takes up the Pass Course in three subjects, and the Honours Course in one subject, he must, in order to pass the B. A. Examination, pass in each subject, and obtain 468 marks in the aggregate. If he passes and also qualifies for Honours in his Honours subject, he shall be declared to have obtained Second Class Honours in that subject. If he passes, qualifies for Honours in his Honours subject, and obtains 360 marks in that subject, he shall be declared to have obtained First Class Honours in such subject.

6. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 50 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the Examination, shall be allowed to pass. If any such candidate has taken up the Pass Course in three subjects, he shall not be declared to have passed with distinction. But if the candidate has taken up the Pass Course in three subjects and the Honours Course in one subject, and has qualified for Honours in such subject, he shall be allowed to retain his Honours and his place in the Honours list.

7. If the Examiners are of opinion that in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulation, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate, or give him Honours, as the case may be.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination not less than two academical years previously may be examined for the degree of M. A. in any subject mentioned in paragraph 5 provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in that subject for two academical years in a College or Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of that subject and standard or under one or more University Professors or Lecturers in that subject.

Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination not less than three academical years previously may be admitted as a private student to the M. A. Examination in any of the subjects included in I—XIII, subject to the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act.

In the case of any of the subjects included in I—XIII in which there is for the time being no provision for a regular course of study under one or more University Professors or Lecturers, a candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination not less than two academical years previously may be admitted to the M. A. Examination in that subject as a private student, subject to the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act.

2. Every candidate shall send in his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate, and a fee of Rs. 50 to the Registrar not less than three months before the Examination. If a student desires to appear in the M. A. Examination in subjects III, VI, IX, or XX he shall give the Registrar one year's notice of the fact.

3. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 50, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined provided that if he takes any of the subjects XIV to XX, he has prosecuted a regular course of study in that subject for two academical years in a College or Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of that subject and standard, or under one or more University Professors or Lecturers in that subject. He shall, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M. A., be

granted a certificate to that effect, stating the subject and class in which he has passed.

4. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to any one or more subsequent M. A. Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

5. A candidate may be examined in any of the following subjects:

(I) English.
(II) Sanskrit.
(III) Pali.
(IV) Arabic.
(V) Persian.
(VI) Hebrew.
(VII) Greek.
(VIII) Latin.
(IX) Comparative Philology.
(X) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(XI) History.
(XII) Political Economy and Political Philosophy.
(XIII) Mathematics.
(XIV) Physics.
(XV) Chemistry.
(XVI) Physiology.
(XVII) Botany.
(XVIII) Geology.
(XIX) Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy.
(XX) Experimental Psychology.

6. There shall be a Practical Examination in subjects XIV to XX, and candidates shall be required to pass in the practical portion of these subjects as well as in the Theoretical portion defined in the Syllabuses.

In each of the subjects I to XIII there shall be eight papers of three hours each, each carrying 100 marks.

In each of the subjects XIV to XX there shall be four Theoretical papers, and the practical examination shall extend over at least four days. The total marks shall be equally divided between the Theoretical and Practical portions of the Examination.

7. Candidates who have taken the degree of B.A. with Honours in any of the subjects XIII—XX may be allowed to substitute a piece of research work for part of the M. A. Examination in that subject under the conditions laid down in the Regulations for the M. Sc. Degree.

In all these subjects the syllabuses shall be the same as those prescribed for the M. Sc. Examination.

8. The limits of the subjects shall be as follows.

ENGLISH.

1. The M. A. course in English shall be divided into two groups.

2. The first four papers of each group shall be identical, and shall cover the following subjects:

Paper I.—General History of English Literature.

Paper II.—The Drama.

Paper III.—Poetry.

Paper IV.—Prose.

3. The course for the above papers shall include standard works in Prose, Poetry and the Drama, which shall be specified from time to time, and shall range from Chaucer down to the end of the 19th century, due regard being had to the relative importance of the different periods.

4. The remaining papers shall be taken from one of the following groups, but not from both:

GROUP A.

Paper V.—Chaucer, and the outlines of Historical English Grammar.

Paper VI.—Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Drama, or a selected period of Poetry.

Paper VII.—A selected period of Prose.

Paper VIII.—An Essay or Essays on subjects connected with the course.

The special periods in Papers VI and VII shall be specified from time to time; no period shall be selected before Chaucer and not more than one shall be pre-Elizabethan.

GROUP B.

Paper V.—English language and literature prior to 1100.

Paper VI.—English language and literature from 1100 to 1500 including Chaucer.

Paper VII.—Historical English Grammar: including the elements of Teutonic Philology.

Paper VIII—An Essay or Essays on subjects connected with the course.

5. In every paper where texts are prescribed, unseen passages shall be set from contemporary works, carrying 40 marks.

6. Questions on the texts shall include—

(*a*) Questions on the subject-matter and

(*b*) Questions on the language of the text.

SANSKRIT.

The course shall include the following:

Paper I.—(*a*) One selected Ashtaka of the Rigveda, with Sayana's Commentary thereon.

(*b*) Sayana's Introduction to his Commentary on the Rigveda.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper II.—Siddhanta-Kaumudi (whole).

[*100 marks.*]

Paper III.—(*a*) The general principles and methods of Comparative Philology, including the elements of Phonetics.

(*b*) The history of the Indo-European family of languages, with special reference to Sanskrit (Vedic and Classical), and Prakrit.

(*c*) Sabda-saktiprakasika, and its bearing on the science of language.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper IV.—Two Essays, (*a*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of Sanskrit literature generally;

(*b*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of the special Department covered by the group taken up.

[*100 marks.*]

Papers V, VI, VII and VIII.—One of the following groups to be selected by the candidate.

A. (*Literature*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Poetry texts. Selected portions of Naishadha Charita, Kamandaki Nitisara, Sukranitisara, Mahabharata (Santiparva, Rajadharma), and of either Kiratarjuniya or Sisupalbadha.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Drama texts: Five of the following dramas, together with as much of Vararuchi's Prakrit Prakasa as is necessary for the appreciation of the Prakrit passages:

Vikramorvasi, Malavikagnimitra, Malati Madhava, Mahaviracharita, Mrichhakatika, Karpuramanjari, Venisanhara, Prabodh Chandrodaya, Balaramayana.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Prose texts: Selected portions of two of the following, namely, Kadambari, Harshacharita, Vasabdatta and Dasakumaracharita.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Prose for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Rhetoric and Prosody, namely, Kavyaprakash, Ekavali, Sarasvati Kanthabharana, Sahitya-darpana and either Pingala's Chhanda Sutras with Halayudha's Vritti or Chhandomanjari.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Poetry for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

B. (*Vedas*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Yaska's Nirukta and Pingala's Chhandasutras, with Halayudha's Vritti.

[*75 marks.*]

Pratisakhya of the Rig-Veda, with the Commentary of Uvatta.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's Commentary.

[*75 marks.*]

(b) Simple unseen passages in Vedic Sanskrit for translation into Classical Sanskrit. [The interpretations of any recognised Indian School will be accepted.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Selected portions of the Chhandogya and Brihadaranyaka Upanishads, with Sankar's Commentary.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any Upanishad for translation into English.

[25 *marks*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Grihya Sutra—either Asvalayana or Gobhila—with commentary.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[25 *marks*.]

C. (*Mimansa and Smriti*.)

Paper V.—(*a*) Selected portions of Mimansa Sutras with Sabara Bhasya.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimansa philosophy, such as the Sloka-Vartika and the Tantra-Vartika, for translation into English.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Jaiminiya Nyaya Mala Vistara and Mimansa-Nyaya-prakasa.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimansa Philosophy, such as the Mimansa-Balaprakasa, and the Tupteeka, for translation into English.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Manu Samhita with Kulluka's Commentary.

Dharma Sutras of Apastamba and Gautama with Haradatta's commentaries.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Grihya-Sutra,—either Asvalayana or Gobhila.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Yajnavalkya Sanhita—with Vijnanesvara's Mitakshara.

Parasara's Institutes with Madhava's Commentary.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[25 *marks*.]

D. (*Vedanta*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Vedantasara (Jacob's Edition) Panchadasi, Vedanta Paribhasha, Hastamalaka (with Commentary), and Siddhantalesa.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Vedanta Philosophy such as the Vivaranaprameya-Sangraha for translation into English.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Vedantasutras with Sankar Bhasya.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Selected portions of Sribhasya.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Advaita-Brahma-Siddhi.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Bhagavadgita and selected portions of the Upanishads, with Sankar Bhasya.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Passages for translation into English from the Anubhasya and the Saivabhasya.

[25 *marks*.]

E. (*Sankhya and Yoga*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila, with Vritti of Aniruddha.

Sankhya-Karika of Iswarakrishna, with Bhasya of Gaurapada.

[75 *marks*.]

(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Sankhya Philosophy, for translation into English.

[25 *marks*.]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Sankhya Pravachana Bhasya.

Sankhya-Sara and Sankhya-Tattva-Kaumudi.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, with Bhasya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja. Yoga-Vartika of Vijnana-Vikshu.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Yoga Philosophy, for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Selected portions of the Yoga-Vasistha. Sarbadarsan Sangraha.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

F. (*Nyaya and Vaiseshika*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama, with the Bhasya of Vatsayana, Vartika of Udyotkara, and Vritti of Visvanatha.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Nyaya Philosophy, for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Nyayamanjari of Jayanta Bhatta.

Selected portions of Khandana Khanda Khadya of Sriharsa.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Bhasha Parichheda Siddhanta-muktavali Kusumanjali of Udayanacharyya with Commentary of Ruchidatta and gloss of Vardhamana.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Vaiseshika Sutras of Kanada, with Bhasya of Prasastapada, Nyayakandali of Sridhara, and Vivritti of Jaynarain.

Saptapadarthi of Sivaditya with Commentary of Yatindramadhava.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Vaiseshika Philosophy, for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

G. (*General Philosophy*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila with Vritti of Aniruddha.

Either Sankhya Tattva-Kaumudi or Sankhya Karika.

Yogasutras of Patanjali, with the Bhasya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama with Bhasya of Vatsayana and Vritti of Visvanatha. Vaiseshikasutras of Kanada, with Bhasya of Prasastapada, and Nyayakandali of Sridhara.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Vedantasara, (Jacob's Edition), Bhagavadgita and selected portions of Vedantasutras, with Sankar Bhasya.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Nyayaratnamala of Parthasarathi Misra; Mimansa Nyaya Prakasa of Apodeva. Selected portions of the Upanishads, with Sankar Bhasya.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

H. (*Prakrit*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Two selected Jain canonical texts.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit (or Prakrit, at the option of the candidate).

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Prakrit portions of the following dramas:

Sakuntala, Vikramorvasi, Malavikagnimitra, Uttaracharita, Malatimadhava, Mahavira Charita, Mrichhakatika, Mudrarakhsasa, Ratnavali, Karpuramanjari, Venisanhara.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from Sanskrit into Prakrit.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Setubandha; Gaudavaho; Kumarapalacharita together with a general knowledge of Prakrita Paingalam.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Prakrit Grammar, as in Vararuchi's Prakrita Prakas (Cowell), Chhandah's Prakrita Lakshanam (Hoernle), Hemchandra (Pischel).

Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the substance of Hoernle's Grammar of the Gaudian languages.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into Sanskrit.

[*25 marks.*]

I. (*Epigraphy and History*).

Paper V.—(*a*) Rajatarangini and its continuations with Stein's Introduction and Commentary.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Inscriptions of Asoka.

[*80 marks.*]

(*b*) Early Indian Alphabets.

[*20 marks.*]

Paper VII.—Selected Inscriptions from Epigraphia Indica, Fleet's Corpus Inscriptionum, and Prachina Lekha Mala.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Ancient Geography of India.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

[*50 marks.*]

Questions on prescribed texts (except on Grammar) in the compulsory papers as also in every group shall include:

(*i*) Passages for translation into English [this shall not carry more than 25 marks in any one paper].

(*ii*) Questions on the subject-matter and on the language of the set books.

(*iii*) Questions on grammar arising from the texts.

(*iv*) Passages for translation into English or discussion in simple Sanskrit, taken from standard Sanskrit commentaries on the texts.

In groups C, D, E, F, and G, the questions on the prescribed texts shall also include alternative questions on philosophical topics for discussion in English (or in simple Sanskrit at the option of the candidate); in answering such questions, candidates will be expected to be able to state the views of the School taken up and controvert the views of the other Schools.

The first paper shall include questions on the History of Vedic Literature, and the History of Philosophy and Religion during the Vedic Period; such questions shall carry 25 marks.

The second paper, and in group H the eighth paper shall include questions on the practical application of the rules of grammar.

The eighth paper in group A shall include questions framed with a view to test the ability of candidates to apply the rules of rhetoric to passages from the prescribed texts.

Passages set for translation from English into Sanskrit shall be translated into Classical (and not Vedic) Sanskrit.

The Syndicate shall, upon the recommendation of the Board of Studies concerned, select the texts in accordance with

the syllabus and may also recommend books or specify editions to indicate more fully the extent and standard of knowledge required in any paper.

PALI.

Candidates may select one of the following groups :

GROUP A. (LITERARY).

The literary course shall include (1) portions of the Southern Buddhist canonical scriptures with commentaries, expositions and hortatory writings, (2) Pali Grammar, (3) Sanskrit Grammar up to the B. A. pass standard, (4) portions of the Buddhist literature in Sanskrit, (5) the Sanskrit text, prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, (6) the Comparative Philology of Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit and their dialects, (7) the decipherment of the Asoka Inscriptions, and (8) the history of Buddhism and Buddhist Literature (both Southern and Northern).

Sections (1) and (2) shall comprise selected portions of the Jatakas and the Dhammapada and the following works in particular :

Anguttara Nikáyaí.

Thera-theri gáttaí.

The Sutta Pitaka.

Netti Pakarana.

The Sumangala Vitásiní.

The Paramattha Dìpaní.

Kaccáyana's Pali Grammar.

Attaha-Sáliní.

Section (4) shall include the Avadana-kalpa-lata of Kshemendra and the Lalita-vistara.

The papers shall be distributed as follows :

Papers I and *II*	...	Section (1).
Paper III ...	...	Sections (2) and (3).
Paper IV ...	...	Sections (4) and (5).
Paper V ...	...	Section (6).
Paper VI ...	...	Section (7).
Paper VII ...	...	Section (8).
Paper VIII	...	An Essay on a subject connected with the course.

GROUP B. (PHILOSOPHICAL).

The philosophical course shall comprise sections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the literary course, and the following additional subjects :

Standard works of Buddhist Philosophy in Pali or Sanskrit, with Commentaries, Hindu accounts and criticisms of Buddhist Philosophy, and the history of Buddhism with special reference to the various Buddhist schools and sects.

Selected portion of the Abhidhamma. with commentary.

The Madhyamika Sutras with Commentary.

The Nyáya-vindu with the Tíká.

Dignága's Pramana-samuchchaya.

Hindu accounts and criticism of Buddhist Philosophy.

Chapter on Buddhism in the Sarva-darsana-Sangraha.

Sankara's Sariraka Bháshya. Tars-kapada—section relating to Buddhism.

Criticisms of Udyotkara in the Nyaya-vartika.

The papers shall be distributed as follows :—

Papers I, II, III, and IV, as in the literary course.

Paper V.—

Selected portions of the Abhidhamma Pitaka with commentary.

Buddhist ethics, with special references to the Páramitas.

The Nyáya-vindu with the Tíká.

Paper VI.

Nagarjuna's Madhyamika-Káríká with commentary.

Dignaga's Pramana-Samuchchaya.

Paper VII.—Hindu accounts and criticisms of Buddhist Philosophy.

Tenets of the following Buddhist schools :—The Madhyamikas, the Santrān-tikas, the Vai-bhāshikas, and the Yogāch-āres.

Paper VIII —An essay on some subject connected with the course.

C. (EPIGRAPHICAL.)

The first four papers shall be identical with those in the literary course.

The remaining four papers shall be as follows:

Paper V.—(*a*) The Mahavansa (ed. Hardy).

(*b*) Unseen passages in Pali for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Inscriptions of Asoka.

(*b*) Early Indian Alphabets.

Paper VII.—Selected Inscriptions from Epigraphia Indica, Fleet's Corpus Inscriptionum and Inscriptions of the Kshatrapa Princes.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Ancient Geography of India.

(*b*) Translation from English into Pali.

HEBREW.

1. The course shall include the following:

Paper I.—Passages for translation from English into Hebrew.

Paper II.—Passages for translation into English from certain specified books of the Old Testament, together with such questions on the Grammar, Prosody and literary History of the language as arise directly out of these books.

Paper III.—Simple passages from unspecified books in Hebrew for translation into English. Candidates may be required to point the passages as well translate them.

Paper IV.—Passages for translation into English from prescribed Post-Biblical Books, with questions arising out of the subject-matter of the texts.

Paper V.—Passages for translation into English from specified books in Syriac, including always a portion of the Peshitta version of the New Testament, together with questions on the language and subject-matter of the passages set.

Paper VI.—History and antiquities of the Jews with special reference to the results of modern research.

Paper VII.—Comparative Philology of the Semitic languages, or prescribed texts in Rabbinical Hebrew.

Paper VIII.—Essay on some subject connected with the course.

ARABIC.

The course in Arabic shall include the following works or portions thereof:

Literature.

Kitáb-ul-Aghání.

Yatímat-ut-Dahr.

Tafsír.

Qor'àn with the Commentary of Zamakhsari.

Hadis.

Mishkát-ul-Masábíh.

Philosophy.

Ishárát of Avicenna.

History.

Majma'-ul-Buldán of Bilázurí.

Grammar.

Zamakhsharí's Mufassal.

Rhetoric.

Fará'id of Mahmúd Jawnpúrí.

2. The course shall also include Arabic Prosody, the outlines of Muhammadan History and a general knowledge of the History of Arabic Literature.

3. The subjects and the marks shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I (*a*).—Questions on the Kitáb-ul-Aghání.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Arabic.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper II (*a*).—Questions on Yatímat-ut-Dahr.

[*75 marks.*]

(*b*) English passages for translation into Arabic.

[*25 marks.*]

Paper III (*a*).—Unseen passages of Arabic prose for translation into English.

[*60 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the History of Arabic literature.

[*40 marks.*]

Paper IV (*a*).—Questions on the Mufassal.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Fará'id.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper V.

(*a*) Questions on the prescribed portion of the Qor'án, with the commentary.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Mishkát-ul-Masábíh.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper VI.

(*a*) Questions on the Isharát.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Majma-ul-Buldan.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper VII.

Questions on Muhammadan History.

(*a*) General.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) India.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper VIII.

Essay on some subject connected with the course.

[*100 marks.*]

Questions on the prescribed texts shall include—

(i) Passages for translation into English, not carrying more than 25 marks in any one paper.

(ii) Questions on the subject-matter and the language of the passages set.

PERSIAN.

1. The course in Persian shall include the following works or portions thereof:

Poetry.—The Hadíqa of Saná'í.

The Mantiq-ut-Tair of 'Attár.

The Díwán of Násir-i-Khusraw.

The Qasá'id of Zahír Fáryábí.

Prose.—Tazkira of Dawlat Shah.

The Tazkira of 'Awfí.

The Kímíyá-i-Sa'ádat of Ghazzálí.

The Durra-i-Nádira.

The Hadá'iq-ul-Balághat.

Arabic Prose.—The prose selections prescribed for the B.A. Pass Course.

2 The course shall also include the outlines of Muhammadan history and the history of the Persian language and literature.

3. The subjects and the marks shall be distributed as follows:—

Paper I.—Questions on the Hadíqa of Saná'í and the Mantiq-ut-Tair of 'Attár.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper II.—Questions on the remaining prescribed poetry texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper III.—(*a*) Questions on the Tazkiras of Dawlat Shah and of 'Awfí.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the remaining Persian Prose texts.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper IV.—Question on Arabic Prose texts.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper V.—(*a*) Unseen Persian passages for translation into English.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on the Philology of the Persian language.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper VI.—(*a*) Translation from English into Persian.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Rhetoric and Prosody.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper VII—(*a*) Questions on the History of Persian literature.

[*50 marks.*]

(*b*) Questions on Muhammadan History.

[*50 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—Essay on a subject connected with the course.

Questions on the prescribed texts shall include—

(*i*) Passages for translation into English, not carrying more than 25 marks in any one paper.

(*ii*) Questions on the subject-matter and language of the passages set.

GREEK.

The course shall include:

Paper I.—(*a*) Passages from prescribed prose texts.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Greek prose for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper II—(*a*) Passages from prescribed poetry texts.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages of Greek poetry for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper III.—(*a*) Passages from prescribed Greek plays.

[*70 marks.*]

(*b*) Unseen passages from the Greek Dramatists for translation into English.

[*30 marks.*]

Paper IV.—Passages in English for translation into Greek prose.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper V.—The Philology of the Greek tongue and the elements of Comparative Philology.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper VI.—The General History and Antiquities of Greece.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper VII.—History of Greek Literature.

[*100 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—Essay on some subject connected with the course.

[*100 marks.*]

In papers I, II and III the questions on prescribed texts shall include—

(*i*) Passages for translation into English, which shall not carry more than 25 marks in any one paper.

(*ii*) Questions on the subject-matter and language of the text.

LATIN.

The course shall include—

Paper I.—Passages from prescribed poetry texts.

Paper II.—Passages from prescribed prose texts.

Paper III.—Unseen passages from Latin authors for translation into English.

Paper IV.—Passages in English for translation into Latin prose.

Paper V.—The Philology of the Latin tongue and the elements of Comparative Philology.

Paper VI.—The general History and Antiquities of Rome.

Paper VII.—History of classical Latin Literature.

Paper VIII.—Essay on some subjects connected with the course.

In Papers I and II the questions on the prescribed texts shall include:

(*i*) Passages for translation into English which shall not carry more than 25 marks in any one paper.

(*ii*) Questions on the subject-matter and language of the texts.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The subject shall include—

(*a*) the general principles of the Science of Language,

(*b*) the Comparative grammar of a particular branch of the Indo-European or the Semitic family of languages,

(*c*) the historical grammar either of the candidate's vernacular, or of one of the following classical languages: Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, and

(*d*) an Essay on a subject connected with Philology.

Section (*a*) shall include (1) Phonetics, (2) Sematology, (3) Morphology of Language, (4) Families of speech with their subdivisions, their geographical distribution, and their inter-relations, (5) Laws of change in Language, (6) Evolution of Language in the Race and in the Individual, (7) the contributions of Anthropology, Comparative Mythology,

and Folklore to the Science of Language, and (8) History of Philological speculation, with the chief speculative problems of present-day Philology: the origin of language, the priority of language or dialect, the course of morphological development, the origin of inflections, and the relations of race and language.

Section (*b*) shall include (1) Comparative Phonology and Comparative Sematology and (2) Comparative Morphology (including Comparative Syntax), of the branch of languages selected by the candidate.

Section (*c*) shall include the history (1) of the sounds, words and significations and (2) of the forms and constructions, of the vernaculars of the candidate, or the classical language selected by him.

The papers shall be distributed as follows:

First Paper	... Section (*a*)—(1) and (2).
Second „	... Section (*a*)—(3), (4) and (5).
Third „	... Section (*a*)—(6), (7) and (8).
Fourth „	... Section (*b*)—(1).
Fifth „	... Section (*b*)—(2).
Sixth „	... Section (*c*)—(1).
Seventh „	... Section (*c*)—(2).
Eighth „	... The Essay.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. The course in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be as follows:

Paper I.—History of Ancient European Philosophy.

Paper II—History of Mediæval and Modern European Philosophy.

Paper III.—Outlines of Indian Philosophy.

Papers IV, V, VI and *VII.*—Any two of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate, two papers being set in each:

(*i*) Psychology.

(*ii*) Logic.

(*iii*) Ethics and Social Philosophy.

(*iv*) Philosophy of Religion.

(*v*) Some special branch of Indian Philosophy.

Paper VIII—Essay.

2. Questions bearing on General Philosophy and Metaphysics may be included in any paper.

3. The limits of the subjects shall be defined and books shall be recommended from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned.

HISTORY.

1. The course in History shall be as follows:

Paper I.—A selected period of English History.

Paper II.—A selected period of Indian History.

Paper III.—General History of the Ancient East.

Paper IV—Constitutional History of England.

Paper V.—International Law.

Papers VI and VII.—Two papers in one of the following subjects selected by the candidate:

(*i*) The History of Islam.

(*ii*) A special period of Indian History.

(*iii*) Economic History of England and India.

(*iv*) Comparative Politics.

(*v*) A special period of European History,

or such other special subjects as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate.

Paper VIII.—Essay.

2. Books shall be recommended and periods selected by the Board of Studies concerned, to indicate the extent and standard of knowledge required.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. There shall be two groups in this subject, the first four papers being common to both, namely:

For Groups A and B.

Papers I and *II*—General Economics.

Paper III.—General Principles of Political Philosophy.

Paper IV.—Public Administration.

For Group A. (Political Economy).

Paper V.—General History of Economics.

Papers VI and *VII.*—Two papers on one of the following subjects:

(i) The History, Theory and Present systems of Banking and Currency.

(ii) The History, Theory and Present organisation of International Trade.

(iii) The Theory and Practice of Statistics, including Demography.

(iv) The Mathematical principles of Political Economy or such other special subjects as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Studies concerned.

Paper VIII.—Essay.

For Group B. (Political Philosophy.)

Paper V.—General History of Political Philosophy.

Papers VI and *VII.*—Two papers on one of the following subjects:

(i) Comparative Study of Political Institutions.

(ii) Comparative Study of Social Institutions.

(iii) International Law with reference to existing Political and Economic Institutions.

Paper VIII.—Essay.

4. The limits of the subjects shall be defined and books shall be recommended from time to time by the Board of Studies concerned.

GENERAL.

6. (a) In order to pass in subjects I to XII a candidate must obtain 288 marks in the aggregate. No minimum pass marks shall be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than 25 marks, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 360 marks shall be placed in the second class and those obtaining 480 marks in the first class.

(b) In order to pass in subject XIII (Mathematics) a candidate must obtain 264 marks. No minimum pass marks shall be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than 20 marks, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 320 marks shall be placed in the second class, and those obtaining 400 marks in the first class.

(c) In order to pass in subjects XIV to XX a candidate must obtain 132 marks in the aggregate of the four theoretical papers, and 160 marks in the Practical Examination. If in any theoretical paper a candidate obtains less than 25 marks, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 360 marks shall be placed in the second class and those obtaining 480 marks in the first class.

10. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed in each subject, arranged in three classes and in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

11. The candidate who is placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 200, and the candidate who is placed second in the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 100.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1. Any Master of Arts of the University of Calcutta who has been placed in either the first or the second class at the examination for the Degree of Master, may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, provided three years have elapsed from the time when he passed the examination.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Master of Arts, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis that he has composed upon some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research,

or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, whether constituting an exhaustive study and criticism of the published work of others, or otherwise forming a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with, or tending generally to the advancement of knowledge. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge.

3. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the special subject professed by him, or of any cognate subject, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

4. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Arts, or two Doctors of Philosophy shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that in habits and character the candidate is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 100. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 2 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in paragraph 3, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three examiners.

7. If the thesis is approved by the Board, and if the candidate has obtained a first class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally, or practically, or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral and practical examinations if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of knowledge.

8. If the candidate is a person who has obtained a second class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and, if his thesis is approved by the Board, he shall be required to submit to a written examination.

Two papers of three hours each shall be set, one upon the special subject mentioned in the application of the candidate, and the other upon the subject of the thesis. The candidate may also be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally or practically or by both these methods with reference to the thesis and the special subject professed by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the written examination, and also of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of knowledge.

9. In the case of a candidate falling under the preceding Regulation, if the Board, upon an examination of his thesis and of his original contribution or contributions to the advancement of knowledge, hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from the written examination, he may be so exempted by the Syndicate, provided that the report of the Board shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered at the next convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the degree.

11. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription: "Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta."

CHAPTER XXXV.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

1. The Intermediate Examination in Science shall be held annually in Calcutta and such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in one or more Colleges affiliated for this purpose, for not less than two academical years after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Any student who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts may take up the course for the Intermediate Examination in Science at the second year's stage, and after one year's regular course of study appear at the Examination. He will be excused attendance and examination in the subject or subjects in which he has already passed at the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate sent up for the Intermediate Examination in Science by an affiliated College shall produce a certificate (*a*) of good conduct, (*b*) of diligent study, (*c*) of having satisfactorily passed the College Examinations and other tests and (*d*) of probability of passing the Examination. Every candidate for admission shall send in his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of rupees twenty-five shall be forwarded by each candidate with his application. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Intermediate Examinations in Science on payment of a like fee of rupees twenty-five on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the Head of an affiliated College showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical year since the date of the last Examination, in each of the subjects in which he is to be examined.

5. The Intermediate Examination in Science shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The subjects for the Intermediate Examination in Science shall be :

1. English. [*Three Papers.*]

2. Composition in one of the following vernacular languages :—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Urdu, Burmese, Modern Armenian. [*One Paper.*]

If the vernacular of a candidate is a language not included in the above list, he shall have an alternative paper of a somewhat advanced character in English.

3. Chemistry. [*Two Papers.*]

4. Mathematics or Physics. [*Two papers in either subject.*]

5. Any one of the following subjects : [*Two Papers.*]

(*i*) Mathematics, if not taken up as the 4th subject.

(*ii*) Physics, if not taken up as the 4th subject.

(*iii*) Botany.

(*iv*) Zoology.

(*v*) Geology.

(*vi*) Geography.

(*vii*) Physiology.

8. Candidates may also be examined, if they so desire, in an additional subject included under 5, provided they have not already taken the subject, or in French or German. In this optional subject there shall be two papers of three hours each.

9. No student shall be permitted to take up Mathematics for the B. Sc. Examination unless he has taken it up for the Intermediate Examination.

No student shall be permitted to take up Physics or Chemistry for the B. Sc. unless he has taken up both Mathematics and Physics for the Intermediate Examination.

10. Each paper shall be of three hours, and shall carry 100 marks.

11. No practical examination will be held by the University in connection with the science subjects in the Intermediate examination in Science, but every student who desires to be examined in any such subject must produce a certificate from the Principal of his College to the effect that he has completed in an affiliated College the corresponding practical course prescribed by the Regulations.

12. The limits of the above subjects for both theoretical and practical work are defined below.

ENGLISH. VERNACULARS. FRENCH. GERMAN.

As in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra.*

Theory of Quadratic equations and expressions.

Simultaneous Quadratic equations, one of which is linear.

Permutations and Combinations.

Variation : proportion.

Binomial theorem.

Theory of Indices.

Surds and imaginary quantities.

Logarithms.

Exponential and Logarithmic Series.

Graphs of simple algebraic functions and of the exponential and logarithmic functions.

2. *Plane Trigonometry.*

Measurement of Angles.

Trigonometrical ratios.

Application of algebraic signs ; angles of any magnitude.

Graphs of trigonometrical ratios.

Elementary trigonometrical formulæ and their applications.

Logarithmic Sines, Cosines, etc.

Relations between the sides and angles of a triangle.

Practical solutions of triangles with applications.

3. *Geometry.*

(*a*) Parabola.

Tracing the curves from the definition.

Latus rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex.

$PN^2=4$ AS. AN.

The middle points of parallel chords lie on a straight line parallel to the axis. The parameter of any diameter of a parabola is four times the line joining the focus with the vertex of the diameter.

$QV^2=4$ SB. BV.

If any chord QQ′ intersects the directrix in D, SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ′.

The tangent to the curve at its points of intersection with a diameter is parallel to the system of chords bisected by the diameter.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The subtangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The subnormal is equal to half the latus rectum.

(*b*) Ellipse.

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

CS. $CX=CA^2$.

$SP+S'P=AA'$.

$CB^2=SA.\ SA'$.

If any chord QQ′ of an eclipse intersects the directrix in D, SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ′.

PN^2: AN. $A'N=CB^2$: CA^2.

The middle points of parallel chords lie on a straight line passing through the centre.

The tangent to the curves at either end of a diameter is parallel to the system of chords bisected by the diameter.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus and conversely.

The tangents at the ends of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point of an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

(c) Solid Geometry.

One and only one plane may be made to pass through any two intersecting straight lines.

Two intersecting planes cut one another in a straight line and in no point outside it.

If a straight line is perpendicular to each of two intersecting straight lines at their point of intersection, it is also perpendicular to the plane in which they lie.

All straight lines drawn perpendicular to a given straight line at a given point are co-planar.

If two straight lines are parallel and if one of them is perpendicular to a plane, the other is also perpendicular to the same plane.

Of all straight lines drawn from an external point to a plane, the perpendicular is the shortest; of obliques drawn from the given point those which cut the plane at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular are equal.

Straight lines in space which are parallel to a given straight line are parallel to one another.

The projection of a straight line on a plane is itself a straight line.

If a straight line outside a given plane is parallel to any straight line drawn on the plane, it is also parallel to the plane itself.

If a straight line is perpendicular to a plane, any plane passing through the perpendicular is also perpendicular to the given plane.

If two intersecting planes are each perpendicular to a third plane, their line of section is also perpendicular to that plane.

In a tri-hedral angle, the sum of any two of the face angles is greater than the third.

In a convex solid angle, the sum of the face angles is less than four right angles.

4. *Elementary Statics and Dynamics.*

(a) Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion, composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, etc.

Definition of mass, momentum, force.

Newton's laws of motion.

Units of force and measurement.

Composition and resolution of forces acting at a point.

Simple illustrations of Newton's laws; projectiles, motion of a particle on an inclined plane, motion of two particles connected by a string, uniform circular motion.

(b) Equilibrium of forces.

Resolution and composition of parallel forces in one plane.

Centre of parallel forces.

Centre of gravity. Mass centre.

Reduction of any system of co-planar forces acting on a rigid body to a single resultant force or couple.

Conditions of equilibrium for co-planar forces.

Friction.

Machines.

(c) Impulse of a force.

Conservation of linear momentum for a system of particles.

Simple cases of impact of two spherical bodies moving in the same plane.

Work and energy.

Application of the principle of energy to the solution of simple problems.

Two papers shall be set of three hours each, the first being allotted to Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry, and the second to Elementary Statics and Dynamics.

In all the subjects only such examples and questions may be introduced by way of illustration or explanation as arise directly out of the propositions themselves.

PHYSICS.

Elementary Physics.

(a) General ideas—

Units of measurement and definitions of mass, force and motion.

Laws of motion.

Work and energy.

General properties of solids, liquids and gases.

Motions of translation and rotation.

Laws of pressure of liquids and gases, measurement of pressure.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Specific gravity.

Motion of pendulum.

(*b*) Heat—

Laws of expansion of solids, liquids and gases under heat.

Measurement of temperature.

Quantity of heat. Specific heat. Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.

Vapour-pressure; boiling point, dew point; formation of cloud, fog and dew.

Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.

The connection between heat and work.*

Steam-engines.

(*c*) Light—

Laws of transmission of light, its intensity and velocity.

Shadows.

Photometry.

Reflexion of light at plane and spherical surfaces and the formation of images.

Refraction of light at plane and spherical surfaces and by prisms. Chromatic dispersion. Spectra.

Formation of images by single lenses.

The combination of two lenses to form (1) a simple telescope, (2) a compound microscope.

(*d*) Magnetism—

Properties of magnets.

Simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction.

The magnetic field; lines of force. The law of magnetic force.

The earth as a magnet.

(*e*) Frictional Electricity—

Electrical attractions and repulsions.

Properties of conductors and non-conductors.

Electrical induction.

The law of electric force.

* { Electrical field; strength of field.
Potential; capacity. }

* Only elementary notions on these points will be required.

Distribution of electrification on conductors.

Simple condensers. Leyden jars.

Electrophorus.

Frictional machines and Voss's machine.

Electric discharge.

(*f*) Dynamic electricity—

Voltaic cell; electric current.

Magnetic effect of a current; simple galvanometers.

Primary batteries.

Electromotive force; difference of potential; resistance.

Ohm's law; volt; ohm; ampere.

Heating effects of currents.

Elementary phenomena of electrolysis.

Electro-magnets.

Action of magnsts on currents, and of currents on currents.

Elementary phenomena of electro-magnetic induction.

(*g*) Sound—

The production and propagation of sound.

Reflection and refraction of sound.

Nature of wave motion.

Experimental determination of velocity of sound in air.

Musical sound and noise.

Relation between frequency and pitch; Siren.

Vibration of strings, sonometer.

Vibration of air-columns; organ pipes.

The Course in Physics shall be mainly experimental. Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus by which the elementary principles of Physics are illustrated and applied.

Practical Course.

Length measurements by millimetre rule. Eye-estimation of tenths of a division.

Use of the vernier, linear and angular measurement of areas by plotting on squared paper.

Measurement of angles by protractors.

Verification of the laws of the inclined plane.

Verification of the laws of friction.

Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.

Time of swinging of a simple pendulum. Verification of the formula *t* varies as *l*.

Use of the balance weighing to one centigramme.

Determination of specific gravities of solids and liquids by the hydrostatic balance.

Verification of Boyle's law.

Determination of fixed points of thermometers.

Simple methods of determining specific heat and latent heat of fusion.

Reading the barometric height.

Verification of the laws of reflection and refraction.

Use of simple photometers.

Refractive index of glass plates.

Focal length of a concave mirror.

Focal length of convex lenses.

Production of a pure spectrum by means of a slit, lens and prism.

Verification of the simple laws of magnetism.

Determination of the poles of a bar magnet.

Tracing the lines of force in the neighbourhood of a magnet.

Verification of the simple laws of electrostatics.

Use of gold-leaf electroscopes.

Setting up common voltaic cells.

Use of simple galvanometers.

Measurement of resistance by a simple form of Wheatstone's bridge.

CHEMISTRY.

Gaseous, liquid and solid states of matter; effect of pressure and temperature on volumes of gases; chemical and physical changes; elements and compounds; common laboratory processes—mixture, solution, crystallization, distillation, evaporation, precipitation, filtration, decantation, desiccation, combination by weight and volume, decomposition, combustion. oxidation, reduction, neutralization; terminology and nomenclature; symbols, formulæ, equations, calculation of formulæ from percentage composition, and calculations relating to weight and volume; laws of chemical combination and Dalton's atomic theory.

Study of the following substances:—hydrogen, oxygen, water, nitrogen, air, ammonia, nitric oxide, nitric peroxide, nitric acid, sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, carbon. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, marsh gas, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydriodic acid, sodium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, copper, mercury, and their oxides, hydroxides, chlorides, nitrates and sulphates.

Practical Course.

Fitting up of simple apparatus, *e.g.*, a wash-bottle.

Performance of experiments involving Solution, Filtration, Distillation and Crystallisation.

Determination of the Water of Crystallisation of hydrated salts.

Preparation and study of the principal properties of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

Performance of experiments illustrating the Chemistry of Fire, Air and Water.

Performance of experiments involving Oxidation and Reduction. Simple Blowpipe analysis.

Determination of the equivalent of Zinc and Hydrogen.

Preparation and study of the principal properties of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitric Acid, Oxide, Nitrous Oxide, Ammonia, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrochloric Acid, Chlorine and Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Simple qualititave detection of Mercury, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium from a solution containing not more than one of these metals.

Standardisation of a given Acid solution.

BOTANY.

(*a*) Elementary General Morphology, including a study of the outline of the life-history of selected plants to illustrate the gradual ascent in complexity of structure and reproductive cycle from the lowest fungi and algæ to the phanerogams.

(*b*) The principles of classification as illustrated by common plants; outlines of any one of the modern systems of classification. Referring plants to their natural orders.

(*c*) Elementary Histology—Structure and formation of cells. Union of cells into tissues; principal types of tissue; tissue systems. Structure and development of

roots, leaves, and floral organs. Glands and glandular organs. Microchemical reactions of cellulose and its modifications, of starch, and of protoplasm.

(*d*) Elementary Plant Physiology, illustrated by simple experiments—Absorption of water; movement of water and gases within the plant; chemistry of the plant-body; food materials of plants, their sources and form; photo-synthesis; digestion, assimilation, transpiration; nutrition, metabolism; reserve-materials. Growth; influence of external conditions on growth. Irritability. Reproduction, sexual and asexual.

Practical Course.

Use of simple and compound microscopes. Dissection of flowers, involving the use of a pocket lens, and needle and a pen-knife. Referring plants to the Natural Orders mentioned in the theoretical syllabus. Microscopic examination of chief plant tissues under simple conditions. Water-culture experiments; experiments on the functions of chlorophyll, its formation and decomposition; experiments on the relation between starch formation and external conditions. Experiments on root-pressure, on the flow of sap from injured parts, on the influence of external conditions on transpiration, on the mobility of water in wood, and on the absorption of mineral substances by the root. Simple experiments on respiration. Movements of growth. Germination experiments.

The course shall include the drawing of parts of plants and of sections.

PHYSIOLOGY.

General view of the Anatomy of the animal body:

The human skeleton. The skull. The spine. The thorax. Shoulder girdle. The arm. The pelvic girdle. The leg. Joints. Ligaments and tendons.

The relations of the internal organs contained in the cranial, thoracic and abdominal cavities, and a detailed knowledge of the structure of one limb considered as a mechanical appliance.

Histology of the following structures:

Red and white blood-corpuscles; epithelium (squamous, ciliated and columnar) connective tissues including cartilage (hyaline, white-fibro and yellow elastic), bone, fibrous tissue; muscle; medullated nerve fibre and liver.

Chemical composition of the body. Proteid. Fat. Carbohydrate. Mineral salts. Elementary Chemistry of blood, lymph and urine.

Chemical composition of food; the quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the system.

The phenomena of muscular contraction.

Circulation of the blood. The structure of the heart. The auricles and ventricles. The valves. The arteries and veins.

The beat of the heart. The heart-sounds. The flow of blood. The pulse. The proof of circulation.

Respiration:—The structure of the lungs. The exchange of gases between blood and air, and blood and tissues. The cavity of the chest. The diaphragm. The mechanism of respiration.

The processes of digestion and absorption:—The teeth. The salivary glands. Saliva. The stomach. Gastric juice. Chyme. Pancreatic juice and bile. Villus. The mesenteric vessels and portal vein. The lacteals and chyle.

Excretion:—The structure of the kidneys. The secretion of urine. The skin and the sweat glands.

Production and regulation of animal heat.

General view of the Physiology of the brain and the spinal cord:—The structure of the brain. The cranial nerves. The spinal cord. Anterior and posterior roots. Excitability of a nerve. Reflex action.

Physiology of the organs of sense, and also of the organs of voice and speech:—Taste. Smell. Touch. The muscular sense. The structure of the Eye. The sense of sight. The ear and the sense of hearing. The mechanism of the larynx. The voice and speech.

Practical Course.

I.—A general acquaintance with the following Physiological instruments:

Simple Myograph. Hæmoglobinometer. Hæmocytometer. Ice-freezing Microtome.

II.—Preparation and examination under the microscope of the following structures:

Blood-corpuscles (mammalian and non-mammalian).

Epithelium (squamous, columnar and ciliated).

Striped muscle fibres, medullated nerve fibres.

Hyaline cartilage and bone.

The liver.

III.—Practical acquaintance with the chemical physiology of Egg-albumen, Egg-globulin, Starch, Maltose and Milk.

ZOOLOGY.

The General Morphology and Physiology of the cell and of the simple tissues; cell division.

The general characters of the Protozoa. The shells of Foraminifera and of Radiolaria. The structure and life-history of the infusoria.

The general characters of the Cœlenterata. The structure and life-history of a Hydra.

The general characters of the Echinodermata. The structure and life-history of a Starfish.

The structure and life-history of a Leech.

The general characters of the Annelida. The structure and mode of life of an Earthworm.

The general characters of the Arthropoda, and of their leading sub-divisions. The structure and life-history of a Crayfish and a Cockroach.

The general characters of the Mollusca and of their leading sub-divisions. The structure and life-history of a fresh water Mussel and a Snail.

The structure and mode of life of Amphioxus.

The structure of an Elasmobranch Fish, more specially the skeleton and the circulatory system.

The structure of the Bekti.

The structure and life-history of a Frog.

The structure and life-history of a Pigeon, more specially the skeleton.

The general characters of the Mammalia.

The structure of a Rabbit, more specially the skeleton, and the digestive and circulatory systems.

Practical Course.

I. The use of the compound microscope. A general acquaintance with the histology of the cell and the elementary tissues of the animal body.

II. Dissection of the circulatory, respiratory and alimentary systems of the Earthworm, the Crayfish, the Frog, the Pigeon and the Rabbit; and also a practical study of the general anatomy of the nervous system of these types.

GEOLOGY.

The objects of Geology and the distinctions between Dynamical, Structural and Stratigraphical Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

The general relations of the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The distinction between crust and nucleus. Evidences of internal heat.

General physical characters of the continental plateaux and oceanic depressions. Physical characters of the continents, the chief mountain ranges and river systems.

Composition of the Earth's crust. Definition of a mineral. Methods of examining minerals for physical and chemical characters; specific gravity; hardness; fracture; colour; translucency. Characters of crystals; lustre; geometrical relations of the systems of crystals and their grades of symmetry; chemical and crystallographic isomorphism; pseudomorphism; twinning. The principal physical properties and chemical compositions of the following minerals:—Native gold, silver, copper, mercury, platinum, arsenic, antimony bismuth and sulphur; diamond, graphite, halite, fluor-spar, galena, blende, cinnabar, pyrite, chalcopyrite, orpiment; corundum, hematite, cassiterite, rutile, quartz, chalcedony, opal spinel, magnetite, chromite; borax, calcite, dolomite, magnesite, siderite, malachite, olivine, the pyroxene and amphibole groups, talc, topaz, tourmaline, kaolin, the felspars, micas, garnets, zircon, nitre, apatite, barytes, anhydrite, gypsum, alungen, alum, melanterite.

Definition of a rock. Distinction between igneous, aqueous and metamorphic rocks. Classification of igneous rocks (*a*) according to origin, (*b*) according to chemical composition. General differences between the structural characters or plutonic and volcanic rocks. Characters of dyke-rocks. Nature of the chief structures of rocks: granitic, granulitic, prophyritic, poikilitic, diabasic, miarolitic, felsitic, vitreous. Description of granites, syenites, diorites, gabbros, peridotites, felsites, rhyolites, trachytes, andesites, dolerites, basalts, obsidian, pumice, tachylyte, volcanic tuffs and ashes. Classification of aqueous rocks and description of the characters and modes of occurrence of the following:—shale, sandstone conglomerate, ooze chalk and limestone peat, lignite, coal, tufas or travertine, oolite, flint and chert, sinter, laterite.

Metamorphic rocks:—gneisses, schists, slates, marbles, quartzites.

Composition of the atmosphere. Chemical and mechanical action of atmospheric agents on rocks. The formation of soils and laterite. The geological action of

underground water; the formation of caverns, and stalactites; origin of springs. The nature and work of glaciers. The destructive and reproductive work of rivers; canons, deltas; river terraces. Origin of landslips. The formation and destruction of freshwater lakes. The origin and nature of salt-lakes.

Composition of the ocean. Nature of the principal marine deposits and the conditions under which they are formed. The formation of coral-reefs. Raised beaches.

Volcanic phenomena and products; distribution of volcanoes; geysers. Earthquakes: definition of seismic focus, epicentre, isoseismal lines. Secular upheaval and depression

Origin of stratification; the consolidation of strata. The preservation of surface markings on strata. False bedding. Disturbance of horizontality by earth-movements; dip, strike and outcrop; various forms of folds; aniticlinal and synclinal folds. Normal and reversed faults; hade, throw; thrust-planes. Unconformity. Cleavage of rocks. Joints. Modes of occurrence of igneous rocks: bosses, dykes, contemporaneous lava-flow, intrusive sheets, volcanic ash-beds, volcanic necks.

Conditions under which organic remains are preserved. Definition of a fossil. The value of fossils in forming a chronological classification of strata. The equivalence of isolated systems of strata. The subdivisions of geological time. The chief features of the Archæan group. The leading paleontological differences between the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cainozoic groups. The order of stratigraphical systems in the European standard; stratigraphical scale. The division of post-Archæan strata in India into Purana, Dravidian and Aryan groups. Description of the following systems and series: Dharwar, Bijawar, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Vindhyan; the Cambrian, Productus Limestone, and Triassic formations of the Salt Range; the chief occurrences of marine Jurassic strata; the Gondwanas; the Cretaceous formation of South India; the Lower Tertiary formations; the Siwalik series. The Indo-Gangetic alluvial deposits.

Practical Course.

Determination of the hardness and specific gravity of a mineral specimen. The recognition of hand specimens of the minerals and rocks mentioned in the syllabus. The use of the contact goniometer. The determination of dip and strike. The drawing of sections from geological maps. The recognition of specimen illustrating the following classes and orders of fossils:—Foraminiferals, Radiolaria, Sponges, Corals, Graptolites, Echinoderms, Bryozoa, Brachiopodas, Pelecypoda, Gastropoda, Cephalopoda, Trilobites.

GEOGRAPHY.

The regional geography of the World, with a more detailed treatment of India, Southern and South-eastern Asia and Japan, Britain and the countries of Western Europe, and the United States of America.

In addition to the Matriculation Course the following:

The movements of the Earth and their consequences The commoner methods of map projection. Methods of representing relief. Contour lines and sections.

The general circulation of the atmosphere; disturbing factors, form and elevation of the land surface, and the unequal heating of sea and land. Distribution of rainfall and aridity, of permanent, seasonal and variable winds, of land and sea climate. Cyclonic and anticyclonic movements of the air and their relation to humidity and rainfall.

The general relief of the ocean floor, and the deposits upon it Ocean currents in relation to climate and commerce. The causes of the tides, and their effect upon the situation and commercial importance of ports.

Land forms: their classification and origin. Crustal movement. Volcanic action. Weathering and erosion. Results of glacial action The work of rivers.

The general distribution of Flora and Fauna, with special reference to environment and uses: climatic zones.

The general distribution of minerals, and their accompanying or dependent industries.

Man and his markets, with special reference to the British Empire.

The distribution of the human race; formation and expansion of Nationalities.

The treatment of the regions named for special attention shall have reference to the characteristic, physical and climatic features, natural resources, industries, trade, distribution of population, the principal towns and internal lines of communication, the people in regard to race, language and national development.

A more advanced knowledge of general principles shall be required than in the Matriculation Examination.

Practical Course.

Elementary Cartography. Drawing Plans and Maps, including examples from the student's immediate surroundings. Drawing statistical diagrams on squared paper. Modelling in sand and clay. Mercator's Projection. Orientation and elementary determination of latitude. Simple meteorological observations; temperature, pressure humidity (wet and dry bulb thermometers). Wind direction, clouds and rainfall. Study of Meteorological Charts.

GENERAL.

1. In order to pass the Intermediate Examination in Science a candidate must obtain—

In English [*108 marks.*]

In the Vernacular or the alternative paper [*36 marks.*]

In each of the remaining compulsory subjects taken up [*60 marks.*]

And in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects [*340 marks.*]

2. In order to be placed in the first division a candidate must obtain [*500 marks.*]

In order to be placed in the second division. [*400 marks.*]

If a candidate has passed in the compulsory subjects and in the aggregate, the marks in excess of 60 obtained by him in the optional subject, if any, shall be added to his aggregate, and the aggregate so obtained shall determine his division and his place in the list.

3. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 50 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the Examination, shall be allowed to pass.

4. If the Moderators are of opinion that in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulations, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject, or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

5. Candidates who, after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, appear for the Intermediate in Science, shall be required, in order to pass, to obtain 36 per cent. in each subject for which they present themselves in the latter examination.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held annually in Calcutta, and such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study, for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Science, in one or more Colleges affiliated to the University in the subjects which the candidate takes up.

3. Every candidate sent up for the B. Sc. Examination by an affiliated college shall produce a certificate (*a*) of good conduct, (*b*) of diligent study, (*c*) of having satisfactorily passed the college periodical Examinations and other tests, and (*d*) of probability of passing the Examination. Every candidate shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate to the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires to be examined for Honours in any subject he shall name the subject in his application. If a candidate offers Experimental Psychology he shall be required to give the Registrar notice of the fact twelve months before the date of the Examination.

4. A fee of Rs. 40 shall be forwarded by each candidate with his application.

A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of Rs. 40 on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the Head of an affiliated College, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical year since the date of the last Examination, in each of the subjects in which he is to be examined.

5. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in three of the following subjects selected by himself:

(I) Mathematics,
(II) Physics,
(III) Chemistry,
(IV) Botany,
(V) Geology,
(IV) Zoology,
(VII) Physiology,
(VIII) Experimental Psychology.

7. No student shall be permitted to take Mathematics for the B. Sc. Examination unless he has taken it up for his Intermediate Examination.

No student shall be permitted to take up Physics or Chemistry for the B. Sc. Examination unless he has taken up both Mathematics and Physics for the Intermediate Examination.

8. A candidate may take up the Pass Course in three subjects, or the Pass Course in two subjects and the Honours Course in one subject. In the Pass Course, in any subject except Mathematics, there shall be two theoretical papers and one paper in practical work. In the Honours Examination in any subject except Mathematics there shall be four theoretical and two practical papers. In Pass Mathematics, there shall be three theoretical papers. In Honours Mathematics, there shall be six theoretical papers.

9. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed in the Pass Course, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained Honours in each branch, arranged in two classes, both in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of B. Sc. a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

10. The limits of the above subjects for both theoretical and practical work are defined below.

MATHEMATICS.

The papers in Mathematics shall be distributed as follows:

Pass Course.

Paper I.—

1. Higher plane Trigonometry.

Properties of triangles.

General values of angles which have the same sine, cosine, etc.

Submultiple angles.

Inverse circular functions.

Summation of series.

De Moivre's theorem.

Exponential values of sine and cosine.

Expansion of sin θ and cos θ in powers of θ.

2. Plane Analytical Geometry.

Co-ordinates, cartesian and polar.

Transformation of co-ordinates; change of axes.

The straight line; equations representing a pair of straight lines.

The circle.

The parabola.

The ellipse.

The hyperbola.

Paper II.—

3. Differential Calculus.

Variables and constants.

Functions; the graph of a function.

Limits; differentiation. Infinitesimals, differentials, successive differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems. Maxima and minima.

Differentiation of a function of several variables; partial differentiation.

Simple geometrical and physical applications.

4. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

Integration, summation.

Elementary integrals.

Integration by parts.

Partial fractions.

Integration of irrational and trigonometrical functions.

Differential equations of the first order involving two variables.

Linear equations with constant coefficients.

Simple geometrical and physical applications.

Paper III.—

5. Hydrostatics.

Nature and properties of fluid pressure.

Density and specific gravity of a homogenous mixture.

Determination of the pressure of a heavy liquid in simple cases.

Centre of pressure.

Conditions of equilibrium and stability of equilibrium for a floating body.

Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.

Measurement of heights by the barometer.

Determination of specific gravities.

Mixture of gases.

Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, siphon, and Brahmah's press as applications of hydrostatical principles.

6. Astronomy.

The subject is to be treated mathematically but without the use of spherical trigonometry.

The Earth

Transit instrument, meridian circle, equatorial and micrometer

Atmospheric refraction.

The sun and the solar system.

Parallax.

Determination of the first point of Aries.

Precession, nutation, aberration.

The moon

Lunar and solar eclipses.

Measurement of time.

Determination of latitude and longitude by simple methods.

The fixed stars.

HONOURS COURSE.

Paper I.—

1. Higher Algebra.

Binomial theorem.

Convergence and divergence of series.

Inequalities.

Simple continued fractions.

Summation of series.

Determinants.

2. Elementary Theory of Equations.

General properties of equations.

Relation between roots and coefficients of equations.

Transformation of equations.

Algebraic solution of cubic and biquadratic equations.

Limits of the roots of equations.

Solution of numerical equations.

Paper II—

3. Higher Plane Trigonometry.

In addition to a fuller treatment of the Pass Course the following :

Expansion of $\sin^n\theta$, $\cos^n\theta$, $\sin n\theta$, $\cos n\theta$. Hyperbolic functions.

Expansion in series.

Resolution of circular and hyperbolic functions into factors.

4. Plane Analytical Geometry.

In addition to a fuller treatment of the Pass Course, the general equation of the second degree in Cartesian co-ordinates.

Paper III—

5. Elementary Solid Geometry.

Cartesian and polar co-ordinates.

The straight line and plane.

The sphere.

The cone and cylinder.

The ellipsoid.

The hyperboloids.

The paraboloids.

Generating lines and sections of quadrics conjugate diameters.

Diametral planes and principal planes.

Curvature of surfaces. Meunier's theorem.

6. Elementary Principles of Vectors.

Fundamental notions.

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of vectors.

Simple physical applications.

Paper IV—

7. Differential Calculus.

In addition to a fuller treatment of the Pass Course, an increased number of geometrical, physical and analytical applications.

8. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

In addition to a fuller treatment of the Pass Course :

Formulæ of reduction.

Simple cases of definite integrals.

Graphical methods.

Fourier's series.

Differential equations of the first and second orders involving two variables only.

Paper V.—

9. Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces.

General conditions of equilibrium of a particle under the action of co-planar forces.

Equilibrium of a particle on plane curves.

Composition and resolution of co-planar forces acting on a rigid body.

Principle of virtual work.

Simple machines.

Friction.

Centroids and centres of mass.

Simple cases of equilibrium of flexible inextensible strings.

10. Dynamics of a particle.

Velocity, acceleration.

Laws of motion.

Rectilinear, parabolic, circular, and harmonic motion.

Impact.

Work and energy.

Central orbits.

Paper VI.—

11. Hydrostatics.

The subjects of the Pass Course treated more fully.

12. Astronomy.

The subjects of the Pass Course treated more fully.

PHYSICS.

The papers in Physics shall be distributed as follows:

PASS COURSE (THEORETICAL).

Paper I.—

(*a*) *General ideas—*

1. Wave motion:

Simple harmonic motions.

Combination of wave motions.

Resolution of complex wave motion into simple harmonic wave motions.

2. Potential:

Definition of potential.

Calculation of potential in simple cases.

Determination of force from potential.

Fundamental propositions respecting lines of force, equipotential surfaces and tubes of force.

3. General properties of matter:

Elasticity. Young's modulus; simple elasticity treated experimentally.

Friction.

Viscosity of liquids and gases.

Surface tension.

Capillarity.

(*b*) *Heat.*—More thorough acquaintance with the parts of the subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science and a greater power of working problems on Heat will be expected from the candidates.

(*c*) *Light.*—Besides a more thorough acquaintance with the parts of the subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, a knowledge of the following will be expected from the candidates:

Optical description of the eye.

Optical instruments; sextants, lenses, microscopes; telescopes, spectrometers.

Achromatic combinations.

Elements of the wave theory of Light.

Simple cases of interference, double refraction and polarisation.

Paper II.—

(*d*) *Sound.*—Besides a fuller treatment of the parts of the subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, the following:

Measurement of frequency and wave lengths of sound vibrations.

Doppler's principle.

Resonance.

Interference of sound waves. Beats.

Harmonic tones, their generation and function.

Longitudinal vibration of rods.

Vibration of plates.

Vibration of tuning forks and bells.

Nature of musical sounds.

Vocal organs of man.

(*e*) *Frictional electricity*—

This subject treated more immediately in connection with potential, with the addition of the following parts :

Theory of electric condenser of simple geometrical form. Specific inductive capacity and its measurement. Electrometer.

Electrostatic units.

(*f*) *Dynamic electricity*—

Besides a fuller treatment of the parts of the subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, the following :

Galvanometers.

Measurement of electric force, conductivity, resistance and current.

Electro-magnetic units and their relation to electrostatic units.

Effect of temperature on electric resistance.

Electrolysis Theory of voltaic and electrolytic cells.

Thermo-electricity including Peltier and Thomson effects.

(*g*) *Magnetism*—

Besides a fuller treatment of the parts of the subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, the following:

Magnetic moments and methods of comparing them.

Determination of declination, dip and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth.

Methods of magnetisation.

Magnetic potential.

Magnetic properties of iron and steel. Permeability.

Hysteresis Diamagnetism.

The subjects are to be treated mathematically as well as experimentally, as far as the Mathematics of the Intermediate Course are applicable.

PASS COURSE (PRACTICAL).

Use of { Callipers. Screw-gauge. Spherometer.

Use of the balance.

Reading and correcting the barometer.

Determination of specific gravities.

Determination of the modulus of elasticity of a given wire by stretching.

Determination of the intensity of gravity by the pendulum.

Measurement of the linear coefficient of linear expansion of metals.

Measurement of the coefficient of increase of pressure of a gas.

Measurement of the coefficient of expansion of air at constant pressure.

Determination of the laws of cooling.

Determination of the specific heat of solids and liquids.

Determination of the latent heat of water and steam.

Determination of the dew-point.

Determination of the velocity of sound by resonance columns.

Use of the sonometer.

Determination of the focal length of lenses and concave mirrors.

Photometric measurements.

Determination of the magnifying power of combinations of lenses.

Adjustment and use of the spectroscope and the spectrometer.

Comparison of magnetic moments.

Distribution of magnetism along a magnet.

Determination of the axis of a magnetised body.

Measurement of magnetic dip with corrections.

Determination of the constant of a tangent galvanometer.

Measurement of the resistance of wires.

Comparison of electromotive forces.

HONOURS COURSE (THEORETICAL).

Candidates will be expected to know the notation and elementary principles of the differential and integral calculus.

In addition to the subjects of the Pass Course, the following :

(*a*) *Heat*—

The elementary principles of thermodynamics.

(*b*) *Geometrical optics*—

Spherical aberration.

Dispersion.

Prismatic analysis of light.

Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.

(c) *Physical optics*—

Interference of light.

Defraction of light.

Measurement of wave-length. Colour of thin plates. Double refraction.

Polarisation of light by reflection, refraction and double refraction.

Interference of polarised light as shown by double refracting crystals.

Polariscopes and Polarimeters.

Elliptic and circular polarisation.

Rotation of the plane of polarisation.

HONOURS COURSE (PRACTICAL).

In addition to the Pass Course, the following:

Use of the balance with corrections for displacement of air.

Calibration of tubes.

Determination of Young's modulus of a given rod by bending.

Experimental determination of moments of inertia.

Measurement of surface tension by means of capillary tubes.

Determination of the coefficient of expansion of liquids.

Determination of the specific heat of liquids by the method of cooling.

Determination of vapour pressure.

Determination of vapour density.

Determination of frequency by a siren.

Determination of the velocity of sound in rods by Kundt's tube.

Determination of the refractive indices of solids and liquids.

Mapping of spectra.

Measurement of wave lengths by gratings.

Measurement of magnetic moment and Earth's horizontal force.

Verification of galvanometer by electrolytic experiments.

Measurement of heat developed by current.

The laboratory note-books of candidates in Physics shall be inspected by the Examiner, and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, the candidates shall be disqualified. Note-books which have not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidates worked shall not be accepted.

The papers in the Honours Course shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I.—General Ideas and Sound.

Paper II.—Heat.

Paper III.—Light.

Paper IV.—Electricity and Magnetism.

Paper V., *Paper VI.* } Practical examination.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS COURSE.

Theoretical:—Essential features of chemical and physical change; chemical notation and nomenclature; interpretation of chemical formulæ; classification and mutual relations of the elements; laws of chemical combination by weight and volume; atomic theory; Avogadro's hypothesis and its application; valency: compound radicles; conditions of chemical change and the thermal changes accompanying it; laws of electrolysis; methods of determination of equivalent, atomic, and molecular weights; diffusion of gases; dialysis; acids, basis, and salts, basicity of acids and acidity of basis; allotropy, dissociation, isomerism, polymerism, homology.

Preparation and properties of the following elements and their chief compounds:—Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, argon, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur, boron, carbon, silicon, phosphorus, arsenic, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, zinc, cadmium, mercury, copper, silver, gold, aluminium, manganese, iron, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth; and the following compounds of carbon:—methane and ethane with their simple derivatives, namely, haloid derivatives, aldehydes, alcohols, monobasic acids, ethers, esters, ketones, acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, and acetamide; oxalic, tartaric and citric acids; cane sugar, invert sugar and starch; ethylamine, cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid, potassium, ferro- and ferri-cyanides, urea; benzene, mono-chlorbenzene, mono-nitrobenzene, aniline, phenol, toluene, benzyl, alcohol, benzaldehyde and benzoic acid.

Practical :—Preparation, and performance of experiments illustrating the properties of—oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, sulphur dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen; hydrochloric, nitric, carbonic and oxalic acids; ammonia and caustic soda; oxides, hydroxides, chlorides, sulphides, sulphates and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, mercury and lead.

A thorough practical acquaintance with methods of blow-pipe analysis and dry tests.

Easy qualitative analysis of inorganic substances or mixtures containing not more than two salt radicles, positive or negative, that occur in the theoretical course.

Experimental examination of the following organic substances given single:—methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, glyceriny formic, acetic oxalic, tartaric and citric acids; urea; benzene and benzoic acid.

Volumetric estimation of alkalies, alkaline carbonates and acids. Gravimetric estimation of crystallized copper sulphate or any similar substance. Simple determinations of Chemical Equivalent.

About one-third of the questions should be from Organic and two-thirds from Inorganic Chemistry.

HONOURS COURSE.

In addition to a fuller treatment of the subjects for the Pass Course, the following;

Inorganic Chemistry (Theoretical).

Influence of solutes on freezing and boiling points of solvents, ionic and hydrate theories of solutions; osmosis and laws of osmotic pressure; dialysis.

Study of the following elements and their principal compounds:—Selenium, Tellurium, Lithium, Cæsium, Rubidium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Platinum, Helium and Radium.

Organic Chemistry (Theoretical).

Azo and diazo-compounds; phenyl hydrazine; dioxybenzene and quinone; salicylic, toluic and phthalic acids; naphthalene and anthracene.

Inorganic Chemistry (Practical).

The mixtures for qualitative analysis may include not more than four salt radicles, positive or negative, from the following list:—Silver, lead, mercury, copper, bismuth, cadmium, tin, arsenic, antimony, iron, manganese, aluminium, chromium, zinc, cobalt, calckel, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium, oxides, hydroxides, chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphides, sulphites, sulphates, chromates, carbonates, phosphates, nitrates, and nitrites.

A more complete knowledge of volumetric and gravimetric analysis.

Organic Chemistry (Practical).

The mixtures for qualitative analysis may include not more than two of the substances from the following list:—Hydrocyanic acid, formic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, salicylic acid, cane sugar, glucose, starch, methyl and ethyl alcohols, glycerine, benzene, aniline, phenol and urea.

Questions may also be set on quantitative estimation of nitrogen, carbon and hydrogen in organic bodies; estimation of molecular weight of organic acids; determination of vapour density by Victor Meyer's method.

The laboratory note-books of candidates in Chemistry shall be inspected by the Examiner, and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, the candidates will be disqualified. Note-books which have not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidates worked will not be accepted.

BOTANY.

PASS COURSE.

I. General Morphology of

(*a*) Phanerogams—including a study of the following subjects in detail:—Branch systems; phyllotaxis; origin of members. General Morphology should be studied with reference to œcological principles.

(*b*) Cryptogams.

II. Histology:—cell-contents and their microchemical reactions. Structure and development of cells and tissues.

III. Physiology, including the following subjects—treated experimentally:—Absorption of water; movement of water and gases within the plant; chemistry of the plant-body; food materials of plants, their sources and form; photosynthesis; digestion, assimilation,

transpiration; nutrition, metabolism; reserve-materials. Growth. Movement of protoplasm. Action of gravity, heat, light, and electricity. Some facts connected with symbiosis and carnivorous plants. Mechanical movements (hygroscopic movements; dehiscence of fruit; mechanical ejection of seeds). Autonomous movements (nutation sleep). Movements due to irritability (mechanical, chemical, and physical irritants; twinning). Geotropism, Heliotropism. Transport of food-stuffs and of the products of photosynthesis. Asexual and sexual propagation of plants.

IV. The study of the life-history of the following:—Yeast, Chroococcus, a Desmid, Mucor, Chara, Spirogyea, Ulothrix, Vaucheria, Peronospora, a Moss, Marchantia, a Fern, Lycopodium and Sellaginella, Equisetum, Cycas, a Conifer, a Monocotyledon and a Dicotyledon.

V. The principles of classification as illustrated by common plants; outlines of the chief modern systems of classification. Identification of plants by analytical tables. Referring plants to their natural orders.

VI. A knowledge of the systematic position, morphological characters, use and cultivation of some of the more important economical plants (rice and other cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruit-trees, sugar-producing plants, tea, the fan-palm, the bamboo, a few important timber trees, indigo, jute, cotton).

PRACTICAL COURSE.

1. The making, staining and descriptions of microscopical sections of plants.

2. Referring commonly occurring plants to their Natural Orders.

3. Identification of plants by analytical tables.

4. Drawings of dissections of flowers and of microscopical sections.

5. Physiological experiments:

Water-culture experiments; experiments on the functions of chlorophyll, its formation and decomposition; experiments on the relation between starch formation and external conditions. Experiments on root-pressure, on the flow of sap from injured parts, on the influence of external conditions on transpiration, on the mobility of water in wood, and on the absorption of mineral substances by the root. Simple experiments on respiration. Movements of growth. Germination experiments.

HONOURS COURSE.

The same as the Pass Course with the following additions:

(a) A more extensive knowledge of the characterization and classification of tissue-systems from the anatomical-physiological point of view.

(b) Experiments on the food of plants—organic food-stuffs; the microrhiza in relation to Humus experiments with penicilium, sacharomyces, parasitic fungi, and nitrogen bacteria. Experiments on osmosis and plasmolysis. Vriess's Law considered in the light of the modern theory of solutions. Experiments on the metabolic processes in plants. A more detailed account of the sexual propagation of Thallophyta, Archegoniatæ, and Siphonogamæ with additional examples to those already mentioned in the Intermediate Course. The decay of plants; humus; putrefaction bacteria. Ferments.

(c) Historical Botany. A short sketch of the occurrence of plants in former geological periods. A few of the more important type fossils of the Bengal coal-fields. A concise account of the theory of evolution.

(d) Botanical Œcology treated with special reference to Indian conditions:—Water: characteristic features of hygrophytes, tropophytes, xerophytes, and hydrophytes; hygrometric influences on sexual reproduction; dispersal of seeds by water. Heat: Zero-points of plant-life; Cardinal Points of plant-functions; acclimatization. Light: influence of intensity and quality. Air: atmospheric and dissolved oxygen; effects of barometric pressure and of wind. Soil: physical and chemical properties; effects produced by sodium chloride, reh, and calcium carbonate.

Animals: cross fertilisations, ornithophilous and entomophilous plants. Relation of ants to plants. Formations: climatic andedaphic; their characteristics

(e) Geographical Botany, with special reference to the tropical zones and Geographical regions of India.

(f) Practical course:

A. Collection and preservation of specimens. Exercises in the dissection and mentification of dried plants. Identification of species belonging to the more difficult orders (e.g.,Umbelliferæ, Amaranthaceæ,Piperaceæ,Orchidaceæ, Aroidaceæ, Graminaceæ).

B. Microscopical Examination and a more detailed practical study of any one of the following groups, their special morphology and mode of propagation—

I. Algæ: Conjugatæ.

II. Fungi: one of the following—Saprolegineæ, Peronosporineæ, Mucorineæ, Pezizineæ, Uridinales, Hymenomycetineæ.

III. Pteridophyta: Polypodiaceæ.

IV. Selaginella, Salviniaceæ and Marsiliaceæ.

GEOLOGY.

Pass Course.

Besides a more precise and thorough acquaintance with the subjects prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science, a knowledge of the following additional questions shall be required:

The methods for determining the form, size and weight of the Earth.

Precise descriptions of the physical features of India and Burma.

The rate of downward increment of the internal heat of the Earth.

Methods of investigating the optical properties of crystals by light transmitted through thin sections. The construction and use of the Nicol's prism and the dichroiscope; pleochroism; interference; effects in polarised light. The relation of internal physical properties to the geometrical forms of crystals. The use of the reflecting goniometer. The 32 grades of crystal symmetry. Crystal axes; systems of indices; law of rationality of indices; crystal habit; the twinning of crystals. Paramorphism. Description of the following additional minerals; sylvite copperglance, argentite, millerite, marcasite, mispickel, realgar, stibnite, bismuthite, molybdenite, pyrrhotite, erubescite, tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, bournonite, cuprite, periclase, brucite, gœthite, diaspore, limonite, bauxite, gibbsite, anatase, brookite, pyrolusite, tridymite, braunite, psilomelane, franklinite, chrysoberyl, natron, hodochrosite, aragonite, witherite, stronianite, cerussite, chondrodite, ilmenites phene, serpentine, apophyllite, andalusite, kyanite, sillimanite, leucite, nepheline, sodalite, lapislazuli, scapolite, stilbite, chabasite, analcite, natrolite, epidote, axinite, staurolite, chlorite, beryl, cordierite, vivianite, pyromorphite, vanadinite, monazite, turquois, torbernite, columbite, thenardite, celestite, anglesite, kieserite, epsomite, goslarite, blœdite, crocoite, wulfenite, wolfram, pitchblende.

The microscopic characters of the leading varieties of igneous rocks. Description of the family of nepheline syenite, and their plutonic and volcanic relatives. The origin and nature of meteorites. Nature of the following structures:—granophyric, aphanitic, hyalopilitic, glomeroporphyritic, taxitic, perlatic, mylonitic. The stages in the development of crystalline structure: devitrification. Petrographical provinces. Magmatic differentiation and segregation. Phosphatic deposits. Anthracite. Amber. Petroleum. Asphalt. Bauxite and clay iron-stone. Rock salt. Alkaline deposits.

Artesian wells. Mineral springs. Denudation as a measure of geological time. The geological action of animals and plants.

Causes and phenomena of the different varieties of metamorphism.

Description of the leading lithological characters and distinctive fossils of the groups and systems in the European standard statigraphical scale compared with the recognised succession in India. A knowledge of the special characters and distribution of the chief series in India. The principles of correlation.

Practical Course.

The recognition of specimens of the minerals and rocks enumerated in the foregoing syllabus. Drawing and description of crystals. The use of heavy liquids for the separation of minerals according to their specific gravities. The determination of the pleochroism, angle of extinction and character of double refraction in microscopic sections of minerals. The preparation

and description of microscopic sections of rocks. The recognition of the following genera of fossils:

Globigerina, Orbitolites, Textularia, Nummulites, Orbitoides, Zaphrentis Cyathophyllum, Calceola, Omphyma, Isastræa, Favosites, Syringopora, Halysites; Stromatopora, Dictyonema: Monograptus, Didymograptus; Pentacrinus, Cyathocrinus, Marsupites, Encrinus, Echinosphærites, Cidaris, Micraster; Fenestella; Lingula, Crania, Productus, Orthi-Rhynchonella, Str'ngocephalus, Terebratula, Spirifer; Nucula, Leda, Arcas Glycimeris, Gervillia, Inoceramus, Halobia, Monotis, Ostrea, Gryphæa, Exogyra, Unio, Trigonia, Pecten, Lima, Mytilus, Pholadomya, Astarte, Hippurites, Lucina, Cardium, Tellina, Pholus; Dentalium; Patella, Pleurotomaria, Bellerophon, Euromphalus, Turbo, Natica, Turritlela Melania, Cerithium, Cypræ, Pyrula Murex, Fusus, Voluta, Conus, Tentaculites, Physa, Limnæus, Planorbis, Helix; Orthoceras, Nautilus, Tropites, Ceratites, Arcestes, Phylloceras, Baculites. Scaphites, Belemnites; Agnostus, Trinucleus, Phillipsia, Calymmene, Phacops, Estheria, Cypris.

Glossopteris, Meuropteris, Lepidodendron, Voltzia.

HONOURS COURSE.

In addition to a more complete and detailed knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the Pass Course, candidates will be expected to show an acquaintance with the philosophical bearings of geological data, and with the economic aspects of mineral deposits, including the means usually adopted to estimate their quantities and variation in value according to local conditions. They will be expected to recognise leading species of the fossil genera enumerated for the Pass Course, and to assign to them their geological ages.

The laboratory note-books of candidates shall inspected by the Examiner and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, the candidates shall be disqualified. Note-books which have not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidates worked shall not be accepted.

ZOOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

I. General Principles of Biology. The cell development and inheritance. The evidences bearing on the Hypothesis of Evolution. General Theories of Variation, Heredity, Adaptation and Origin of Species.

II. (a) Distinctive characters of the Invertebrate groups and the structure and habits, &c., of Protozoa, Porifera, Cælenterata, Platyhelminthes; Nemathelminthes, Echinodermata, Arthropoda and Mollusca.

(b) The distinctive characters, &c., of the Chordata groups and the structure and habits, &c., of Adelochorda, Urochorda, Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia.

III. General knowledge of the Indian orders of mammals.

IV. The outlines of the development of the Frog and the Chick.

V. Principles of Geographical distribution of animals.

VI. General facts of Geological distribution of animals.

The Practical Examination shall include the dissection, microscopical examination and description of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium. Hydra, Leech, Gray-fish, Bekti, Frog, Pigeon and Rabbit.

HONOURS COURSE.

The Pass subjects treated much more fully, and in addition—

1. The Embryonic development of the Mosquito.

2. The dissection, microscopical examination, and description of the Cockroach, Malaria mosquito and House-lizard.

The laboratory note-books of candidates shall be inspected by the Examiner and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, the candidates shall be disqualified. Note-books which have not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidates worked shall not be accepted.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

I. Chemical Physiology.

The ultimate and proximate principles of the animal body.

The Chemistry of albumen and its allies, carbohydrates, fats and mineral solids found in the body and the food.

II. **Histology.**

Microscopical appearance of blood lymph and milk.

Histology and development of the cell.

Segmentation of Ovum and formation of germinal membranes.

Minute structure of the various organs and tissues of the animal body.

III. General Physiology.

Properties and General Physiology of Contractile Tissues.

Functions and General Physiology of Nerve-cells and Nerve fibres.

Nutrition.

The Circulation of the Blood.

Respiration: internal and external.

Processes involved in Digestion and Absorption of food.

Principles of Metabolism—anabolic and katabolic. Internal Secretion.

Excretion by kidneys, skin, lungs, and liver.

Production and regulation of animal Heat.

Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Physiology of the Brain and the Spinal cord and of the Sympathetic nervous system.

Physiology of the Organs of Sense.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

(a) The Chemistry of Starch, Glycogen, Sugars, Albumen, Globuline Milk, Blood, Urine and the Digestive Juices and their actions.

(b) The more common Histological Methods and the Minute Anatomy of the Elementary Tissues, Salivary Glands, Œsophagus, Stomach, Small and Large. Intestines, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen, Lymphatic Gland, Thymus, Thyroid, Kidney, Lung, Skin, Tongue, and Spinal cord.

(c) The most important Physiological Instruments, and the Methods of, Physical Investigation of the functions of various organs as embodied in a number of experiments to be specified from time to time.

HONOURS COURSE.

The Honours Course shall include the same subjects as the Pass Course treated more fully, and the standard of the Examination shall be higher than that of the Pass.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

The same as the Pass Course, with the addition of the following :

(a) Chemistry of Muscle, Nerve, Hæmoglobin and its derivatives and Pigments of Bile and Urine.

(b) More advanced Histological technique and a detailed knowledge of the minute structure of Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla Oblongata, Pons Varolii, Eye, Ear, Taste buds, Olfactory Mucous Membrane, Olfactory Bulb, Ovary and Testis.

(c) A number of additional experiments to be specified from time to time.

The laboratory note-books of candidates shall be inspected by the Examiner and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, the candidates shall be disqualified. Note-books which have not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidates worked shall not be accepted.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

PASS COURSE.

The examination shall consist of the following parts:

(1) General Psychology— [*One Paper.*]

The Syllabus shall be identical with the Syllabus in Psychology (Pass Course) for the B.A. Examination.

(2) Experimental Psychology— [*One Paper.*]

Analysis of Sensation.

Qualities of Sensation. Theory of specific nervous energy. Touch: heat spots, cold spots, pressure spots, pain spots. Taste: distribution of sensitiveness over the tongue, taste mixtures and contrasts. Smell: compensations and contrasts. Hearing: simple tones, simple clang and its analysis, timbre, noises and their analysis, partial tones, beats, combination tones. Sight: colour tones, the white-black

series, saturation.; colour zones in the Retina, colour mixtures, colour contrasts, after-images.

Intensity of sensation: methods of measurement. Stimulus-threshold. Difference-threshold. Weber's Law. Fechner's Law. Individual differences of sense-endowment.

Analysis of Perception: localisation and projection. Spatial perception. Local signs. Tactile space. Localisation of points on the skin. Combined Touch and Movement. Spatial Perception of the Blind. Visual space: the Retinal image, the mechanism of accommodation, Eye-movement. Binocular vision. Perception of form, distance, and size. Visual perception of movement. Optical illusions. Auditory perception. Binaural audition. Localisation of sound. Consonance, harmony and rhythm. Illusions and preperceptions.

Attention: intensity, duration and fluctuations of attention, maximal range of attention.

Ideation: ideational types, memory-types, Galton's questionary.

Association of ideas, and its conditions. Experimental tests.

Time relations of mental phenomena. Reaction time and its elements. Psycho-physical time and its elements. Simple Reaction, Complex Reaction, Apperception-time, Will-time. Circuit of consciousness. Effects of Attention, Practice and Fatigue, on Reaction time. Subjective estimation of time-length and time-order.

(3) Practical Examination. [*One day.*]

The practical examination shall be conducted with special reference to the use of apparatus and psycho-physical methods (including statistics), and the mode of carrying out an experimental investigation submitted to the candidate. The candidate shall be required to examine an individual on acuity of senses (including liminal sensations and the difference-threshold), colour vision, tone discrimination, localisation, estimation of spatial and temporal magnitudes, ideational type, intensity and range of attention, association of ideas, and reaction-times.

HONOURS COURSE.

The examination shall consist of the following parts:

(1) General Psychology. [*One Paper.*]

The Syllabus shall be identical with the Syllabus in Psychology (Honours Course) for the B.A. Examination.

(2) Physiological and Comparative Psychology. [*One Paper.*]

The Nervous System:

Nerve-tissues: chemical constitution, structural forms and physiological functions.

The Nervous System of Man:

The sympathetic system, the cerebro-spinal system, the spinal cord, and the encephalic centres; structure and functions. Spinal and cranial nerves.

The Muscular System:

Structure and functions of muscles, muscles and muscular groups, the locomotive apparatus, the human hand, the vocal organs, the so-called nerve-muscle machine.

Nature of nerve current: various theories. The laws of nervous conduction, the paths of conduction in the spinal cord and the brain, automatic and reflex functions of central organs, localisation of cerebral functions.

End-organs of smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight: Structure and functions.

Development of the nervous system in Mollusca, Arthrozoa and Vertebrata. Embryonic development of the nervous system of man. The physiological basis of spatial perception, localisation, retention, association and revival of ideas, imagination, verbal memory and language, feeling, pleasure and pain, emotional expression, automatic and reflex action, instinct, heredity, attention, and acts of the will.

Normal and abnormal states. Subliminal consciousness, double consciousness, hypnotism, reverie, dream, hallucinations, sleep.

Mental Evolution in the animal kingdom: instinct and animal intelligence.

Mental evolution in the race: Mental characteristics of primitive races, race-consciousness.

Mental evolution in the Individual. Mental characteristics of different ages and sexes.

(3) Experimental Psychology: [*Two Papers.*]

In addition to the Pass Course, the following subjects:

Analysis of sensation:

Theory of specific energy:—Evidence from the end organs of Hearing, Sight and Touch.

Touch—Temperature.—Determination of the Zero-point, adaptation and contrast in temperature sensations.

Temperature and Pressure spots:—Construction of maps of the skin.

Smell:—The field of smell.

Hearing:—senstitiveness of the ear to differences of pitch and purity of interval.

Sight:—the colour triangle, the colour pyramid. Laws of colour mixture and colour contrast. Visual after-images, negative and positive. Theories of Helmholtz, Hering and Wundt.

Intensity of sensation:—stimulus-threshold and difference-threshold for tactile, auditory, visual and muscular sensations. Fechner's formulæ; interpretations of Weber's Law.

Analysis of Perception.

Touch:—Discrimination (1) of a single point, (2) of two points, on the skin. Discriminative sensibility of the skin for motion.

Localising of muscular sensations.

Visual space:—the Reduced Eye of Listing, corresponding Retinal points and double images. Stereoscopic and Perspective vision.

Ideation:—Galton's questionary, and other methods.

Association of Ideas:—experimental tests of frequeney, recency and other conditions.

Trains of ideas. Speed of mental trains: individual differences.

Time relations of mental phenomena:

Smallest interval of separate sensations. Rise and fall of intensity of sensation. Simple Reaction—the natural, the sensorial and the muscular reaction Discernment-time for sensations. Discernment-time for localisation. The reading and the multiplication of numbers. Discernment with choice and speed of decision. Association-time. Individual differences.

(4) Practical Examination in Experimental Psychology.

[*Two Papers.*]

The practical examination shall cover the entire course as laid down in the above syllabus on Experimental Psychology. The examination shall be conducted with special reference to the use of apparatus and psycho-physical methods (including statistics), and the mode of carrying out experimental investigations submitted to the candidate, and shall include the examination of an individual or individuals with regard to any matter within the scope of the syllabus.

The distribution of subjects as regards the examination in Experimental Psychology shall be as follows:

First theoretical paper, and first day's practical Examination:—Sensation and Perception.

Second theoretical paper, and second day's Practical Examination:—Attention, Ideation, Association of Ideas, and Time-relations of mental phenomena.

The laboratory note-book of a candidate in Experimental psychology shall be inspected by the Examiner, and if it is found to be unsatisfactory, the candidate shall be disqualified. A note-book which has not been signed at frequent intervals by the Professor under whom the candidate worked shall not be accepted.

GENERAL.

1. A candidate must obtain in order to pass in the Pass course in

Mathematics	... *100 marks.*
Any other subject	... *60 marks* in the theoretical papers.
	40 marks in the practical papers.

2. A candidate must obtain in order to pass in the Honours Course in

Mathematics	... *180 marks.*
Any other subject	... *108 marks* in the theoretical papers.
	72 marks in the practical papers.

3. A candidate must obtain, in order to attain the Honours Standard in

Mathematics	... *240 marks.*
Any other subject	... *160 marks* in the theoretical papers.
	80 marks in the practical papers.

4. If a candidate takes up the Pass Course in three subjects, he must, in order to pass the B.Sc. Examination, pass in each subject, and obtain 324 marks in the aggregate. If he passes and obtains 450 marks in the aggregate, he shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

5. If a candidate takes up the Pass Course in two subjects, and the Honours Course in one subject, he must in order to pass the B.Sc. Examination, pass in each subject, and obtain 432 marks in the aggregate. If he passes and also attains the Honours standard in his Honours subject, he shall be declared to have obtained second class Honours in that subject. If he passes, attains the Honours standard in his Honours subject, and obtains 360 marks in that subject, he shall be declared to have obtained first class Honours in such subject.

6. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 50 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the examination, shall be allowed to pass. If any such candidate has taken up the Pass Course in three subjects, he shall not be declared to have passed with distinction. But if the candidate has taken up the Pass Course in two subjects and the Honours Course in one subject, and has attained the Honours standard in such subject, he shall be allowed to retain his Honours and his place in the Honours list.

7. If the Examiners are of opinion that in the case of any candidate not covered by preceding Regulation, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate, or give him Honours, as the case may be.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. An examination for the degree of Master of Science shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

Any candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Examination not less than two academical years previously may be examined for the degree of M.Sc. in any subject mentioned in Regulation 5 provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study for two academical years in a College or Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of that subject and standard or under one or more University Professors or Lecturers in that subject.

Any candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Examination not less than three academical years previously may be admitted as a private student to the M.Sc. Examination in Mathematics subject to the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Universities Act.

2. Every candidate shall send in his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate and a fee of Rs. 50 to the Registrar not less than three months before the Examination. If a student desires to appear in the M.Sc. Examination in Experimental Psychology he shall give the Registrar one year's notice of the fact.

3. Any Master of Science may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M.Sc. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, provided that if he takes up a subject other than Mathematics, he has prosecuted a regular course of study in that subject for a period of two academical years in a College affiliated to the University in respect of that subject and standard or under one or more University Professors or Lecturers. He shall if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M.Sc. be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the subject and class in which he has passed.

4. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself may be admitted to any one or more subsequent M.Sc. Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

5. A candidate may be examined in any of the following subjects:

I. Mathematics.

II. Chemistry.

III. Physics.

IV. Botany.

V. Physiology.

VI. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

VII. Geology.

VIII. Experimental Psychology.

6. There shall be a Practical Exmination in all subjects other than Mathematics, and candidates shall be required to pass in the practical portion of these subjects as well as in the theoretical portion defined in the Syllabuses.

In Mathematics there shall be eight papers of three hours each, each carrying 100 marks.

In all other subjects there shall be four theoretical papers, and the practical examination shall extend over at least four days. The total marks shall be equally divided between the theoretical and practical portions of the Examination.

7. The limits of the subjects shall be as follows.

MATHEMATICS.

Candidates in Mathematics shall be examined in either Pure Mathematics or Mixed Mathematics.

The subjects in Pure Mathematics shall be as follows:

1. Higher Algebra.
2. Higher Plane Trigonometry.
3. Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Theory of Equations and Algebra of Quantics.
5. Plane Analytical Geometry, including Higher Plane Curves.
6. Geometry of Surfaces.
7. Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus.
9. Differential Equations.
10. Calculus of Variations.
11. One subject to be selected by the candidate from the following group:

A. Theory of Functions.
B. Theory of Groups.
C. Finite Differences and Calculus of Functions.
D. Vector Analysis and Quaternions.
E. Projective Geometry.
F. Theory of Numbers.

Eight three-hour papers shall be set to be distributed as follows:

I.—1, 2. 3. V.—7, 8.
II.—4. VI.—9, 10.
III.—5. } VII and VIII.—11.
IV.—6. }

The subjects in Mixed Mathematics shall be as follows:

1. Advanced Statics, including Theory of Potential.
2. Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Hydrostatics, including Capillarity.
5. Hydrodynamics.
6. Spherical Astronomy.
7. One subject to be selected by the candidate from the following group:

A. Theory of Elasticity.
B. Advanced Dynamics.
C. Higher Parts of Spherical Astronomy.
D. Lunar and Planetary Theories.
E. Figure of the Planets.
F. Theory of the Tides.

One three-hour paper shall be set upon each of the Compulsory subjects, and two papers on the additional subject.

A candidate who has taken his B.Sc. Degree with Honours in Mathematics may offer a piece of research work in any portion of the subject he has been studying in lieu of examination in two papers in the remaining portion of the examination. The maximum number of marks assigned to the research work shall be equal to the number assigned to the two papers he would otherwise have taken up.

CHEMISTRY.

Candidates in Chemistry shall be examined in the following:

(A) Physical Chemistry,
(B) Inorganic Chemistry,
(C) Organic Chemistry.

They will be expected to show a detailed knowledge of any one of these branches and a general knowledge of the other two.

There shall be a Practical Examination comprising qualitative and quantitative analysis; and the preparation of chemical specimens.

Candidates must produce note-books of their laboratory work, which must be duly

certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. Degree with Honours in Chemistry may offer a piece of research work in the special branch selected by them in lieu of examination in the other two. The maximum number of marks assigned to the research work shall be half the marks assigned to the whole examination.

PHYSICS.

Candidates in Physical Science shall be examined in :

(A) Electricity and Magnetism,

and in one of the following:

(B) General Physics and Sound.

(C) Light.

(D) Heat.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. Degree with Honours in Physics may offer a piece of research work in Electricity and Magnetism in lieu of examination in another subject. The maximum number of marks assigned to the research work shall be half the marks assigned to the whole examination.

BOTANY.

Candidates in Botany shall be examined in :—(1) General Morphology, (2) Special Morphology including Classification, (3) Histology, (4) Physiology including Phytodynamics, (5) Distribution of plants in space, (6) Distribution of plants in time and its bearing on the theory of descent.

2. Candidates will be expected to show a detailed knowledge of either (1) and (2) or (3) and (4).

3. The Practical Examination shall include (*a*) the making of Microscopic sections of plants or parts of plants including staining and application of microchemical reagents; (*b*) examination, description and identification of microscopic preparations provided by the Examiners or made by the candidates; (*c*) examination, description, systematic determination and identification of plants or parts of plants; (*d*) the performance of physical or chemical experiments, or the setting up and description of apparatus, relating to the physiology of plants.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. Degree with Honours in Botany may offer a piece of research work in the branch which they have selected for special study in lieu of examination in (5) and (6) and the practical work under (*c*). The maximum marks for the research work shall be 200.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The candidate must be prepared to submit himself to a very thorough examination in Physiology. He shall name a particular branch of Physiology which he has made a special study of, and in which the examination will be more searching than in the rest.

The Practical examination shall include—

I. Chemical Physiology.

II. Histology.

III. Experimental Physiology.

The candidate shall name for part of his Practical Examination one of the above subjects in which the test shall be more searching than in the others.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. with Honours in this subject shall be allowed to offer a piece of research work in the branch in which they have specialized in lieu of a portion of the examination in the other part not carrying more than 200 marks.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The candidate must be prepared to submit himself to a thorough examination in Zoology. He shall name a group of animals of which he has made a special study and in respect of which the examination will be more searching than in the rest.

The Practical Examination shall include dissection, microscopical examination and description of types selected out of the group of animals referred to above. The candidate must be prepared to show his practical acquaintance with histological and embryological technique.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. with Honours in this subject shall be allowed to offer a piece of research work in the branch in which they have specialized in lieu of a portion of the examination in the other part not carrying more than 200 marks.

GEOLOGY.

Candidates who offer themselves for Examination in Geology for the M. Sc. Degree, may elect to specialize in either—

(*a*) The Mineralogical and Petrological branch or (*b*) the Stratigraphical and Palæontological branch.

All candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the History of Geological Science, and to possess an intimate acquaintance with the economic aspects of the branch in which they elect to be examined, with special reference to the mineral deposits of India, their exploitation by indigenous methods in the past and a knowledge of recent developments.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Practical work including field work in which they participated. These must be duly certified by the Teacher, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

Candidates who have taken their B.Sc. with Honours in this subject shall be allowed to offer a piece of research work in the branch in which they have specialized in lieu of a portion of the examination in the other part not carrying more than 200 marks.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The examination shall consist of the following parts :

Theoretical :

(*a*) Physiological Psychology. [*One Paper.*]

(*b*) Mental Pathology. [*One Paper.*]

(*c*) Animal Psychology, with Mental Evolution in the Animal Kingdom. [*One Paper*]

(*d*) Child Psychology, with Mental Evolution in the Individual. [*One Paper.*]

Practical :

Experimental Psychology [*Four Days.*]

(*i*) Sensation.

(*ii*) Perception, Ideation, Association of Ideas, and Attention.

(*iii*) and (*iv*) Time-relations of Mental phenomena, affective states and their influence on motion.

2. Candidates who have passed the B.Sc. Examination with Honours in Experimental Psychology may offer a piece of research work in (*a*) or (*b*) in lieu of examination in (*c*) and (*d*) or a piece of research work in (*c*) or (*d*) in lieu of examination in (*a*) and (*b*).

No candidate shall be excused any portion of the practical examination.

The maximum number of marks assigned to the research work shall be 200.

3. Candidates must produce note books of their laboratory-work, which shall be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating the candidates' qualifications.

GENERAL.

8. (*a*) In order to pass in Mathematics a candidate must obtain 264 marks. No minimum pass marks shall be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than 20 marks, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 320 marks shall be placed in the second class and those obtaining 400 marks in the first class.

(*b*) In order to pass in any subject other than Mathematics a candidate must obtain 132 marks in the aggregate of the four theoretical papers and 160 marks in the Practical Examination. If in any theoretical paper a candidate obtains less than 25 marks, these marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Candidates obtaining 360 marks shall be placed in the second class and those obtaining 480 marks in the first class.

9. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed in each subject, arranged in three classes and in order of merit. Candidates shall be

bracketed together unless the Examiners are of opinion that, there is clearly a difference in their merits.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

10. The candidate who is placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 200, and the candidate who is placed second in the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 100.

11. In all cases where a candidate is allowed to substitute a piece of research work for part of the examination the following conditions shall be observed :

(*a*) He must have completed one year's study including a full course in the subject in which he intends to offer a piece of research work.

(*b*) He must at the end of the year in question submit to the Syndicate an application for permission to offer a piece of research work in lieu of part of the examination.

(*c*) The application shall indicate the particular piece of research which he wishes to take up and must be recommended by the Professor or Professors under whom he has been working.

(*d*) If the application be granted by the Syndicate the research must be carried on under the direction of the Professor or Professors with whom the candidate is prosecuting his studies.

(*e*) The candidate shall draw up a complete report of the particular research work done by him and shall deliver this report to the Registrar at least a month before the first day of the M.Sc. Examination at which he intends to present himself.

(*f*) The Examiner appointed to consider the research work and to apportion marks for the same, shall, if he thinks necessary, subject the candidate to a *vivâ voce* examination with a view to testing his acquaintance with any previous work that has been done in the particular line of research taken up.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

1. Any Master of Science of the University of Calcutta who has been placed in either the first or the second class at the examination for the Degree of Master, may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science, provided three years have elapsed from the time when he passed the examination.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Master of Science, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis that he has composed treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research, or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself or of new relations of facts observed by others, or tending generally to the advancement of Science. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and, in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Science.

3. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science professed by him, or any cognate branch of science, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

4. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Science or two Doctors of Science shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that in habits and character, the candidate is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 100. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 2 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in Regulation 3, shall be

referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three examiners.

7. If the thesis is approved by the Board, and, if the candidate has obtained a first class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Science, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their discretion to appear before them to be tested orally, or practically, or by both these methods; with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of Science.

8. If the candidate is a person who has obtained a second class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Science, and if his thesis is approved by the Board, he shall be required to submit to a written examination.

Two papers of three hours each shall be set, one upon the special subject mentioned in the application of the candidate, and the other upon the subject of the thesis. The candidate may also be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally or practically or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject professed by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the written examination, and also of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of Science.

9. In the case of a candidate falling under the preceding Regulation, if the Board, upon an examination of his thesis and of his original contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from the written examination, he may be exempted by the Syndicate, provided that the report of the Board shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered at the next convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the degree.

11. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish in his thesis, and, the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription: "Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the University of Calcutta."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

1. An Examination for a Licentiate in Teaching shall be held annually in Calcutta at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, provided he has attended a regular course of lectures* on the Art and Theory of Teaching in a college or colleges affiliated in Teaching, and has, in addition, (*a*) undergone a course of practical training for a period of six consecutive months at a Training School approved by the Syndicate for the purpose, or (*b*) served as a Teacher at some recognised school for one academical year previously to the Examination. The theoretical portion of the course shall consist of the following subjects:—(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, (2) Methods of teaching specific subjects, and School management, (3) a selected educational classic or classics and (4) a selected course in modern English, Prose and Poetry.

3. There shall be a written Examination in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4) and a practical examination for testing skill in teaching by means of lessons to be given by the candidate to a class or classes at some recognised school in Calcutta on any three of the following groups of subjects selected by him:

(i) English.
(ii) A Classical Language.
(iii) History.
(iv) Mathematics.
(v) Geography.
(vi) Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
(vii) Elementary Mechanics.
(viii) Kindergarten and Object Lessons.

* This condition will not be enforced so long as there is no College affiliated for this purpose.

4. There shall be one paper in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4). The Paper on (2) shall include an Essay on an Educational subject carrying 50 marks. Each paper shall be of three hours, and shall carry 100 marks. 300 marks shall be allotted to the practical examination. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 36 marks in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4), and 120 marks in the practical examination. Candidates obtaining 420 marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

A fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable by every candidate. If the candidate fails to pass or present himself at the Examination, he shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the practical examination till he has passed in the theoretical portion. A candidate may present himself for examination in the theoretical portion one year after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science: and if he passes he may appear in the practical portion of the examination in a subsequent year.

6. The limits of the different subjects shall be as follows:

(I) Theory and Art of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science.

(*a*) General Analysis of Mind; fundamental processes and activities with their laws and conditions.

(*b*) The physical basis of mental life; sensation, perception, attention, memory, association of ideas, assimilation of knowledge, feeling and volition; their associated physical conditions.

(*c*) Mental evolution in the individual—characteristics of different ages:—infancy and childhood—the school age, and the succeeding period.

(*d*) The training of the Senses;—co-ordination of sense and movement.

(*e*) The cultivation of attention and interest—the cultivation of the imagination and the emotions—the æsthetic basis of intellectual education.

(*f*) The Logical basis of education—Logical Method—theory of the five formal steps—abstraction, generalisation and conception—order of the acquisition of knowledge.

(*g*) Language, Imitation and Play as factors in education. Growth of the linguistic faculty.

(*h*) The training and discipline of the emotions—cultivation of Sympathy and the Social Emotions—of the moral sentiment.

(*i*) The training of the will—formation of habits—Rewards and punishments—authority and discipline—the moral standard—the moral ideal and moral progress.

(*j*) Characters of individual children—marks of brightness and cleverness—marks of deficiency and abnormality—atavism physical and moral.

(*k*) Tests of visualising power, memory, verbal memory, command of language, sense of number, and the computing capacity, with the conditions of their growth and decline.

(*l*) Educational values and educational ends. Education: classical and scientific, liberal and technical, general and special. Civic education. Co-ordination and sequence of studies. National systems of education: the primary, the secondary, and the University stage.

(II) Methods of teaching specific subjects, and School management.

Methods:

Special:

Training:—Drawing, drill and active songs, Gymnastics and games.

Humanistic studies:— General treatment. Mother tongue, Foreign language, Grammar and Composition, Literature, History.

Naturalistic studies:—General treatment. Object lessons. Elementary Scientific lessons. Every day Science. Geography. Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra. Elementary Mechanics. Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry.

General:—Co-ordination of particular studies. Preparation of teaching notes and lessons. Use of the black board. Questioning and conversation. Oral lessons and book-work. Excursions.

School Management: Organisation of schools. Co-ordination and sequence of studies. Classification of scholars, various methods of grading pupils. Management of a class. Apportionment of time. The

time-table and recreation. Methods of examination. Registers and returns. Progress reports. Promotions and rewards. Corporal punishment in schools. Discipline and the formation of habits. Relations of teachers to pupils out of school hours. Physical exercise. Hygienic conditions. Experimental study of children, and record of results. Attention to individual children. School buildings—their structure, fitting and furniture. Books and apparatus.

(III) English.

Books shall be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in English. The works shall be of the same standard of difficulty as the B.A. Pass English texts.

CHAPTER XL.

BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching shall be held annually in Calcutta at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, not less than one year after passing the B.A. or B Sc. Examination provided he has attended a regular course of lectures* on the Art, Theory and History of Teaching in a College or Colleges affiliated in Teaching, and has, in addition, either (*a*) undergone a course of practical training consisting of not less than 50 lessons for a period of six consecutive months at a Training School approved by the Syndicate for the purpose, or (*b*) served as a Teacher at some recognised school for one academic year previously to the Examination. The theoretical portion of the course shall extend over one academical year, and consist of the following subjects:—(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, (2) Methods of teaching specific subjects, and school management, (3) the History of Educational Ideas and Methods, and (4) a selected educational classic or classics.

Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Licentiate in Teaching and have also graduated in Arts or in Science may be admitted to this examination without compliance with the conditions laid down in the above paragraph.

3. There shall be a written examination in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4) and a practical examination for testing skill in teaching by means of lessons to be given by the candidate to a class or classes at some recognised school at Calcutta on three of the following subjects selected by him:

(i) English.
(ii) A Classical Language.
(iii) History.
(iv) Mathematics.
(v) Geography.
(vi) Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
(vii) Elementary Mechanics.
(viii) Kindergarten and Object Lessons.

4. There shall be one paper in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4). The Paper on (4) shall include an Essay on an Educational subject, carrying 50 marks. Each paper shall be of three hours, and carry 100 marks. 300 marks shall be allotted to the practical portion of the examination. In order to pass, a candidate must obtain 36 marks in each of the subjects (1), (2), (3) and (4), and 120 marks in the practical examinations. Candidates obtaining 420 marks shall be placed in the first Division.

5. A candidate may present himself for examination in the theoretical portion in one year, and in the practical portion in a subsequent year, but no candidate shall be admitted to the practical examination, who has not passed the written examination. A fee of Rs. 40 shall be payable by every candidate. If the candidate fails to pass or present himself at the examination, he shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The limits of the different subjects shall be as follows:

(I) The Theory and Art of teaching. The subjects prescribed for the Licentiate in Teaching treated more fully.

(II) Methods of teaching specific subjects and School Management. The subjects prescribed for the Licentiate in Teaching treated more fully.

(III) History of Educational Ideas and Methods.

Oriental:—Ancient and Mediæval Hindu education. Mediæval Mahomedan education.

Western:—Greek, Roman and Mediæval education. The Renaissance, The Jesuits and the Jansenists. Revolt from classicism and

* This condition will not be enforced so long as there is no College affiliated for this purpose.

return to Nature. Scientific psychology and the Science of education. Child psychology and Pedagogics.

Outlines of the Organisation and History of National systems of education with special reference to England, Germany, America and Japan.

CHAPTER XLI.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall satisfy the following conditions:

(i) He must have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

(ii) He must, after passing that examination, have prosecuted a regular course of study, as explained in Regulation 2, for not less than two academical years in a college affiliated in Law.

(iii) He must pass two examinations in Law, the Preliminary Examination in Law after one year's course of Law study, and the Final Examination in Law after a two years' course of Law study. Both the Examinations shall be held six-monthly, but subject to the exception mentioned in Regulation 9, no candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination until a year after he passes the Preliminary Examination.

2. No candidate shall be considered to have prosecuted a regular course of study unless he has attended—

(i) at least three-fourths of the full number of lectures in each subject or group of subjects mentioned in Regulation 4 as forming the subject of a separate paper (such full number not being less than 32; no candidate being allowed to count attendance at more than one lecture on the same subject or group of subjects on the same day);

(ii) at least three-fourths of the full number of sittings of a Moot Court in each of the said subjects or groups of subjects (such full number not being less than 12).

3. The Preliminary and Final Examinations shall be written and may also be partly oral.

4. The following shall be the subjects for the Preliminary and Final Examinations respectively:

FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(i) Jurisprudence.

[*One Paper.*]

(ii) Elements of Roman Law and the Principles of Legislation.

[*One Paper.*]

(iii) Hindu Law.

[*One Paper.*]

FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(i) Mahomedan Law

and

(ii) The Law relating to Persons.

[*One Paper.*]

(iii) The Law relating to Property, including

(*a*) the Law of Land Tenures, Land Revenue and Prescription.

[*One Paper.*]

(*b*) the Law of Transfer *inter vivos.*

[*One Paper*]

and

(*c*) Principles of the English Law of Real Property and the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (exclusive of the Hindu and the Mahomedan Law of Intestate Succession).

[*One Paper.*]

(iv) The Principles of Equity, including the Law of Trusts.

[*One Paper.*]

(v) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

[*One Paper.*]

(vi) The Law of Evidence and the general principles of Civil Procedure.

[*One Paper.*]

(vii) The Law of Crimes and the general principles of Criminal Procedure.

[*One Paper.*]

5. The limits of each subject mentioned in the preceding Regulation shall be indicated by the Syndicate from time to time by reference to text-books, and legislative Acts and Statutes where necessary. The Syndicate shall also prescribe, in connection with each subject [other than subjects (i) and (ii) for the Preliminary Examination] a list of leading cases to be studied in the original judgments as expositions of important legal principles. Every College affiliated in Law shall make suitable provision for a law library so as to enable its

students to have access to the Reports or other books in which the selected cases may be found.

6. A Preliminary Examination and a Final Examination in Law shall be held six-monthly in Calcutta, and in such other places as the Syndicate may from time to time determine, and shall commence at such times as the Syndicate may fix, the approximate dates to be notified in the Calendar.

7. Any Bachelor of Arts or Science who has, after passing this Degree examination, prosecuted a regular course of study as explained in paragraph 2, so far as the subjects for the Preliminary Examination in Law are concerned, may be admitted to that examination if he sends to the Registrar his application with a fee of Rs. 15 and with a certificate in the Form prescribed by the Syndicate at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to obtain a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees

8. As soon as possible after the Preliminary Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the names of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

9. A student may during the first year of his Law study, prosecute a regular course of study as explained in paragraph 2, in the subjects for the Final Examination, notwithstanding that he has not already passed the Preliminary Examination. And no student shall be debarred from prosecuting such regular course of study in the subjects for the Final Examination in the second year of his Law study, by reason of his failing to pass or present himself for the Preliminary Examination at the end of the first year. But no one who is not a Master of Arts or Science shall be admitted to the Final Examination until a year after his passing the Preliminary Examination.

10. Any Bachelor of Arts or Science who has after passing prosecuted a regular course of study as explained in Regulation 2, for two years, and has passed the Preliminary Examination, may be admitted to the Final Examination in Law, if he sends his application with a fee of Thirty Rupees and with certificates in the Form prescribed by the Syndicate to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

And any one who has prosecuted a regular course of study as above mentioned, and who as a Master of Arts or Science is entitled under the exception in paragraph 9 to present himself for the Preliminary and Final Examinations in the same year, may be admitted at the same time to the two Examinations if he sends his applications with the prescribed fees and with certificates in the prescribed Forms to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the earlier of the two Examinations.

A candidate under either of the preceding paragraphs who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to obtain a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee.

11. As soon as possible after the Final Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the names of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first division shall be entitled to a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 200.

12. If a candidate who is admitted to the Preliminary and Final Examinations at the same time, succeeds in the former and fails in the latter, he shall be declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination, and he may be admitted to any subsequent Final Examination on payment of the prescribed fee. But if he succeeds in the Final Examination and fails in the Preliminary Examination, he shall be deemed to have failed in both, and he may be subsequently admitted to the two Examinations at the same time on payment of the prescribed fees.

13. For the Preliminary Examination, three papers shall be set, each of three hours and carrying 100 marks.

For the Final Examination, eight papers shall be set, each of three hours and carrying 100 marks.

14. In the third paper for the Preliminary Examination, and in every paper for the Final Examination, 40 marks shall be allotted to questions framed with a view to test the ability of candidates to apply the more important legal principles to concrete cases. Full credit shall be given for well reasoned answers to such questions, even if the conclusions happen to differ from the views taken in decided cases. No credit shall be given for bare answers unsupported by arguments.

15. In order to pass the Preliminary Examination, a candidate must obtain—

In each paper [30 *marks*.]

and in the aggregate [150 *marks*.]

In order to be placed in the first division a candidate must obtain [200 *marks*.]

16. In order to pass the Final Examination, a candidate must obtain—

In each paper [30 *marks*.]

and in the aggregate [400 *marks*.]

In order to be placed in the first division, a candidate must obtain [534 *marks*.]

17. Any candidate who has failed in one paper only at either examination, and by not more than 5 marks, and has shown merit by gaining 60 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the examination, shall be allowed to pass. In order to determine the division in which such a candidate shall be placed, and his place in the division, the number of marks by which he has failed in one paper shall be deducted from his aggregate.

If the Examiners are of opinion that in the case of any candidate at either examination not covered by the preceding Regulation, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

18. Each successful candidate at the Preliminary Examination shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Each successful candidate at the Final Examination shall receive with his degree of B.L. a diploma in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the division in which he was placed.

CHAPTER XLII.

MASTER OF LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any candidate who has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Law may be examined for the Degree of Master of Law.

3. Every candidate shall send his application with a fee of one hundred rupees to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

(1) Hindu Law or Mahomedan Law.

(2) Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

(3) Principles and History of Roman Law.

(4) Private International Law.

(5) and (6) Any two of the following subjects, namely:

(i) Principles of Equity.

(ii) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immovable Property and the Law of Prescription.

(iii) The Law relating to Wills.

(iv) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

(v) Principles and History of the Law of Real and Personal Property.

(vi) Principles and History of the Law of Evidence.

(vii) History of English Law.

5. Six papers shall be set to each candidate, one on each of the six subjects. Each paper shall be of three hours and shall carry 100 marks.

There shall be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

6. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two classes, each in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

7. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.L a diploma in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the class in which he was placed. The candidate who is placed first in the first class shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 200.

8. In order to pass the examination for the Degree of Master of Law, a candidate must obtain—

In each paper [50 *marks*.]

In order to be placed in the first class, a candidate must further obtain—

In the aggregate [*400 marks*]

9. The Examiners shall have regard to the style and method of the answers submitted by the candidates, and shall give credit for excellence in these respects.

CHAPTER XLIII.

DOCTOR OF LAW.

1. Any Master of Law of the University of Calcutta may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Law, provided one year has elapsed from the time when he passed the examination for the Degree of Master.

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Master of Law, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law, or of the history or philosophy of law The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and, in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study of law.

3 Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of Law whether published conjointly or independently and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

4. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Law shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Law, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 100. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 2 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in paragraph 3, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Law and two other persons.

7. If the thesis is approved by the Board, and, if the candidate has obtained a first class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Law, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their discretion to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Law, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of the science or study of Law.

8 If the candidate is a person who has obtained a second class at the examination for the Degree of Master of Law, and, if his thesis is approved by the Board, he shall be required to submit to a written examination.

Two papers of three hours each shall be set, one upon the special subject mentioned in the application of the candidate, and the other upon the subject of the thesis The candidate may also be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis and the special subject professed by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the written examination, and also of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Law, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of the science or study of Law.

9 In the case of a candidate falling under the preceding Regulation if the Board, upon an examination of his thesis and of his original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of Law, hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from the written examination, he may be so exempted by the Syndicate, provided that the report of the Board shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered at the next convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the degree

11. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and, the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription: "Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Law in the University of Calcutta."

CHAPTER XLIV.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

1. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination provided he has fulfilled the following conditions:

(a) That he has passed the Matriculation Examination, and

(b) That he has completed, since passing the Matriculation Examination, a regular course of study, theoretical and practical in the subjects for the examination, for one academical year in a college affiliated to the University for this purpose.

2. The Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination shall take place once in each year. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall send to the Registrar his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate, and a fee of Rs. 10 at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion provided that after three failures he shall not be admitted to the examination except on the special recommendation of the Principal of the College.

3. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology (one paper in each). The examination shall be written, oral and practical, three hours being allowed for each paper in each subject.

4. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

5. The course of study for the Preliminary Scientific. M.B. Examination shall be—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Theoretical.

Chemical and Physical changes; Laws of Chemical action. Indestructibility of matter; the balance; weights and measures. Elements and compounds; Classification of the elements; Periodic Law. Atoms and molecules; symbols and formulæ; valency; equations, atomic weights; molecular weights.

Laws of Chemical Combination and Dalton's atomic theory, Avogadro's law.

Calculation of formulæ from percentage composition, and calculations relating to weight and volume.

Study of the following:

Oxygen; oxides; acids, bases and salts; chemical terminology and Nomenclature; ozone; allotropy; isomerism, metamerism and polymerism.

Hydrogen; water; its composition by synthesis and analysis; impurities of water; hard and soft water; elements of water analysis; mineral water. Peroxide of hydrogen.

Nitrogen; argon; atmospheric air; nitric acid; oxides of nitrogen; nitrites and nitrates; ammonia and ammonium salts.

Carbon; its oxides; Relation of CO_2 to animal and plant life; coal and coal gas; combustion; structure of flame; cyanogen; hydrocyanic acid; and metallic cyanides.

Chlorine; bromine; iodine; fluorine; their compounds with hydrogen and oxygen; hypochlorites; hypobromites; chlorates and iodates.

Sulphur; its oxides; sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, hyposulphurous acid, and their salts; carbon di-sulphide.

Phosphorus; oxides and oxy-acids of phosphorus; phosphates; phosphuretted hydrogen.

Boron and silicon: their oxides; boric Acid and borax; Silicic acid; dialysis; glass and porcelain.

Occurrence in nature, sources and preparation of the following metals and metalloids and their principal compounds, omitting metallurgical processes:

Arsenic; antimony; bismuth; tin; platinum; gold; silver: mercury; cop-

per; lead; manganese; chromium; iron; aluminium; zinc; magnesium; calcium; strontium; barium; lithium; sodium; potassium. Special attention will be paid to the general properties and reactions of compounds of medicinal and medico-legal importance and their methods of detection.

During the above course, the common laboratory processes such as *mixture*, *solution*, *crystallisation*, *dissociation*, *distillation*, *electrolysis*, *evaporation*, *precipitation*, *filtration*, *decantation* (syphon), *desiccation*, *decomposition*, *separation*, *oxidation*, *reduction*, and *neutralisation*, will be demonstrated.

Practical.

Fitting up of simple apparatus.

Use of burettes, pipettes, &c.

Use of the chemical balance.

Performance of experiments involving solution, filtration, distillation, crysallisation, oxidation and reduction.

Determination of the water of crystallisation of hydrated salts.

Preparation and study of the principal properties of hydrogen, oxygen, nitric acid, ammonia, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric Acid, chlorine, sulphur dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Experiments showing the composition of water by electrolysis and of air by burning phosphorus.

Qualitative analysis of a simple salt containing one basic and one inorganic acid radicle.

Detection of common impurities in chemicals, such as chlorine in hydrochloric acid; oxides of nitrogen in nitric acid; lead in sulphuric acid; arsenic in medicinal salt; iodine in potassium iodide; mercuric chloride in mercurous chloride, etc.

Alkalimetry and acidimetry (standardised solutions will be provided).

Candidates must produce note-books of their laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

PHYSICS.

Theoretical.

States of matter.

General properties of solids, liquids and gases.

Units of measurement and definition of mass, force, motion.

Velocity; acceleration; composition of velocities.

Laws of motion.

Measurement of force. Parallelogram of forces; composition and resolution of uniplanar forces acting at a point.

Moment of a force; Levers and simple pulleys.

Centrifugal and centripetal forces.

Gravitation; weight; centre of gravity.

Laws of falling bodies.

The Pendulum.

Work and Energy; Conservation of Energy.

Elementary ideas of wave-motion.

Laws of pressure of liquids and gases.

Measurement of pressure.

Principle of Archimedes; equilibrium of floating bodies.

Specific gravity and its determination; hydrometer, urinometer, lactometer.

Physical properties of gases—Relation of volume to temperature and pressure—Dalton's or Charles' Law—Boyle's Law; Calculations of volumes from weights; Reduction to normal temperature and pressure (N. T. P.)

Gay-Lussac's law.

Diffusion, liquefaction and solidification of gases.

Atmospheric pressure—Barometers; air-pump; syphons.

Sound.—

The production and propagation of sound; velocity of sound in air.

Reflection and refraction of sound.

Relation between frequency and pitch.

Vibration of strings; sonometer.

Vibration of the air column; organ-pipes.

Human voice; the ear.

The stethoscope; the air-trumpet.

Heat.—

Laws of expansions of solids, liquids and gases.

Temperature.

Measurement of temperatures; thermometers; the clinical thermometer; the maximum and minimum thermometers.

Radiation, conduction and convection.

Reflection and absorption.

Vapour pressure; boiling point; dew-point; hygrometers; formation of clouds, rain, fog, dew, etc.

Changes of state; specific heat and latent heat; calorimetry; sources of heat.

Light.—

Sources of light.

Propagation of light.

Shadows; photometer.

Reflection and refraction of light.

Mirrors; prisms; lenses; chromatic dispersion.

Spectrum; spectroscope; colours.

Optical instruments; the microscope; the telescope; the photographic camera; the eye; mechanism of vision; short and long sight.

Magnetism and Electricity.—

Properties of magnets; magnetic induction.

Methods of magnetisation.

Magnetic field.

The earth as a magnet; mariner's compass.

Electricity by friction.

Positive and negative electricity.

Laws of electrical attraction and repulsion.

Conductors and non-conductors; insulation; electrical induction; electroscopes.

Electrostatic machines; electrophorus.

Potential; capacity; quantity.

Condensers; the Leyden jar.

Effects of electricity.

Atmospheric electricity; lightning conductors.

Voltaic cell; electric current.

Batteries.

Effects of dynamical electricity; galvanometers.

Electromotive force; potential; resistance.

Ohm's law; volt, ohm; ampere.

Electro-magnets.

Induced currents; Ruhmkorff's coil.

Mutual forces between currents and magnets and between currents and currents.

Röntgen Rays.

Medical batteries.

Practical Course.

Length measurements; use of vernier.

Determination of the specific gravity of solids and liquids including the use of the hydrostatic balance, hydrometers and specific gravity bottles.

Determination of the focal length of a convex lens.

Construction of a common battery.

Use of the following apparatus:

Syphon; thermometers; Dry and wet bulb thermometer; Daniel's hygrometer; barometers; microscope; simple mirrors and lenses; spectroscope; gold-leaf electroscope; electrophorus; simple induction coil; magnet; magneto-electric machine.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

The whole subject will be treated in an elementary manner.

BOTANY.

Theoretical.

The elementary differences and resemblances between plants and animals—Life-histories of selected types of uni-cellular and multi-cellular plants—Yeast—Chroococcus—Cosmarium—Mucor—Spirogyra—Ulothrix—Vaucheria—Peronospora—Moss—Fern—Selaginella—Gymnosperm—Angiosperm.

General morphology of flowering plants: — *The root:* — Characters— Forms—Consistance—Branch roots—Adventitious roots—Metamorphosis of roots—Roots of epiphytes—Parasites—Saprophytes—Mycorhiza—Uses of roots to man.

The stem:—Characters—Forms—Duration—Buds—Modes of Branching—Regions of stem—Microscopic structure in mosses, ferns, monocotyledons, conifers, dicotyledons—Metamorphosis of stems—Uses of stems to man.

The leaf:—Characters—Phyllotaxys—Prefoliation—Leaf-sheath—Leaf-stalk—Leaf-blade—Compound leaves—Heterophylly—Modifications of leaves—Uses of Leaves to man—Stipules and their modifications—Hairs and their modifications—Prickles—Stings.

The flower :—Essential and accessory organs—Bracts and their special forms—Inflorescence: Indefinite, definite, mixed—The typical flower—Modes of deviation from the perfect type.

The perianth :—Number of part—Prefloration—Calyx—Corolla and modifications—Andrœcium—Gynœcium—Nectaries—Pollination and fertilisation of ovules.

The fruit :—Its morphology—Classification of fruits. *Seed :* its morphology and modes of distribution.

Classification of flowering plants.—General printing principles of classification—Species—Hybrids—Genera—Orders—Classes—Nomenclature—Modes of describing plants—Eight natural orders (to be notified by the Syndicate from time to time).

Microscopic anatomy of flowering plants ; The cell.—Protoplasm—Test for protoplasm—Nucleus—Cell-wall—Cell contents—Plasts—Reserve Proteids—Starch—Mineral deposits—Substances in cell-sap—Fats, oils, etc.—Nutrition of cell—Formation of new cells—Modification of cells—Tissues—Origin of tissues—Laticiferous vessels—Glands—Resin-passages—Air-passages—Tissues in Thallogens, Vascular Cryptogams and Phanerogams—Development of embryo of vascular plants and of its tissue-systems.

The root.—Development and microstructure from tip backwards—Development of lateral roots—Secondary changes in roots—Fleshy roots—Uses of each of the tissues of roots to plants—Process of movement of roots.

The stem.—Development and microstructure—Primary structures of stems—Secondary structures of stems—Modification in subterranean and in metamorphosed stems—Microscopic peculiarities of stems of Conifers, Ferns, Lycopods, and Selaginella—Mechanical uses of tissues.

The leaf.—Origin—Structure of leaf-blade, leaf-sheath, and leaf-stalk,—the pulvinus, its structure and function—Phyllode—Structure of anomalous and metamorphosed leaves—Fall of leaf—Glands and nectaries on leaves—Bud-scales and stipules.

Reproductive organs of Phanerogams—Microstructure and development of members of flower-bud—Perianth—Stamens—Carpels—Ovules—Fruits—Seeds.

Nutrition and growth in ordinary green plants and their peculiarities in other plants—Chemical elements in plants—How to ascertain the composition of plants—Physiological classification of tissues, protective, nutritive, reproductive. Food of green land plants—Ascent and movements of sap—Elaboration of the sap—Assimilation and Metastasis—Phenomena of growth—Temperature and light in relation to plant life—Movements in plants.

Reproduction.—Asexual or vegetative—Sexual—Alternation of generations—Deviations from the normal cycle of reproduction.

Elementary facts of Plant-Geography.

Practical.

Candidates must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe specimens or parts of the selected types of plants in the foregoing syllabus.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

The whole subject will be treated in an elementary manner.

ZOOLOGY.

Theoretical.

The bearing of Zoology on Human Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, and on certain aspects of sanitation.

The nature of living matter. The contrast between the Animal and the Plant.

The history of the cell-theory. The architecture of the cell and of the resting nucleus. The phenomena and meaning of Karyokinesis. The "reducing division" of the nucleus and its meaning in heredity.

The morphology and life-history of *Amœba*, *Euglena*, *Paramœcium*, and *Monocystis*. Conjugation and its meaning. Sexual reproduction in Protozoa.

Sporozoan parasites: their life-cycle and their pathological importance.

General consideration of the Metazoa: the germ plasm and the Soma. The origin, development, and structure of the ovum and sperm-cell. Amphimixis and its meaning. Segmentation of the ovum. The germinal layers and their derivatives. Embryological and physiological classification of the tissues.

The parazoa or sponges: their structure, mode of life, and bionomic importance.

Structure and development of *Hydra:* the Ectoderm and Endoderm. Non-sexual reproduction: hydraform corms or colonies. "Physiological Division of Labour"; differentiation. Medusæ and metagenesis.

Structure of the Anthozoa (*e.g., Sphenopus*). The stomodæum and its potentialities. Importance of the Cœlenterates as builders of the earth's crust.

The Cœlomata in general. Origin and function of the cœlom. Orientation of the body.

Structure and mode of life of *Bipalium.* Structure and life-history of the common liver-fluke and tapeworm. The Platyhelminths in their pathological and insanitary aspects.

Structure and mode of life of the common intestinal roundworm. The Nemathelminths in their pathological and insanitary aspects.

Structure of a Sea-worm (*e.g., Eunice*). The trochosphere larva. Structure of the Earthworm. Worms as soil-makers. Peculiarities of structure of the Leech.

General characters of the Molluscan phylum as exhibited in a land-snail or pond-snail, and in a pond-bivalve. The Veliger larva and its meaning.

Structure and mode of life of a starfish. Modifications of the water-vascular system in the Echinoderm phylum. The *Pluteus* larva.

Structure of either the marine prawn *Peneus*, or the fresh water prawn *Palæmon*. Post-embryonic metamorphoses of *Crustacea*. Examination of the external characters of Scorpion, Spider, Centipede and Locust. Details of structure of Cockroach. Post-embryonic metamorphoses of Insects. Parthenogenesis and its meaning. Instincts of Insects. Social Insects. Protective devices of Insects. Insects as fertilizers of flowers and as carriers of infection. Insects of therapeutic importance. Arthropods as Scavengers.

Characters of the *Chordata*. Origin, relations and history of the notochord. Primitive Chordates and the Ancestry of the phylum. Comparison of *Ascidia* and *Amphioxus*.

General consideration of the vertebrate skeleton. Structure and composition of the vertebrate skull followed in Shark, Sea-perch (or other convenient Teleostean) Frog, Crocodile, Python, Bird and Tiger.

General consideration of the integument, brain and sense organs, organs of nutrition, circulation, excretion and reproduction in the vetebrata, followed in the sea-perch (or other convenient Teleostean) Frog, Lizard, Fowl and Mammal.

General consideration of the orders of fishes, with special reference to the modifications exhibited in the skeleton, intestine, breathing-organs, heart, genital ducts, and methods of reproduction.

Study of the Tadpole and Frog with special reference to the post embryonic changes in the breathing-organs and blood-vascular system. Comparison of Frog with certain types of Fishes.

General consideration of the orders of Reptiles, with special regard to the integument, skeleton, dentition, heart and great blood-vessels. Peculiarities of structure of the snake (*Tropidonotus*). The poison-apparatus of the Cobra and Viper: their mechanism and homologies. Nature and mode of action of snake-venom: chemical antidotes to snake-venom: theory of antivenines.

General consideration of the skeleton, special muscular mechanisms, integument, digestive system, tracheal and pneumonic system, heart and great blood-vessels of the bird. Secondary sexual characters in birds. Structure of the birds' egg. Incubation and parental instincts. Development of chick: the amnion and allantois. Comparison of bird and reptile: some extinct birds and reptiles.

Evolution and descent of Mammalia. Peculiar characters of Monotremes and Marsupials as exhibited in the skeleton and reproductive organs.

Dentition of *Eutheria*. Homologies of epidermal derivatives of Mammals. Structure of the placenta, and modes of placentation: peculiarities of the embryonic circulation.

The orders of Mammalia, considered with regard to external and internal adaptations to environment and modifications of the appendicular skeleton.

The genera of *Primates* and their geographical distribution. Fossil and subfossil remains of Man.

The genus *Homo* and its place in Nature. The Races of Man.

Station and Habitat of animals. Geographical Distribution of animals and its meaning. The Geological succession of animals.

Rate of increase of animals. Natural checks and limitations, and the struggle for existence. Variation of individuals. The theory of Evolution.

Practical Course.

Each candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe specimens or parts of the selected types of animals in the foregoing syllabus.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work, which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

The whole subject will be treated in an elementary manner.

6. Exemptions may be granted in respect of the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, as follows:

(i) Any candidate who, in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, has passed in one or more of the following subjects, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, shall be excused attendence at lectures and the practical work, and also the theoretical portion of the examination in the corresponding subject. No such candidate shall, however, be excused the oral and practical portion of the examination in any subject.

(ii) Bachelors of Science who have passed in Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology at the B.Sc. Examination shall be excused attendance at lectures and the practical work, and also the theoretical, oral and practical examination in the subject in which they have already passed.

7. The full marks for each subject and the minimum marks required for passing shall be as follows:

	Written.	Oral.	Practical.	Total marks.	Passing marks.	Passing marks in Practical.
Chemistry ...	400	50	150	600	200	50
Physics ...	200	50	50	300	100	17
Botany ...	200	100	100	400	134	34
Zoology ...	200	100	100	400	134	34

CHAPTER XLV.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

1. Any undergraduate of the University who has fulfilled the following conditions may be admitted to the examination:

(a) that he has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously,

(b) that he has attended a regular course of study theoretical and practical in the subjects of the Examination for not less than two years at a College of Medicine affiliated to the University up to the standard of the First M.B. Examination.

Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science shall be permitted to present himself at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination at the same time as he presents himself at the First M.B. Examination, or at any previous examination for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. The provisions of Regulation 6 of Chapter XLIV shall apply to such candidates.

2. The First M.B. Examination shall be held once in each year and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send to the Registrar his application, with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate and a fee of Rs. 15, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, mentioning at the same time the subject or subjects, if any, in which he desires to take up Honours. If a candidate takes up Honours he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion, on producing a certificate that he has, since the date of the last examination attended a regular course of study in the subject or subjects in which he last failed at that examination, provided that after three failures he shall not be admitted to the examination except on the special recommendation of the Principal.

3. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology including Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Organic Chemistry (with special reference to organic compounds in the British Pharmacopœia).

The examination shall be written, oral and practical. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper in each subject.

The examination in Anatomy shall consist of:

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) Dissection.

(c) An oral exmination.

The examination in Physiology shall consist of:

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) A practical examination.

(c) An oral examination.

The examination in Pharmacology, including Pharmacy and Materia Medica, shall consist of:

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) An examination in Practical Pharmacy.

(c) An oral examination, which may include the recognition of the more important substances in the British Pharmacopœia.

The examination in Organic Chemistry shall consist of:

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) A practical examination within the scope of the Syllabus.

(c) An oral examination.

4. In all subjects other than Organic Chemistry the candidate may be examined for Honours as well as Pass.

5. The scope of the examination for Honours in each subject shall be wider than that required for the Pass Examination, an extra paper being given for each subject and the candidate shall have to undergo a further and more searching oral and practical examination. The examination will not necessarily be confined to the Syllabus, if any, prescribed in that subject.

No student shall be considered eligible for Honours who has not acquitted himself satisfactorily in the Pass Examination.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed together with a list of those who have obtained Honours in any subject, arranged in order of merit.

On the recommendation of the Examiners a Gold Medal may be awarded to the candidate who has most distinguished himself in Honours in any branch of the Examination.

7. The Course of study for the First M.B. Examination shall be as follows:

ANATOMY.

The curriculum in Anatomy shall consist of (1) a complete course on Human Anatomy, (2) a course of dissections extending over two winter sessions.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The curriculum in Physiology shall consist of (1) a theoretical course of lectures on Physiology, (2) a practical course of experimental Physiology extending over not less than three months, (3) a practical course of normal Histology extending over not less than three months, (4) a course of elementary Physiolgical Chemistry (including practical exercises) extending over not less than three months.

The General Histology of the animal Cell, Epithelia and connective Tissues, Histology and Physiology of the contractile Tissues, Blood and Lymph: the circulation of the Blood and Lymph embracing the mechanism of the circulation of the blood and of the movements of the Lymph.

The Innervation and Nutrition of the Heart and the Innervation of the Blood vessels.

The Histology of the organs of Respiration and the Physiology of Respiration including the Chemistry thereof.

The general chemical composition of the Body; the Chemistry of Digestion and Nutrition; the Physiology of Absorption; Excretion and Metabolism; Animal Heat; Ductless Glands; Internal Section. The Structure, Development and Functions of the central Nervous System and Organs of the special Senses. Reproduction and Development.

Experimental physiology.

A practical knowledge of the working of the more important physiological instruments including a knowledge of the chief experiments illustrating the functions of the organs and tissues of the body and the methods made use of in recording the results obtained in a graphic manner.

The course shall include—

i. Muscle nerve preparation—results of stimulation by different forms of stimuli—action of interrupted and constant current

—Tetanus—muscle sound—Fatigue—work done—Influence of Temperature, Load, Drugs. Elasticity and extensibility of muscle—Electrotonus—Reaction of Degeneration, etc.

ii. Frog's Heart—

Graphic record of beat—Stannius' experiment—Gaskell's clamp—Latent Period of Heart—Action of heat, cold and constant current—Innervation. Endocardial Pressure—Action of Drugs on Frog's Heart.

iii. Mammalian Heart.

Its Nutrition, Pertusion experiments. Cardiac Impulse—Sounds—Cardiograph—Action of Drugs, etc.

iv. Blood Vessels.

Pulse—Sphygmographic tracings. Sphygmoscope. Blood-pressure and methods of measuring it.

Stromuhr—Kymograph—Manometers, etc., clinical methods as by Hill's sphygmometer, Plethysmographs, etc.

v. Lungs—Vital capacity—Elasticity of Lungs, Pneumograph. Laryngscope, etc.

vi. Reflex action—knee-jerk, action of Poisons on nervous system.

vii. Eye—Accommodation—Phakoscope—Astigmatism and Defects. Phosphenes, Retinal shadows—Perimetry. Colour vision—Colour Blindness—Contrast Stereoscope, Ophthalmoscope, etc.

viii. Cutaneous Sensations—Cold, Hot, Pressure and Pain Spots—Muscular Sense—Resistance, etc.

ix. Taste, Smell, Hearing—Stereognostic Sense, etc.

Normal Histology.

Methods of preparation of the different tissues of the Body for Histological purposes :

(1) Hardening, Embedding, Section-cutting, Staining and Mounting.

(2) Histology of the Blood.

Enumeration of red and white blood corpuscles. Differential Count of the white blood corpuscles, crystals of Hæmoglobin.

(3) Recognition of sections of the different tissues of the Body. Chemical Physiology.

(1) General chemical Reactions and composition of Carbohydrates, Fats, Proteids and allied substances.

(2) Chemical Composition of Animal and Vegetable Food stuffs.

(3) Chemistry of Digestion.

Action of Saliva, Gastric juice, Succus Entericus and Bacterial Digestion.

(4) The Liver and Products of its activity.

(5) The blood.

Estimation of alkalinity and gases of blood. Coagulation time. Estimation of Hæmoglobin. Spectroscopic Examination of blood pigments. Detection of blood stains.

(6) Chemistry of Urine.

Normal and Pathological Urine-Testing and Sediments. Estimation of quantity of Blood, Uric acid, Urea, Sugar, Chlorids, Phosphates; Total Nitrogen. Pigments of Urine—Polarimeter—Amount of Albumen, Albumoses, etc.

(7) Chemistry of Gastric Juice. Estimation of acidity. Tests for Hydrochloric acid, Lactic acid, Butyric acid.

(8) Cryoscopy, Osmosis and Osmotic Pressure. Analysis of gases of expired air.

At the Practical Examination, students will be expected to show knowledge of the following subjects :

(*i*) In normal Histology, including a knowledge of preparation of tissues for microscopic examination. Fixing, hardening, embedding, section cutting, staining, clearing, mounting and recognition of specimens.

Enumeration of red and white blood-corpuscles.

Differential enumeration of white blood-corpuscles.

(*ii*) In Physiological Chemistry, including a practical knowledge of the Coagulation and alkalinity of the blood.

Estimation of Hæmoglobin of the blood.

Chemical composition and tests for—

Carbohydrates and fats.

Proteids.

Principal food-staffs.

Saliva.

Peptic and pancreatic digestion, and analysis of digestive juices HCl, inferior *viz.*, lactic acid, etc.

Bile, blood, milk, urine. Quantitative examination of albumen, sugar, urea and chlorides in urine.

Pigments.

The use of simple spectroscope and saccharimeter.

(*iii*) In experimental Physiology including a knowledge of and the uses of the more important physiological apparatus.

Physiological experiments illustrating the function of—

(1) Nerve and muscle.

Single contraction, Tetanus, Excitability, Fatigue, etc. Modifications of contractions under different conditions. The graphic method to be made use of.

(2) Experiments on frog's heart.

Stannius' experiment, action of heat and cold.

Cardiograph, action of drugs on heart's beat.

(3) Method of using the different form of Sphygmographs.

Marey's Dudgeon Jacquet.

Tracings to be made.

(4) Estimation of the blood pressure in different parts of body.

Use of Hill and Barnard Sphygmometers and Oliver's Hamo Dynamometer.

(5) The nervous regulation of Respiration.

The Stethometer and Pneumograph.

(6) Reflex action.

(7) Experimental Physiology of Eye. Accommodation, Colour Sense, Perimetry.

Candidates must produce note-books of their Laboratory work which must be duly certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualifications.

PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

The curriculum shall consist of a theoretical course of lectures and a course of instruction in practical pharmacy extending over not less than two months including practical knowledge of the preparation of medicines and of the constituents of the more important compounds of the British Pharmacopœia as also prescription writing.

The systematic course of lectures will deal briefly with the natural history, and the sensible and chemical properties of all drugs and medicinal agents mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia, and will also include full account of their pharmacological action upon the chief functions of the body, *viz.*, Circulation, Respiration, Digestion, Absorption, Secretion, and Excretion, Metabolism, Heat regulation, Motor, Sensory and Reflex Mechanism, and the chemical transformations undergone in the body by the principal medicinal substances. The Therapeutic uses and modes of administration of the official drugs and medicinal agents will be also included in the lectures; and as far as time and opportunity allow, reference will also be made to the most important of the more recently introduced drugs and their probable mode of action explained as far as is known.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical.

Analysis of organic compounds, Estimation of C, H, N, S, P and the halogens.

Empirical and molecular formulæ.

Determination of molecular weights.

Determination of melting and boiling points.

Fractional distillation.

Students will be expected to know the general properties of the following groups of compounds, illustrated in each case by reference to a few of their more important members:

Aliphatic series :

Paraffins (methane and ethane),

Unsaturated hydrocarbons (ethylene and acetylene).

Alcohols and their derivatives (methyl alcohol, ethyl, alcohol and glycerol).

Aldehydes (formaldehyde and chloral hydrate).

Ketones (acetone).

Acids (formic, acetic, lactic, oxalic, tartaric and citric).

Ethyl Ether.

Esters (saponification).

Carbohydrates. Sugars (glucose, lactose, maltose, and cane sugar); starches; glucosides.

Cyanides; urea; uric acid.

Aromatic Series.—

Benzene and its simple derivatives.

Phenols (Phenol and resorcinol).

Acids, Benzoic and Salicylic.

Vegetable alkaloids.

Practical.

Test for the following elements in organic compounds :

Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine.

Tests for and reactions of ethyl alcohol. Preparation of chloroform and iodoform ethyl alcohol.

Preparation of fatty acids from a fat.

Preparation of a salt from an organic base or of a base from one of its salts, *e.g.*, quinine sulphate and *vice versâ*).

Recognition of important alkaloids by ordinary tests.

Test for urea. Test for glucose and cane sugar.

Tests for phenol and salicylic acid.

The more important tests for acetic, oxalic, tartaric and citric acids.

Analysis of urine and urinory calculi.

Candidates must produce note-books of their laboratory work, which must be only certified by the Professor, and shall be taken into account in estimating their qualification.

The whole subject will be treated in an elementary manner.

8. The full marks for each subject and the minimum marks required for passing shall be as follows :

	Written.	Oral.	Practical.	Total marks.	Passing marks.	Passing marks in Practical.
Anatomy	600	200	200	1,000	500	100
Physiology	600	200	200	1,000	500	100
Pharmacology, etc.	600	200	200	1000	500	100
Organic Chemistry.	200	50	50	300	100	17

In order to obtain Honours in any branch, candidates must obtain one-half of the marks allotted to each portion of the examination, written, oral and practical, and two-thirds in the aggregate.

CHAPTER XLVI.

FINAL M.B. EXAMINATION.

1. Any candidate who fulfils the following conditions may be admitted to this examination :

(*a*) That he has passed the First M.B. Examination at least three academic years previously.

(*b*) That he has subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, completed a regular course of study, theoretical and practical, in the subjects of the examination in a College of Medicine affiliated to the University, up to the standard of the Final M.B. Examination.

2. The Final M.B. Examination shall be divided into two parts :—Part I, and Part II, embracing the Major and Minor subjects, respectively, as defined below. The examination in the Major subjects, that is Part I, shall take place once a year, while that in the Minor subjects, that is Part II, shall take place twice each year. A candidate may either take up both parts together, or one part only, either Part I or Part II, at that time, leaving the other for a subsequent examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send to the Registrar his application, with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination mentioning at the same time the subject or subjects (if any) in which he desires to take up Honours.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate taking up the two parts of the examination together, but if Part I and Part II be taken separately, the fee for each Part shall be Rs. 20. A candidate who takes up Honours in any subject shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 30. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate of regular study in the subject or subjects in which he is to be re-examined and this study must have been pursued not only since the date of his failure but within the twelve months preceding his re-examination.

5. A candidate, who fails in not more than two subjects of Part II of the Final M.B. Examination, may be re-examined in the subject or subjects in which he failed within six months from the date of failure.

6. Part I of the Final M.B. Examination must be passed as a whole.

7. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

Major Subjects, Part I.	1. Medicine (including Therapeutics, special Pathology and Mental Diseases.)
	2. Surgery including Ophthalmology.
	3. Midwifery and Gynæcology
Minor Subjects, Part II.	4. General Pathology (including Bacteriology and Parasitology).
	5. Medical Jurisprudence.
	6. Hygiene.

The examination in Medicine shall consist of—

(a) Two theoretical papers.

(b) A clinical examination of a patient and written report thereon.

(c) An oral examination.

The examination in Surgery shall consist of—

(a) Two theoretical papers.

(b) A clinical examination on cases.

(c) An oral examination in which questions on the use of surgical instruments and appliances, on the application of splints and bandages and on museum specimens illustrating Surgical Pathology shall form a special part.

(d) Operations on the dead body.

The examination in Midwifery and Gynæcology shall consist of—

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) An oral examination including questions on specimens, instruments and appliances.

(c) Obstetric operations on the manikin.

The examination in General Pathology shall consist of—

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) A practical examination within the scope of the Syllabus.

(c) An oral examination including questions on museum specimens.

The examination in Medical Jurisprudence shall consist of—

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) An oral examination.

(c) A practical examination to include examination on the dead body on points of medico-legal importance as arising out of, or as illustrated by, the conditions observable on the dead body, the actual methods of post-mortem examination for medico-legal purposes, the putting up of materials for medico-legal-chemical analysis and the writing of medico-legal post-mortem reports.

The examination in Hygiene shall consist of—

(a) One theoretical paper.

(b) An oral examination.

8. In every subject other than Hygiene a candidate may be examined for Honours as well as for Pass.

The scope of the examination for Honours in each subject shall be wider than that required for the Pass Examination, an extra paper being given in each subject; and the candidate shall have to undergo a further and more searching oral and practical examination. The examination will not necessarily be confined to the Syllabus, if any, prescribed in that subject.

No student shall be considered eligible for Honours who has not acquitted himself satisfactorily in the Pass Examination.

9. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, and of those who have taken Honours in any branch, arranged in order of Merit.

Every candidate on passing shall receive a diploma in the form given in Appendix A. On the recommendation of the examiners a Gold Medal may be awarded to the candidate who has most distinguished himself in Honours in any branch of the examination.

10. The course of study shall be as follows:

MEDICINE.

(1) A course of lectures on the principles and practice of Medicine.

(2) A course of not less than twenty demonstrations on Clinical methods, Physical Diagnosis and the use of instruments of observation used in Medicine.

(3) Attendance upon the medical practice of a recognised hospital for three years, with clinical instruction and lectures in clinical medicine and experience as clinical clerk for twelve months during this period (with a careful record of at least six medical cases which the candidate may be required to produce before the examiners).

(4) A course of lectures on Mental Diseases with clinical demonstrations at a recognised Asylum for a period of one month.

Mental constitution. Mental character, Mental health.

Sleep—Insomnia and its treatment.

The examination of Mental cases.

Diagnostic characters of insanity.

Causation—Prognosis—General Principles of treatment.

Melancholia, Katatonia, Catalepsy, Partial Insanity, Chronic.

Progressive delusional Insanity, Mania.

Dementia, Moral Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane.

Epileptic Insanity, Inebriety, Concomitant Insanities, Alcoholic Insanity, Puerperal and allied insanities.

Idiocy and imbecility. The backward and feeble-minded.

The legal and civil aspects of Mental Disease.

(5) Three months of attendance at the Medical Outdoor Dispensary of a recognised hospital.

SURGERY.

(1) A course of lectures on the principles and practice of Surgery.

(2) Courses of instruction in—

(*a*) Operative Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy of not less than 30 demonstrations,

(*b*) Surgical case-taking, and Practical Surgery (including minor Surgery and bandaging) of not less than 30 demonstrations, and

(*c*) The administration of Anæsthetics.

(3) Attendance upon the Surgical practice of a recognised Hospital during three years with clinical instruction and lectures on clinical Surgery and twelve months' practice as dresser during that period with a careful record of at least six surgical cases which the candidate may be required to produce before the examiners.

(4) A course of lectures in Ophthalmology.

Examination of the Eye: (*a*) objective, (*b*) functional.

Diseases of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, Sclerotic, Iris, Ciliary body, Choroid Lens, Vitreous, Retina, Optic nerve, Lids, Lachrymal organs and Orbit. Congenital Defects. Amblyopia and functional disorders of Sight, Glaucoma.

Disturbances of mobility of the Eye.

Optical properties of the normal eye, and the theory of spectacles.

Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation.

Operations and their technique.

Practical instruction in Ophthalmoscopy and Refraction.

(5) Three months of attendance at a recognised hospital for diseases of the Eye.

(6) Three months of attendance at the Surgical Out-door Dispensary of a recognised hospital.

MIDWIFERY AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

(1) A course of lectures on Midwifery and Gynæcology.

(2) A course of not less than 20 demonstrations on Practical Midwifery and Gynæcological instruments and appliances.

(3) The conduct of at least six labours, three of which must be in the presence of one of the obstetric assistants or any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine (certificate from whom in this subject will be accepted). Candidates must draw up an accurate record of the labour cases attended by them. They may be required to produce their case-books before the examiners in evidence of diligent work.

(4) Attendance for not less than two months as a clinical clerk in a Gynæcological ward or out-patient room.

PATHOLOGY.

(1) A course of lectures on General Patholgy including Bacteriology and Parasitology treated in an elementary manner.

(2) A course of practical instructions and demonstrations extending over not less than four months.

(3) Attendance in the post-mortem room for not less than three months and the careful performance of six post-mortems in the presence of the Teacher or his Assistant.

General Pathology—Definition. Health and disease. Ætiology. Heredity and environments. Defects of development. Processes of Infection and Immunity. Disorders of Nutrition and Autointoxication, Dropsy. Disorders of the blood and circulation. Degenerations and retrogressive changes. Processes of inflammation and repair. The process of fever. The more important structural changes produced in the organs and tissues by disease as recognized by the naked eye and microscopical investigations. Tumours and specific granulomata.

Bacteriology—The Morphology and Biology of the following micro-organisms:—Pyogenic Cocci, Pneumococcus and Gonococcus; B. Coli Communis; B. Anthracis; B. Diphtheriæ; B. Lapræ; B. Tetani; B. Tuberculosis; B. Typhosus; Vibrio Choloræ Asiaticæ; B. Pestis; Streptothrix Actinomycosis group; B. Dysentericus; M. Melitensis; Diplococcus Intercellularis Meningitidis; B. Influenzæ; Spirillum Obermeieri; Spirochæte of Syphilis; Pathogenic moulds.

Parasitology—The Morphology and Biology of the following:—Hæmatozoon Malariæ; Piroplasma; Amœba coli; Amœba dysenterica; Trypasonomes; Distomu Hepaticum; Distomum crassum; Ascaris Lumbricoides; Oxyurics Vermicularis; Trichina Spiralis; Anchylostomum duodenale; Filaria Sanguinis Hominis; Dracunculus Medinensis; Tricocephalus Dispar; Tænia Solium; Tænia Mediocanellata; Tænia Echinococcus; Bothriocephalus latus; Bilharzia hæmatobia; Parasite of Kalazar; Amphistomum Hominis; Acarus Scabei; pediculi.

PRACTICAL.

Technique of collection and pathological examination of morbid materials such as Blood, Gastric and Intestinal contents, Urine, Pus, Sputum and Exudates.

A practical knowledge of the apparatus used for bacteriological work, *viz.*,—Hot air Steriliser, Steam Steriliser, and Incubator. Preparation of culture media. Culture and inoculation methods.

Preparation, section-cutting, staining and mounting of pathological tissues and their microscopical examination with a view to their recognition.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

(1) A course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence

(2) Attendance at not less than twelve medico-legal post-mortem examinations.

Medical evidence, with special reference to Indian Evidence Act. Medico-legal Reports, Dying Declarations.

Signs of Death. Post-mortem stains. Rigor Mortis. Cadaveric Spasm. Putrefaction in Air and Water.

Mummification. Adipocere. Examination of the dead body. Post-mortem Examination in medico-legal cases.

Age in its medico-legal relations. Development of the fœtus. Changes after birth. The teeth. Ossification and Union of Epiphyses.

Identity of the living. Identity of the dead. Sexual characteristics of the skeleton.

Modes of dying. Causes of Sudden death.

Death from asphyxia. Hanging. Strangulation. Suffocation. Throttling. Drowning. Resuscitation from Drowning.

Mechanical injuries and wounds. Chemical, microscopical and spectroscopical examination of Blood stains and other stains.

Death by burns and scalds. Death from lightning, electric current, heatstroke and cold. Starvation—its causation, symptoms and post-mortem appearances. Medico-legal questions relating to pregnancy, delivery and abortion, infanticide, criminal offences, legitimacy.

Medico-legal aspects of insanity. Forms of insanity. Delusions, Illusions, Hallucinations. Criminal responsibilty. Modes of placing lunatics under restraint. Medical certificates. Lunacy certificates. Examination of lunatics. Testamentary capacity. Feigned insanity. Placing habitual drunkards under restraint.

Toxicology. Diagnosis and general treatment of poisoning. Evidence of poisoning in the dead. Local effects produced by poisons, disease, and post-mortem changes. Preservation of viscera for analysis. The detection of poisons, chemical and physiological tests.

Toxicology of the following poisons: Mineral Acids. Corrosive alkalies, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid. Salts of Copper, Lead and Antimony. Arsenic, Phosphorus. Opium, Cyanogen compounds, *alcohol*, Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Kerosine oil, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphurretted Hydrogen, Strychnine, Aconite Datura, Belladona, Canabis Sativa—Nerium Odorum Cocaine; Calotropis gigantea, Plumbago Zeylanica, snake venom. Poisonous Animal Food.

HYGIENE.

(1) A course of lectures in Hygiene including demonstrations.

(2) Six practical Demonstrations.

(3) Practical instruction in Vaccination by any authorised Vaccinator.

Definition. General Hygiene. Special Hygiene. Public Health.

Impurities in Air. Effects of vitiated air generaly. Ventillation. Natural and artificial. Cubic space.

Impurities in water. Their source and effects. Diseases caused by impure water. Water-supply. Methods of purification and filtration.

Physical examination of waters as regards their potability.

Food. Functions of the four classes of; elementary principles of dieting. Average diets. Dietaries.

Different varieties of food.

Meat. Inspection of animals and of meat. Effects of unsound meat. Poultry and game. Fish. Cooking. Milk. Vegetable Foods. Wheat. Flour. Bread Barley. Oat. Maize. Rice. Millet, &c. Leguminosæ, &c., (Dal). Roots and Tubers (potatoes, carrot, &c). Herbaceous Vegetable (cabbage, cauliflower, &c.) Fruits Prepared starches. Sugar. Concentrated foods.

Beverages and condiments. The Removal and Disposal of Sewage. Clothing.

The construction of the dwelling house. Sanitary inspection of a house.

Personal Hygiene in India. The causation and prevention of Endemic and Epidemic diseases.

The general principles of disinfection and the methods of carrying them into effect.

Disposal of the dead.

The powers and legal obligation of the medical practitioner under the Municipal Act; the correct registration of the cause of dead.

11. The full marks for each subject and the minimum marks required for passing shall be as follows:

	Written.	Oral.	Practical.	Total marks.	Passing marks.	Passing marks in Practical.
Medicine	600	200	200	1,000	500	66
Surgery	600	200	200	1,000	500	66
Midwifery	500	100	200	800	400	66
Pathology	400	100	100	600	200	34
Medical Jurisprudence	400	100	100	600	200	34
Hygiene	200	100	100	400	200	34

12. In order to obtain Honours in any branch a candidate must obtain half the marks allotted to each portion of the examination, written, oral and practical, and two-thirds in the aggregate.

CHAPTER XLVII.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to this Examination on the production of certificates:

Of having subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed, either, three years' continuous practice of the Medical Profession or, two years of Hospital practice.

Each of these periods shall be reduced by one year if the candidate be a Graduate with Honours in Medicine.

No application shall however be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Medicine or two Doctors of Medicine shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Medicine, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for the period specified, and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application to the Registrar, with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate and a

fee of Rs. 100, at least two months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

Medicine (Two papers, of which one may be a case for commentary).

Pathology (one paper).

Mental Diseases (one paper).

The examination shall be written, oral and practical, and shall also include a thesis.

6. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall transmit to the Registrar not less than two months before the commencement of the examination, a Thesis or published work embodying the result of independent research and having definite relation to the subjects of Medicine, Pathology or Mental Diseases. The candidate must indicate in what respects his thesis or Research appears to him to advance Medical knowledge or practice. The candidate may also submit, any printed contribution or contributions to the advancement of Medical Science published independently or conjointly.

If the Thesis or published work is approved by the Examiners, they will report on the same as "commended" or "highly commended." Unless the thesis is commended, the candidate shall not be admitted to the examination.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order with the titles of their theses and the opinions of the Examiners thereon placed against the name of each candidate. If in the opinion of the examiners sufficient merit be evinced, a University gold medal shall be awarded to the candidate passing with the greatest distinction.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in accordance with the conditions laid down in Regulations 5 and 6 and on producing certificates:

(*a*) of having passed the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University;

(*b*) of having passed the examination in Zoology required for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination;

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for the period specified;

(*d*) Of being in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to this Examination on the production of certificates:

(*a*) of having subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed—

Three years' continuous practice of the Medical profession.

Two years of hospital practice.

Each of these periods shall be reduced by one year if the candidate be a graduate in Medicine with Honours in Surgery.

No application shall however be entertained unless two members of the Faculty of Medicine or two Masters of Surgery shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Medicine, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for the period specified, and that in habit and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application to the Registrar with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate at least two months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:

(1) Surgery [Two papers, one of which may be a case for commentary].

(2) Surgical Pathology and Surgical Anatomy (one paper).

(3) Ophthalmology or any other branch of Special Surgery that may be recognised by the University from time to time (one paper).

(4) Operative Surgery and the use of instruments.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A candidate for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall transmit to the Registrar not less than two months before the commencement of the examination, a thesis or published work embodying the result of independent research and having definite relation to Surgery. The candidate must indicate in what respects his Thesis or Research appears to him to advance Surgical knowledge or practice. The candidate may also submit any printed contribution or contributions tending to the advancement of Medical Science published independently or conjointly.

If the thesis or published work be approved by the examiners, they will report on the same as "commended," or "highly commended." Unless the thesis is commended, the candidate shall not be admitted to the examination.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order, with the titles of their thesis and the opinions of the examiners thereon placed against the name of each candidate. If in the opinion of the examiners sufficient merit be evinced, a University gold medal shall be awarded to the candidate passing with the greatest distinction.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Master of Surgery, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Regulations 5 and 6, on producing certificates to the following effect:

(*a*) of having passed the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University,

(*b*) of having passed the examination in Zoology required for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination,

(*c*) of having practised the Medical profession with repute for the period specified,

(*d*) of being in habits and character a fit and proper person for the degree of Master of Surgery.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Obstetrics shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to this examination provided he shall produce certificates to the following effect:

(*a*) Of having, subsequent to passing the M.B. Examination, attended during a period of six months a course of clinical instruction in a recognised hospital or ward specially devoted to the treatment of Obstetric and Gynæcological cases.

(*b*) Of having subsequent to passing the M.B. Examination, had personal charge of at least twenty cases of labour, a record of which must be submitted.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination completed—

Either three years' continuous practice of the Medical profession,

Or two years of hospital practice.

If the candidate be a graduate in Medicine with Honours in Midwifery, each of these periods shall be reduced by one year.

No application shall however be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Medicine or two Masters of Obstetrics shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Medicine the candidate has practised his profession with repute for the period specified and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application to the Registrar with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate and a fee of Rs. 100 at least two months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundered rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :

(1) Obstetrics (Two papers, one of which may be a case for commentary).

(2) Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology and Pathology in relation to Obstetrics and Gynæcology (one paper).

(3) Gynæcology (one paper).

(4) Operative Gynæcology and the use of instruments.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A candidate for the degree of Master of Obstetrics shall transmit to the Registrar, not less than two months before the commencement of the examination, a thesis or published work embodying the result of independent research and having definite relation to Obstetrics or Gynæcology. The candidate must indicate in what respects his thesis or research appears to him to advance Obstetric or Gynæcological knowledge or practice. The candidate may also submit any printed contribution or contributions tending to the advancement of Medical Science published independently or conjointly.

If the thesis or published work be approved by the Examiners, they will report on the same as "commended," or "highly commended."

Unless the thesis is commended, the candidate shall not be admitted to the examination.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order, with the titles of their theses and the opinions of the Examiners thereon placed against the name of each candidate. If in the opinion of the Examiners sufficient merit be evinced, a University gold medal shall be awarded to the candidate who shall have passed with the greatest distinction.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Obstetrics in accordance with the conditions laid down in Regulations 5 and 6, on producing certificates to the following effect:

(a) Of having passed the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(b) Of having passed the Examination in Zoology required for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination.

(c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for the period specified.

(d) Of having, subsequent to passing the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery, attended during a period of six months a course of clinical instruction in a recognised hospital or ward specially devoted to the treatments of Obstetric and Gynæcological cases.

(e) Of having, subsequent to passing the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery, had personal charge of at least twenty cases of labour, a record of which must be submitted.

(f) Of being in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master of Obstetrics.

CHAPTER L.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. An examination for a Diploma in Public Health shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any Bachelor of Medicine or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may be admitted to this examination on the production of certificates

(a) Of having, subsequent to passing the M. B. or L. M. S. Examination—

(i) attended during three months the practice of a hospital for infectious diseases or in a special ward in a General Hospital where such cases are treated,

(ii) attended during a period of six months an approved course of Practical Laboratory instruction in Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology of those diseases of animals that are transmitted to man,

(iii) been diligently engaged for at least six months in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, routine and special, of Public Health administration, either independently as a Sanitary Officer of a town or a district, or under the supervision of a recognised Medical Officer of Health or a Teacher in the Department of Public Health of a recognised Medical College.

No application shall however be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Medicine or two Doctors of Medicine shall have testified to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that since passing the M.B. or L. M. S. examination the candidate has practised his profession with repute for the period specified, and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person to receive the Diploma in Public Health.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application to the Registrar with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate, and a fee of Rs. 100 at least two months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined, in the following subjects :

(*a*) Chemistry and Physics (as applied to Public Health)—one paper and a practical examination.

(*b*) Etiology of Disease (including Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology)—one paper and a practical examination.

(*c*) Hygiene—one paper.

(*d*) Sanitation, Sanitary Engineering, Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics—one paper.

(*e*) Sanitary reporting.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. The limits of the subjects referred to in paragraph 5 shall be as follows :

(*a*) Chemistry—Constitution of the atmosphere Pure and impure waters. Food and its adulteration. Poisonous substance used in manufactures.

Methods of examination of water and air for hygienic purposes, including a knowledge of analytical methods and the interpretation of results.

Chemical examination of foods and the detection of common forms of contamination.

Chemistry of antiseptics and disinfectents.

Physics—General laws of Heat, Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics in their application to warming. Ventilation, water-supply and drainage. Sources, storage and purification of water-supply.

Geology—Soils, clays, rocks, sedimentary rocks. Springs. Natural gases. Brackish waters and influence of contact of sea water with ordinary fresh water. Ordinary constituent of fresh water and sea water ; solid matter and soluble constituent not separable by filtration.

The Geological conditions determining the healthiness of sites for dwellings. Causes.

Climatology—A general knowledge of meteorological conditions ; Meteorology in relation to health ; meteorological instruments, their construction and use. Reading and correction of instruments and tabulating the results of meteorological observation.

(*b*) Microscopy—The recognition of (1) the constituents of food such as starches, muscular fibre, &c., (2) of the chief fibres of clothing such as wool, cotton, silk, &c., and (3) of constituents of ordinary dust and deposits from water. Detection of the common forms of adulteration of food by the microscope. Etiology of Diseases including Pathology. Microscopic impurities of air and water.

Bacteriology and Parasitology—

Pathology of Epidemic and Endemic diseases. Influence of unwholesome food, air, water, occupation, dwelling, climate, season, soil. The morphology of microbes ; artificial cultivation of microbes, staining of microbes in fluids and in tissues. Modes of inoculation and special characters of pathogenic microbes ; Special characteristics with practical work on pathogenic micro-organism. Aerobic and Anærobic Bacteria. The general pathology of infection.

Nature of immunity from infective disease and modes producing it with evidence of having received practical instruction in those diseases of animals that are

transmissible to man. Antiseptics and disinfectants.

Parasites and other organisms infecting food stuffs or the human body.

The methods of bacteriological investigation and analysis and the bacteriology of water, air, food and soil.

(c) Hygiene—Conditions of healthy nourishment, lodgment and activity. The hygiene of public and private buildings and of particular occupations. The origin, causation, symptoms propagation, geographical distribution and prevention, of the epidemic, endemic and other infective diseases, both of temperate and of tropical climates. Nature and origin of parasitic diseases. Effects on health of over-crowding, vitiated air, impure water, polluted soil and bad or insufficient food. Unwholesome trades and the diseases to which they give rise and the prevention of nuisances arising therefrom. Nuisances injurious or dangerous to health. The prevention and control of epidemic diseases by isolation, disinfection, vaccination and other methods. Quarantine. Hospital for infectious diseases. Conveyance of the sick. Prostitution. Diseases of animals and vegetables in their relation to the health of man. Famine diseases, Poisons in manufactures in commercial and domestic use. Causes and conditions which produce climate; general effects of climate; acclimatization.

(d) Sanitary Law and Sanitation—

(i) Laws and Statutes relating to Public Health enacted in Great Britain and in India, including the model By-laws of the local Government Board. The Famine and Jail Codes; the Military Regulations and the duties of Health Officers and Port Surgeons and their subordinates.

(ii) Domestic and general sanitation of houses, schools, factories and workshops, and of villages and towns.

(iii) Regulation of offensive, dangerous or unhealthy trades and occupations.

(iv) Inspection of slaughter houses, cow-shed, etc.

(v) Inspection of meat and other articles of food.

(vi) The methods applicable to the medical investigation of epidemics.

Sanitary Engineering—(a) Water-supply (b) Drainage, sewerage and disposal of refuse. (c) The construction of dwellings, barracks, hospitals, schools, factories, &c., in accordance with the principles of warming, ventilation, drainage, water-supply, &c., (d) Geological data referring to the above. (e) Reading and interpretation of plans, sections, scales of drawing, &c.

Vital Statistics—Calculation of population birth-rate, marriage-rate and death-rate; mortality from zymotic diseases; sickness-rate; relation between occupation and mortality; life tables, their construction and interpretation of the value of statistical facts, average and methods, specially in reference to India.

(e) Sanitary Reporting—The candidate will be required to visit and report upon the sanitary condition of some locality assigned to him by the Examiners.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. If in the opinion of the Examiners sufficient merit be evinced a University gold medal will be awarded to the candidate who shall have passed with the greatest distinction.

CHAPTER LI.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The Intermediate Examination in Engineering shall be held annually at such time and place as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a college of Engineering affiliated to the University, for two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in Science.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send to the Registrar

his application with a certificate, in the form prescribed by the Syndicate, and a fee of Rs. 30, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination thall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

4. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :

I. Mathematics. III. Descriptive Engineering.

II. Science. IV. Surveying.
V. Drawing & Estimating.

5. The limits of the subjects shall be as follows:

MATHEMATICS.

Computations and Mensuration.

(*a*) Approximate and abbreviated methods of performing numerical calculations.

The Theory of Logarithms. Use of Logarithmic tables. Application of Logarithms to arithmetical and trigonometrical calculations, including the solution of triangles and the determination of heights and distances. Proof of the formulæ used.

(*b*) Mensuration of plane and solid figures, including the areas of plane polygons in Cartesian and polar co-ordinates, and the applications of Simpson's rules, the prismoidal formula and Guldin's theorems. Proof of the formulæ used.

Elements of Plane Anlytical Geometry and of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

(*a*) Rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates and polar co-ordinates. Graphs of simple functions. Analytical Geometry of the straight line and circle. Standard equations of the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

(*b*) Differentiation in general including Leibnitz's Theorem; partial differentiation and differentiation of implicit functions. Orders of smallness; infinitesimals and differentials. Elementary proof of Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Expansions of functions of a single variable. Maximum and minimum values of function of a single variable.

(*c*) Tangents, normals, asymptotes and multiple points. Tracing of simple plane curves.

(*d*) Integration regarded as a process of summation and as the inverse of differentiation. The integrals of such simple functions as axn, $aebx$, $a \sin (bx+c)$, $a \cos (bx+c)$.

Applications to the evaluation of plane areas, volumes and surfaces of revolution, and centres of gravity.

Statics and Dynamics.

(*a*) Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion. Composition of velocities and accelerations. Relative velocities and accelerations. Projectiles.

The laws of motion with simple illustrations, such as the motion of a particle on an inclined plane, motion of two particles connected by a string, uniform circular motion of a particle.

(*b*) Composition of concurrent and parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Centre of parallel forces ; centres of mass : Reduction of any system of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body to a single resultant force and couple, and to a single resultant force or couple. Conditions of equilibrium ; statically equivalent systems of forces ; problems on equilibrium. Friction. Machines.

(*c*) Impulse of a force: principle of linear momentum for a single particle and for a system of particles; simple cases of impact, including the impact of two spheres whose centres move in the same plane.

Work of a force; principle of energy for a single particle and for a system of particles; application of the principle to the solution of problems.

Elementary Applied Mechanics.

(*a*) *Definition of Terms.* Structure Stress. Strain. Working Load. Factor of Safety. Fatigue. Elasticity.

(*b*) *External Influences tending to produce Rupture in Simple Beams.* Moments of Flexure and Resistance. Cantilevers. Beams supported at two ends. Moment of Inertia. Shearing Stress, Deflection.

(*c*) Application in simple cases of the principles of Strength and Deflection to simple Timber and Iron Beams and Roofs.

(*d*) *Foundations and Walls.* Stability of Walls. Failure by Overturning, Crushing, and Sliding. Empirical Rules for Retaining Walls.

SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical.

(*a*) Chemical changes.

Conservation of mass.

Elements and compounds.

Stœchiometric Laws—Equivalent weights.

Boyle's and Charles' Laws.

Atoms and Molecules.

Avogadro's Law.

Experimental determination of density of gases and vapours.

Atomic weights—methods and means for the determination of atomic weights.

Symbols, formulæ, and Chemical equations.

(*b*) The Chemistry of those Elements and compounds of importance to Engineers.

Bases, acids and salts. General properties and relations to one another.

General methods for preparation of halides, oxides, hydroxides, sulphides, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, carbonates, carbides, hydrides. Water of crystallisation, double salts.

(*c*) Laws of mass action; dissociation phenomena.

Determination of molecular weights of substances in solution.

Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis.

The Ionic Theory.

Elements of Thermo-Chemistry; combustion, explosions.

(*d*) Chemical Technology.

Natural waters. Hardness. Softening on the large scale.

Quick-lime, hydraulic lime. Portland cement; Plaster of Paris; setting and hardening of mortars and cements.

Glass, pottery, bricks.

Red lead, white lead, zinc white, oxide of iron paints.

Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium carbonate, chlorine, bleaching powder.

Practical.

Gravimetric estimation in simple salts of:—Ca, Mg, Fe, Al, Cu, Ag, Ba, Si,O_2, CO_2, SO_3, P_2O , HCL.

Volumetric estimations of acids, alkalies, iron, and chlorides.

Quantitative analysis of limestone dolomite, brown hæmatite, and silver coin.

The most characteristic reactions of salts of:

Ag, Pb, Hg, Bi, Cu, As, Sb, Sn, Fe, Al, Cr, Zn, Mn, Ba, Sr, Ca, Mg, Na, K, NH_4, H_2SO_4, HCL. HNO_3, H_2CO, HF, H_2SO_4, H_2S, H_2SiO_3, H_3PO_4.

PHYSICS.

(*a*) *Heat.*

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; Regnault's experiments on the absolute expansion of mercury and the expansion of gases. Charles' law. Principles of thermometry. Thermometers for various purposes. Absolute temperature. Density of solids, liquids, and gases. Calorimetry; correction for radiation. Specific heats of solids and liquids. Determination of the specific heat of gases at constant pressure and constant volume. Dulong and Petit's law. Change of state of aggregation. Critical temperature; continuity of state. Measurement of heat of fusion and vaporisation. Influence of pressure on melting and boiling points. Methods of liquefying gases. Pressure of saturated steam. Hygrometry. Conduction; simple cases of steady flow across a plate and along a bar. The fundamental laws of thermodynamics. Joule's experiments. Adiabatic transformations. Cooling of gases by expansion. The diagram.

Outline of the action of Steam Engine, Gas Engine, Petroleum Engine.

(*b*) *Statical Electricity.*

Electrification by friction. Electroscopes. Ice-pail experiments. Induction. Electrophorus. Influence machine. Electric work and energy; potential, lines and tubes of force, equipotential surfaces. Quadrant: electrometer. Electrostatic units. Condensers; capacity, two concentric spheres, the leyden jar. Specific inductive capacity. Statical comparison of capacities.

(*c*) *Current Electricity.*

Chemical and Thermal methods of producing currents. Electrolytic conduction. Electrolysis of fused compounds and of saline solutions. Faraday's laws. Coulometers.

Ohm's law. Kirchhoff's laws. Units of resistance. Resistance coils. Wheatstone's bridge. Resistance of battery.

Resistance of galvanometer. Electromotive force. Standard cells. Determination of Electromotive force; the Potentiometer. Joule's law.

(d) Magnetism.

Fundamental experiments. Magnetic fields. Magnetic curves. Declination theodolite; dip circle. Methods of magnetisation.

Relation of magnetism to electricity. Oersted's experiment. Galvanometers. Electrodynamic experiments; Electromagnets, types. Permeability and methods of measuring it; the ballistic galvanometer Magnetic hysteresis. Magnetic flux, magnetomotive force, reluctance. Law of traction. Induction of currents; Lenz's law; Ruhmkorff's coil. Self-induction. Electromagnetic units.

(e) Radiant Energy.

Reflection and refraction. Velocity of propagation; Foucault's and Fizeau's experiments. Plane and spherical mirrors. Refraction. Prisms, minimum deviation. Determination of refractive indices of solids and liquids. Lenses. The Sextant, Telescopes and field glasses. Simple experiments on radiant heat and electrical radiation. Dispersion. Spectroscopes and spectra. Colour.

Practical Exercises.

Measurement of thickness of plates by wire gauge, micrometer screw gauge, micrometer callipers, cover-glass tester, spherometer.

Determination of radius of curvature of lenses by the spherometer.

The cathetometer; adjustments; verification of Boyle's law; coeficients of tensional elasticity.

Dividing machines and their uses.

The balance; adjustments; weighing by the method of vibration; specific gravity of solids.

Moments of inertia.

The barometer; reading and correction.

Thermometer; comparison, verification of fixed points.

Coefficients of expansion.

Hygrometry; dew-point hygrometers; psychrometers; comparison of results.

Calorimetry; correction for loss of heat; specific heat of solids; heat of evaporation.

Melting and boiling points; distillation.

Pressure of aqueous vapour.

Study of magnetic field by iron-filings.

Faraday's ice-pail experiments.

Setting up and reading of galvanometers. Ohm's law; Wheatstone's bridge; the meter bridge; insulation resistance The Potentiometer; current, and voltage, measurements. Kelvin's balance: current, voltage, wattage.

Heating effects of currents.

Electrolytic current measurements.

Exercises with the spectroscope. Measurement of indices of refraction. Photometric experiments. Focal distances of mirrors and lenses.

DESCRIPTIVE ENGINEERING.

Materials of Construction.—Structure, classification, and characteristic qualities of building stones, quarrying and blasting, preparation of bricks and tiles, cementing materials, plasters, paints, and varnishes, timber, iron and steel, lead, copper, zinc, and the common alloys.

Details of Construction.—Brick and stone masonry, earthwork, carpentry, foundations, walls, floors and roofs of buildings. Arches, construction of masonry, wooden and iron bridges, construction and maintenance of roads.

SURVEYING.

Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table. Topographical surveying of limited areas. Practice of levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. (Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

DRAWING & ESTIMATING.

(i) Freehand Drawing.

(ii) Projection. (*a*) Orthographic, (*b*) Isometric, Topographical and Engineering Drawings.

(iii) The Estimating and preparation of indents for materials of simple buildings, culverts; earthwork.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates in order of merit.

Every candidate shall on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. There shall be ten papers and the maximum marks of the whole examination shall be—

[*4,200 marks.*]

The subjects and marks shall be distributed as follows :

I.—*Mathematics.*

[*1,200 marks.*]

Paper I.—Trigonometry and Mensuration.

[*400 marks.*]

Paper II.—Statics, Dynamics and Applied Mechanics.

[*500 marks.*]

Paper III.—Differential and Integral Calculus and theory of curves.

[*300 marks.*]

II.—*Science.*

[*1,000 marks.*]

Paper IV.—Chemistry.

[*250 marks.*]

Practical Examination in Chemistry.

[*250 marks.*]

Paper V.—Physics.

[*250 marks.*]

Practical Examination in Physics.

[*250 marks*].

III.—*Engineering.*

[*1,000 marks.*]

Paper VI.—Materials of construction.

[*400 marks.*]

Paper VII.—Details of construction.

[*400 marks.*]

Paper VIII.—Estimating.

[*200 marks.*]

IV.—*Surveying.*

[*500 marks.*]

Paper IX.—Theoretical.

[*200 marks.*]

Practical examination.

[*300 marks.*]

V.—*Drawing.*

[*500 marks.*]

Paper X.—Theoretical.

[*200 marks.*]

Practical examination.

[*300 marks.*]

8. The pass marks for the Intermediate Examination in Engineering shall be one-third in each group of subjects and half of the aggregate.

9. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 60 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the examination, shall be allowed to pass.

10. If the Examiners are of opinion that in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulations, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject, or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

CHAPTER LII.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be held annually at such time and place as the Syndicate shall determine, the approximate date to be notified in the Calendar.

2. The examination shall be held in the following branches :

I. Civil Engineering ;

II. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ;

III. Mining Engineering ;

and the Diploma shall distinctly state in which branch the candidate has qualified.

3. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a College affiliated up to the standard of the B.E. Examination for two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Engineering, in class, laboratory and workshop, in the particular branch in which he presents himself for examination.

4. A candidate shall not present himself for examination in any one year in more than one branch, but a Bachelor of Engineering who has graduated in one branch may present himself for examination in another branch, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a College affiliated up to the standard of the B.E. examination for one academical year after passing the B.E. Examination, in class, laboratory and workshop, in the special subject of the branch in which he presents himself for examination. He shall be excused attendance and examination in subjects in which he has previously passed.

5. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send to the Registrar, his application with a certificate in the form prescribed by the Syndicate, and a fee of a Rs. 40, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of this fee. A candidate may be

admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

6. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates in each branch arranged in two classes in order of merit.

Successful candidates shall, on passing, receive a diploma in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. Every candidate shall be examined in—

(i) Mathematics,

(ii) Science,

(iii) Engineering,

(iv) Drawing and Design.

The limits of the different subjects shall be as follows :

MATHEMATICS.

For candidates in all Branches.

Pure Mathematics—

(*a*) Elementary Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus with special reference to the properties of the parabola, ellipse, hyperbola and other commonly occurring curves whose equations are simple in form.

(*b*) Integral Calculus including the standard integrals, integration by substitution and by parts.

Application of the integral calculus to the determination of lengths of curves, plane areas, volumes, centres of mass and moments of inertia in simple cases.

(*c*) Simple ordinary differential equations of the first and second orders.

Mixed Mathematics—

(*a*) Principle of Virtual Work. Analytical conditions of equilibrium. Solution of plane problems in Statics by resolving and taking moments, by the principle of virtual work and by graphical methods. Bending moments. The funicular polygon. The Catenary. Equilibrium of Simple jointed frame-works.

(*b*) Units and dimensions.

Statical equivalence of the externally impressed forces with the effective forces in any system of bodies. The principles of linear and angular momentum. The principle of energy.

Gravitational potential energy; potential energy of a stretched elastic string and of a compressed spring.

Motion under gravity of a particle on a smooth vertical circle and on other simple curves.

Motion of a rigid body about a fixed axis.

Simple harmonic motion; the simple, conical and compound pendulum.

(*c*) Nature and general properties of fluid pressure.

Density and specific gravity of a homogeneous mixture.

Relations between pressure, density and force.

Thrust on a plane area centre of pressure.

Resultant thrust on any immersed solid and any immersed surface, particularly in the case of a homogeneous liquid at rest under gravity.

Conditions for the equilibrium and for the stability of the equilibrium of a floating body.

Hydrostatic instruments. Determination of a specific gravity. Properties of gases.

SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY.

For candidates in { *Civil Engineering and Mining Engineering.* }

(*a*) *Astronomical Geology*—Information obtained from meteorites and by the spectroscope. Probable history of the earth in its earliest stage of existence.

(*b*) *Geognosy*—Probable internal condition; evidences of pressure and internal heat.

(*c*) *Petrography*—Essential and accessory constituents. Classification of rocks. Characters and essential constituents of the more important Indian rocks.

(*d*) *Dynamical Geology*—Volcanic phenomena. Theories of volcanicity. Hot springs. Earthquakes. Secular upheaval and depression. Geological functions of air. Geological functions of water and ice. Chemical and Mechanical actions, denudation and deposition; landslips. Peculiarities of Indian rivers. Lakes. Geological functions of plants and coral animals; islands.

(*e*) *Petrogenetic Geology*—Origin of coal beds. Origin of laterite. Origin of rock-cleavage. Ore deposits; origin and classification.

(*f*) *Architectonic Geology*—Forms of bedding. Surface markings. Concretions. Overlap. Groups of Strata. Joints. Strike and dip; out-crop; monocline; syncline; anticline. Faults, origin and kinds. Intrusive phase of eruptivity: bosses, sheet, dykes, necks; interbedded phase of eruptivity: lavas, tuffs. Unconformability.

(*g*) *Palæontological Geology*—Object. Conditions for the entombment of organic remains. Preservation of organic remains in mineral masses; fossilisation. A general account of the uses of fossils in Geology.

(*h*) *Historical Geology*—Leading principles in stratigraphy.

Indian Geology.

I. *Pre-Cambrian History.*

1. The Archæan Group. The ancient gneisses and schists. Domegneiss; anorthosites; the charnokite series; norites and pegmatites. The Dharwarian system.

2. The Purana Group. Lower and Upper subdivisions. Outlines of the Kaddapah, Karnul, and Vindhyan systems. The Unfossiliferous Rocks of the Outer Himalayas.

II. *Cambrian and Post-Cambrian History.*

3. The Dravidian Group. The Cambrians of the Salt-Range. Outlines of the distribution of the Dravidian formations in the Himalayas and in Burma; the Vaikritas and Haimantas.

4. The Aryan Group. Outline of the Aryan history of the Salt Range and of the Himalayas; the Sirmurs and Siwaliks: subdivisions and petrology. Outlines of the history of Sind, Baluchistan, and Burma during tertiary times. The Aryan history of the Peninsula. Gondwana Land; evidences of the existence of an old Indo-African continent; Lower and Upper Gondwanas; stages; a more detailed account of the Raniganj, Jeria and Giridih coal-fields. The cretaceous rocks of Madras and Assam. The Great Deccan Outburst. Laterite. Regur. The Indo-Gangetic Plain.

(*i*) *Field Geology*—Geological surveying instruments. Tracing of boundaries and faults. Sections; how to find direction and amount of dip; Dalton's construction. Levelling; surface profile; datum level; bench marks; methods of geological levelling Lithology; practical exercises in the identification of Indian rocks.

MINERALOGY.

For candidates in { *Civil Engineering and Mining Engineering.* }

(*a*) Properties of crystals independent of direction.

Density and specific gravity; methods of determining specific gravities; hydrostatic balance; Jolly's balance; pycnometers floatation methods.

(*b*) Physical Crystallography—Cleavage; fracture; hardness.

Optical properties of minerals. Kind and degree of lustre. Double refraction and polarisation. Nicol's prism. Classifications of crystals according to their optical properties.

Examination of crystals in parallel and convergent polarized light. Pleochroism.

(*c*) Geometrical Crystallography—Relation of physical properties to geometrical form. Crystalline form; faces. Planes and axes of reference; parameters; indices; symbols. Law of rationality of indices. Miller's notation. Parametral form; its selection. Symmetry: planes and axes. Systems. Simple forms and combinations. Habit. Isomorphism and heteromophism. Crystalline aggregates. Measurement of angles; contact and reflecting goniometers.

(*d*) Chemical Mineralogy—Outlines of Classification of minerals. Group tests.

(*e*) Descriptive Mineralogy—A general description of the following minerals:

Elements—Graphite, diamond, gold.

Sulphides—Pyrite, galena, sphalerite chalcopyrite.

Oxides—Corundum, hematite, magnetite, quartz, cassiterite, limonite, manganese ores, bauxite.

Oxysalts:

(i) Carbonates—Calcite, dolomite, siderite, aragonite.

(ii) Sulphates—Anhydrite, gypsum.

(iii) Phosphates—Apatite.

(iv) Silicates—Tourmaline, olivine, garnet, muscovite, biotite, talc, serpentine, pyroxene, amphibol, the felspars.

Haloid salts—Halite, fluorite.

METALLURGY AND TESTING OF MATERIALS.

For Candidates in all branches.

Physical properties of metals and alloys. Influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper. Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys, with special reference to steel; annealing, hardening, tempering. Metallography.

Fuel.—Classification; manufacture of coke; gas producers; calorimetry; assay of coal.

Materials—Ores, fluxes, slag; oxidising and reducing agents.

Furnaces.—Hearths for roasting and refining; shaft furnaces; the iron blast furnace; cupola; reverbatory furnaces; cupellation; cement steel furnaces; the converter. Chimneys, blowing engines. Cowper's and Whitwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification. Outlines of typical processes: the Blast-furnace process; puddling; Bessemer's process, acid and basic. Processes for the manufacture of aluminium and ferromanganese. Chief processes of copper smelting; manufacture of byproducts of the smelting of sulphide ores. Methods of recovery of gold from alluvial deposits and auriferous reefs. Methods of producing sound castings.

The candidates will be supposed to have gone through a course of practical exercises in the following subjects:

Preparation of common alloys and determination of their mechanical properties. Fire testing of the qualities of clay and brick-earths. Determination of ash, coke and sulphur in solid fuels. Determination of the calorific power of fuels. Determination of furnace temperatures by some form of pyrometer.

Testing of Materials.—Mechanical testing of cement, lime, brick, stone, timber and metals.

APPLIED PHYSICS.

For candidates in Civil Engineering and Mining Engineering.

The theory of the experiments on Practical Engineering Physics and—

Pumps. Production of low temperatures; refrigerating machinery. Optical instruments. The principles and applications of photography. Roöntgen and Becquerel rays. The principles of telegraphy and telephony; wireless telegraphy. Electric bells and indicators. Lightning conductors. Dynamo electric machinery, direct and alternate, monophase and polyphase. Types of armatures and field-magnets. Reaction of armature and field motors. Efficiency of generators and motors; causes of loss of electric energy. Transmission of electric energy; comparison with other systems of transmission of energy. Transformers. Accumulators. Electric lighting systems. Electric welding. Electric deposition of metals.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING PHYSICS.

For candidates in all branches.

Comparison of lengths. Determination of cross-sections and volumes. Specific gravity of solids and liquids. Testing of spirit levels. Young's modulus: by extensometer and by bending. Young's modulus of wires. Modulus of rigidity: static and kinetic methods. Coefficient of torsional elasticity. Moments of Inertia. Atwood's Machine. The ballistic balance and the ballistic pendulum. Experiments with the physical pendulum. Composition of moments. Coefficients of friction. Efficiency of wheel and axle, of the crab winch, of the differential pulley, and of a system of pulleys. Efficiency of the screw-jack and the hydraulic jack. Determination of small intervals of time. Harmonic motion. Coefficients of expansion of solids. Pyrometric measurements. Influence of temperature upon Young's modulus, on thermal conductivity on the colour of pigments, and on the magnetic properties of iron. Heats of combustion. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Photometric measurements; intensity of emission and illumination.

Magnetic elements. Tracing of B. H. curves. Exploration of magnetic fields. Characteristic and magnetisation curves of dynamos. Efficiency of dynamos and motors. Measurement of co-efficients of self-induction. Fault testing in electric circuits. Testing of lightning conductors.

ENGINEERING.

Applied Mechanics.

For all candidates.

Definitions.

Elasticity.—Plasticity and rigidity. Stress, its nature and intensity. Tensile, compressive, and shearing stresses. Positive and negative senses of a stress. Stresses of uniform and variable intensities. Ultimate strength. Factor of safety.

Tension.

Simple tension.—Work done in stretching a rod. Thin pipes under internal fluid pressure. Strength of prismatic solids under tensile stress when the resultant of applied forces does not coincide with the axis of the solid. Safe tensile co-efficients of various materials.

Compression.

Classification of bars or pillars under compression :

Very short pillars, short pillars, long pillars, very long pillars. Methods of failure of these classes of pillars. Rondolet's, Hodgkinson's and Gordon's formulæ. Euler's formula. Fairbairn's formula for collapsing of tubes under fluid pressure. General remarks on the applicability of the above formulæ. Safe compressive co-efficients of materials usually subjected to a compressive stress : impact, pile driving.

Transverse Strain.

Proof that the stress at each point varies as its distance from the neutral axis.

Determination of the position of the neutral axis.

Determination of the moment of resistance.

Calculation of moments of inertia of ordinary sections used in engineering construction.

Flanged girders :—Approximate and accurate methods.

Proportion of I beams for equal strength.

Beams of uniform strength.

Bending moments and shearing forces.—(Treated graphically and analytically.)

Cantilever under single load at free end.

Cantilever under uniformly distributed load.

Cantilever under uniformly distributed load, and one or more detached loads.

Beams supported at the ends and loaded with detached loads at any point.

Beams supported at the ends and loaded uniformly.

Beams supported at the ends and loaded uniformly, and also with one or more detached loads.

Beams supported at the ends and loaded with a single detached moving load.

Beams supported at the ends supporting an uniformly distributed moving load of length less than the span.

Beams supported at the ends, supporting an uniformly distributed moving load of length greater than the span.

Beams supported at the ends and loaded at intermediate points.—Conversion of the detached loads into equivalent uniformly distributed load.

Statics of Structures.

Framework loaded at the joints.

Triangular frames.—Diagram of forces for a single triangular frame. Triangular trusses. Cranes and derricks. Sheer-legs and tripods. Effect of the tension of the chain in cranes.

Incomplete frames.—Preliminary ideas. Simple trapezoidal or queen post truss. General case of a funicular polygon under a vertical load. Suspension chains.

Compound frames.—Compound triangular frames for bridge trusses. Roof trusses in timber. Queen truss for large iron roofs. Diagram of forces in general.

Framework girders.—Warren girders under various loads. N trusses. Bowstring girders.

Girders with redundant bars.—Lattice girders, flanged beams.

Deflection of Beams.

Deflection due to the maximum bending moment. General equation of deflection curve. Elementary cases of deflection and slope. Beams propped in the middle. Stiffness of beams. Stiffest beam that can be cut from a circular log.

Shearing.

Distinction between tangential stress and normal stress. Equality of tangential stress on planes at right angles. Tangential

stress equivalent to a pair of equal and opposite normal stresses. Web of a beam of I section. Method of computing the intensity of the shearing stress at any point in a bent solid.

Resistance of Prismatic Solids to simple Torsion.

Explanation of the phenomena of simple torsion.

A circular section, solid or hollow, most favourable form of prismatic solid for resistance to torsion.

Twisting moment. The limiting intensity of the resistance to torsion is that of the shearing stress.

Investigation of the resistance of a circular prism to torsion round its mean fibre.

The strength of axles subject to simple torsion. Values of the limiting intensity of working resistance to simple torsion for different materials.

Diameter of a shaft to transmit a given power.

Blockwork Structures

Stability at a plane joint. Stability of a series of blocks. Centres of pressure or resistance. Line, polygon and curve of pressures. Line of resistance, or polygon of centres of pressures. Moment of stability.

Retaining walls.—Theory of earth pressure. Angle of repose of different soils Walls supporting a bank of earth with horizontal surface. Surcharged walls. Graphic methods of solution. Determination of the centre of pressure on any joint of a wall supporting a load of earth at its back. Maximum intensity of stress at any joint in a retaining wall. Minimum intensity of presure. Tensile stress at a joint. Effect of cohesion of mortar. Connection between maximum intensity of pressure on foundation course and power of resistance of earth foundation. Methods of equalising intensity of stress on foundation courses.

Masonry arches.—Definitions. Curve of pressures and line of resistance. Conditions of stability. Treatment of the weight of loads of different densities. Graphic process of determining the stability and resistance of any proposed arch by drawing the line of resistance. Depth of keystone.

Stability and resistance of abutments and piers.—Graphic process of determining the position of resultant pressure on any joint of an abutment. Design of piers.

Stability of foundations of structures in masonry and brickwork.

HYDRAULICS.

For all Candidates.

General Principles.

Velocity and volume of flow. Principle of continuity. Flow in a stream. Steady and varying motion of streams. Fluid acting on piston. Theorem of Bernoulli. Hydraulic head.

The Flow of Liquids through Orifices.

Application of the Theorem of Bernoulli. Velocity of flow due to given head. Co-efficient of velocity. Co-efficient of contraction. Co-efficient of discharge. Co-efficient of resistance. Connection between co-efficients of velocity and resistance. Discharge from large rectangular orifices. Borda's mouth-piece. Co-efficient of contraction for Borda's mouth-piece obtained theoretically. Incomplete contraction. Cylindrical and conical mouth pieces. Flow over notches. Triangular notches. Velocity of approach Application of results to measurement of flow in streams. Francis' formula. Discharge of measured quantities of water for irrigation purposes. Italian and Spanish modules. Other forms of apparatus answering the same purpose. Discharge under varying head. Jet pump. Separating weirs.

The Flow of Liquids in Pipes.

Laws of friction between liquids and surfaces. Froude's and Unwin's experiments. Loss of head due to friction in pipes. Hydraulic mean depth. Variation of co-efficient with velocity and diameter. Darcy's formula. Hydraulic gradient. Ordinary computations of size of pipes and volume of discharge. Loss of head due to bends, elbows, enlargements, etc.

Movements of Water in Canals and Rivers.

Mean velocity corresponding to given gradient. Variation of the co-efficient. Velocity at different parts of the section of the stream. Mean velocity in terms of surface and bottom velocity. Ratio of mean to maximum velocity. Forms of section of channel, circular, trapezoidal, egg-profile. Most economical section of channel with given side-slopes

Form of section for a constant velocity with varying discharge.

Impulse and Reaction of Water.

Pressure of a jet on a plane surface, fixed or moving. Energy communicated to the moving surface and efficiency of jet. Velocity of surface for maximum efficiency. Resultant pressure on curved surface, direct impulse and reaction. Condition to avoid loss by shock when jet is received. Condition for least loss of kinetic energy when jet is discharged.

IRRIGATION AND SANITARY ENGINEERING.

For candidates in Civil Engineering.

Well irrigation, Canal irrigation, Inundation canals, Permanent canals, Reservoirs, Distribution of water, Tank irrigation, River inundation and river improvement. Municipal water-supply. Sources of water.—Quality and quantity of water, selecting samples for analysis and bacteriological examination. Collection of water—from springs, from wells, from tanks, from rivers. Purification of water —Raising and Distribution of water.—Intermittent and constant supply.

Drainage and sewerage, surfaces, sewers, flushing, house drainage, urinals and latrines, disposal of sewage.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

For candidates in Civil Engineering.

Different classes of roads. Survey, construction, and maintenance of metalled and unmetalled roads. Hill Road. Bridges and culverts.

Survey, Location, and Preparation of Railway Project. Construction of Formation and Permanent-way. Tunnels and Bridges. Simple Railway appliances. Rolling Stock.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

Part I (*for all candidates*) covers the course generally.

Part II (*for candidates in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering*) will comprise a more detailed and special knowledge of the following subjects:

ENGINES.

Boilers.—Heating value of fuels and mechanical equivalent. Conditions for economical combustion.

Various types of Boiler: their construction and strength. Evaporative power. Management. Fittings. Piping. Feed pumps. * Economisers. Superheaters. Boiler trials.

Steam Engines.—Expansion of steam Steam consumption. Condensation in cylinder. Steam jackets. the Indicator and its uses. Valves and valve gearing. Reciprocating and Turbine Engines. Compounding. Governing. Condensers. Engine Tests.

Internal Combustion Engines.—Fuels used. Principles of action and construction of typical Engines. Ignition. Governing. Starting. Working. Testing.

Hydraulic and Pneumatic Engines.

DETAILS OF MACHINERY.

Bolts. Nuts. Keys and Cotters. Journals. Crankpins. Pivot and collar Bearings. Axles. Shafting and couplings. Gearing.

THEORY OF MACHINES.

For candidates in Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering.

Types of Mechanism. Virtual centres. Velocity and acceleration diagrams. Gearing. Valve Gearing. Friction. Crank effort. Inertia of moving parts. Balancing. Governors. Fly-wheels. Dynamometers.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Part I (*for candidates in Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering*) covers the course generally.

Part II (*for candidates in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering* will comprise a more detailed and special knowledge of the following subjects :

The principles and practice of electric lighting, power, distribution and traction including wiring, cables, generators, motors, converters, transformers, accumulators, switchboards, lamps, and other apparatus in modern use.

Methods of testing used by Engineers.

Electrical machine design.

The Principles of Telegraphy and Telephony.

MINING.

For candidates in Mining Engineering only.

PART I.

Geology applied to Mining.

Boring by hand and power machines.

Sinking and lining shafts; various methods employed in special cases.

Systems of haulage, underground and aboveground; aerial ropeways.

Hoisting; headgear; ropes; safety appliances.

Mining legislation.

Methods of working coal; shaft-pillars, preliminary work and various methods of working the seams. Special reference to Thick Coal working, as practised in England and different parts of the world.

Shot-firing; coal-cutting by machinery.

Surface subsidence and undersea working.

Timbering and other supports.

Coal mine plans and sections; connecting surface and underground surveys.

Prospecting for, and methods of working, mineral veins.

Alluvial mining and open workings.

Hydraulic mining; dredging for gold; ore-beds and deep-leads; overhand and underhand stopping. Hand and powder; drilling; blasting; timbering.

Metal mine plans.

PART II.

Descriptive Mineralogy; physical properties of minerals; description of various ores and fuels; methods of determination.

Prospecting operations.

Drainage of mines; adit levels; pumping machinery; dams; boring against old workings.

Ventilation of mines; natural and artificial ventilation; splitting and regulating; air currents; types of fans; water-gauge and anemometer.

Power application in a mine; discussion of relative merits of steam, water, compressed air, electricity, and oil as sources of applied power.

Description of gases found in coal mines; colliery explosions; safety lamps; instruments for detecting firedamp; treatment of men overcome by foul air.

Arrangements of surface works at a colliery; sorting and screening coals, coal-washing; briquette making; coking and bye-products.

Surface works of metal mines. Sorting, crushing, sizing, and concentration of various ores. Modern ore-dressing machinery, and slime tables.

Special reference to treatment of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

Cyanide and chlorine treatment of slimes.

DRAWING AND DESIGN.

The written test (for candidates in Civil Engineering) will be confined to the preparation of detailed drawings from notes and sketches, as applied to Civil Engineering and Architecture: *(for candidates in Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering)* it will be confined to the preparation of detailed Drawings and Designs from notes and sketches as applied to Machinery and Structures relating to these branches.

Practical Test.—(For all candidates.) Attested Drawings and Designs for Engineering Works and Buildings will be submitted for examination. Marks will be allotted for fieldwork and calculations.

8. The subjects and marks shall be distributed as follows:

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

I. *Mathematics—*

1. Pure Mathematics ...	200	
2. Mixed Mathematics ...	300	
	——	500

II. *Science—*

3. Geology and Mineralogy	200	
4. Metallurgy and testing of Materials ...	200	
5. Applied Physics ...	200	
6. Practical Engineering Physics ...	400	
	——	1,000

III. *Engineering*—

7. Roads and Railway ...	400	
8. Irrigation and Sanitary, Engineering ...	400	
9. Applied Mechanics ...	400	
10. Hydraulics ...	400	
11. Engines and Machinery, Part I ...	400	
		2,000

IV. *Drawing and Design*—

12. Attested Drawing and Designs for Engineering Works and Buildings ...	700	
13. Theoretical paper ...	200	900
Total		4,100

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

I. *Mathematics*—

Pure Mathematics ...	200	
Mixed Mathematics ...	300	
		500

II. *Science*—

Metallurgy and Testing of the Materials	200	
Practical Engineering Physics	400	
		600

III. *Engineering*—

Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics	400	
Engines and Machinery (Part I)	400	
" " (Part II)	400	
Theory of Machines ..	400	
Electrical Engineering (Part I)	400	
" " (Part II)	400	
		2,400

IV. *Drawing and Design*—

Theoretical Paper ...	200	
Attested Drawings and Designs for Engineering Works and Buildings	700	900
		4,400

MINING ENGINEERING.

I. *Mathematics*—

Pure Mathematics ...	200	
Mixed Mathematics ...	300	
		500

II. *Science*—

Geology and Mineralogy...	200	
Metallurgy, etc. ...	200	
Applied Physics ...	200	
Practical Engineering ... Physics.	400	
		1,000

III. *Engineering*—

Applied Mechanics and ... Hydraulics.	400	
Engines and Machinery, ... Part I.	400	
Electrical Engineering, ... Part I.	400	
Mining, Part I ...	400	
Mining, Part II ...	400	
		2,000

IV. *Drawing and Design*—

Theoretical Paper ...	200	
Attested Drawings and Designs for Engineering Works and Buildings	700	900
		4,400

9. The pass marks for the B.E. Examination shall be one-third in each group of subjects and half of the aggregate for a Second Class. Two-thirds shall be required for a First Class. The candidate who is placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of Rs. 200.

10. Any candidate who has failed in one subject only, and by not more than 5 per cent. of the full marks in that subject, and has shown merit by gaining 60 per cent. or more in the aggregate of the marks of the examination, shall be allowed to pass.

11. If the Examiners are of opinion that in the case of any candidate not covered by the preceding Regulation, consideration ought to be allowed by reason of his high proficiency in a particular subject or in the aggregate, they shall report the case to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may pass such candidate.

CHAPTER LIII.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (ENGINEERING).

1. Any Bachelor of Engineering of the University of Calcutta may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering).

2. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualfication for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis that he has composed, treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, or tending generally to advance engineering knowledge or practice. A thesis on a new application of scientific principles or an investigation of methods or materials of practical importance in some branch of engineering, will be taken to comply with the requirements. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and, in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance engineering knowledge or practice.

3. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of engineering knowledge or practice, or of any cognate branch of science, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

4. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Doctors of Science (Engineering) shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating as Bachelor of Engineering, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

5. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 100. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

6. The thesis mentioned in paragraph 2 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in paragraph 3, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and two other persons.

7. If the thesis is approved by the Board, and, if the candidate has obtained a first class at the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally or practically, or by both these methods with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering), they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of Engineering knowledge and practice and of Science generally.

8. If the candidate is a person who has obtained a second class at the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and, if his thesis is approved by the Board, he shall be required to submit to a written examination.

Two papers of three hours each shall be set, one upon the special subject mentioned in the application of the candidate, and the other upon the subject of the thesis. The candidate may also be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally or practically or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject professed by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the written examination, and also of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering), they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of Engineering knowledge and practice and of Science generally.

9. In the case of a candidate falling under the preceding section, if the Board, upon an examination of his thesis and of his original contribution or contributions to the advancement of Engineering knowledge and practice and of Science generally, hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from the written examination, he may be so exempted by the Syndicate, provided that the report of the Board

shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered at the next convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who has qualified for the degree.

11. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription: "Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering) in the University of Calcutta."

CHAPTER LIV.

ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a Chapkan and Trousers with a Shawl Pagree and Black Taz.

They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below:

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark-blue silk.

For the Degree of B.Sc.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of light blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of M.B.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of B.T.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of purple coloured silk.

For the Degree of Master in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor in any Faculty and for the Degrees of Master in Surgery and Master in Obstetrics.

A deep purple silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk, with a lining of satin corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for the Bachelors of the Faculties.

APPENDIX A.

Matriculation Examination.

I certify that aged on duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of 19 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

Intermediate Examination in Arts (or Science).

I certify that duly passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts (or Science) held in the month of 19 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Arts (or Science).

Pass Diploma.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor of Arts (or Science).

Diploma for those who have passed "with distinction."

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts (or Science) in this University with distinction at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor of Arts (or Science).

Honours Diploma.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts (or Science) with Honours in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , and that he was placed in the Class in

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Master of Arts (or Science).

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Master of Arts (or Science) in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , the special branch in which he was examined having been and that he was placed in the Class.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Doctor of Philosophy.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Doctor of Science.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor of Science in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Licentiate in Teaching.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licentiate in Teaching at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Teaching.

Diploma.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Teaching in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor of Law.

Diploma.

This is to cerrify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Master of Law.

This is to cerrtifiy that obtained the degree of Master of Law in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , and that he was placed in the Class.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Doctor of Law.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor of Law in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 .

Vice-Chancellor.

Preliminary Scientific Examination for the degree of M.B.

This is to certify that duly passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the degree of M.B. at the Annual Examinations in the year .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

First M.B. Examination.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for the degree of M.B. at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

First M.B. Examination.

Certificate for those who have passed with Honours.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for the degree of M.B. with Honours at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . *Registrar.*

Final M.B. Examination.

Diploma.

We, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Faculty of Medicine and the Registrar of the University of Calcutta do hereby make known that in the year 19 has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, he having been first certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same. We do hereby declare that he is competent and authoris-

ed to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Vice-Chancellor.

President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Registrar.

First M.B. Examination.

Diploma for those who have passed with Honours.

We, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Faculty of Medicine and the Registrar of the University of Calcutta do hereby make known that in the year 19 . ...has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, he having been first certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same. He obtained Honours in. .... We do hereby declare that he is competent and authorised to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Vice-Chancellor.

President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Registrar.

Doctor or Master in the Faculty of Medicine.

We, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Faculty of Medicine and the Registrar of the University of Calcutta do hereby make known that in the year 19

has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine / Master of Surgery / Master of Obstetrics } he having been first certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same.

Vice-Chancellor.

President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Registrar.

Diploma in Public Health.

We, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Faculty of Medicine and the Registrar of the University of Calcutta do hereby make known that in the year 19 .... has been granted the Diploma of Public Health, he having been first certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same

Vice-Chancellor.

President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Registrar.

Intermediate Examination in Engineering.

I certify that duly passed the Intermediate Examination in Engineering held in the month of 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . } *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Engineering.

Diploma.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 , the special branch in which he was examined having been

and that he was placed in the Class.

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . }

Vice-Chancellor.

Doctor of Science (Engineering).

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor of Science (Engineering) in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 19 .

University of Calcutta;
The 19 . }

Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX B.

PHYSICS.

A.—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

(*a*) List of apparatus for practical class of 20 students.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of sets required in each case.

Mechanics:

Vernier (3).
Glass scales and plates (3).
Protractor (3).
Inclined plane (2).
Friction apparatus (2).
Pendulum and stand (3).
Balance weighing to 1 cm. and weights (3).
Hydrometer with jar and weights (3).
Apparatus for Boyle's law (2).
Barometer (1).

Approximate cost Rs. 325.

Heat:

Apparatus for determining fixed points of thermometers (3).
Apparatus for specific heat (3).
Apparatus for latent heat (3).

Approximate cost Rs. 65.

Light:

Drawing board and instruments (3).
Plane and concave mirrors (3).
Prism (3).
Lens (3).
Glass cube (3).
Sighting rod (3).
Slit (3).
Screen (3).
Simple photometer (3).

Approximate cost Rs. 110.

Magnetism:

Magnet (3).
Magnetoscope (3).
Small compass (3).
Steel and iron wire.

Approximate cost Rs. 25

Electrostatics:

Electroscope (3).
Electrophorus (3)
Glass rod (3).
Ebonite rod (3).
Rubbers.
Insulated sphere (3).

Approximate cost Rs. 45.

Current Electricity.

Leclanché cell (3).
Daniell cell (3).
Compass needle and stand (3).
Astatic galvanometer (2).
Tangent galvanometer (2).
Wheatstone's bridge (2).
Resistance coils.

Approximate cost Rs. 150.

(*b*) List of apparatus for lecture purposes.

Miscellaneous; (partly for practical class).
Strong adjustable table.
Adjustable stands.
Bunsen's universal holder.
Ordinary wooden holders.
Set of wooden cubes.
Set of wooden cylinders.
Set of wooden discs.
2 Bunsen burners.
3 spirit lamps.
Glass flasks.
Glass burettes.
Glass funnels.
Glass beakers.
Cylindrical glass measures.
Glass tubing.
Indian rubber tubing.
Wire gauze, etc., etc.

Approximate cost Rs. 100.

General ideas:

Apparatus for illustrating the parallelogram of forces.
Inclined plane.
Pulleys.
Apparatus for demonstrating the laws of levers.
Model of screw and nut.
Atwood's machine.
Centrifugal machine.
Spring balance.
Pendulum for Foncault's experiment.
Model of hydrostatic press.
Apparatus to show the upward pressure of liquids.
Communicating tubes.
Apparatus for demonstrating the principle of Archimedes.
Hydrostatic balance.
Hydrometers.
Barker's mill.
Hydraulic ram of glass.
Magdeburg hemispheres.
Double globe for showing expansion of air.
Cylinder for showing the fall of bodies in a vacuum.
Baroscope.
Glass receivers.
Siphons.
Barometer tube.
Vacuum gauge.

Hero's fountain.
Model of a lifting pump.
Model of a force pump.
Model of a fire engine.

Approximate cost Rs. 500.

Heat:

Gravesande's ball and ring.
Pyrometer.
Apparatus for showing expansion of liquid bodies with heat.
Thermometers.
Air-bulb thermometer.
Boyle's law apparatus with air-bulb attachment.
Hope's apparatus.
Weight thermometer.
Apparatus for showing the elastic force of different vapours.
Apparatus for determining the boiling point of water.
Daniell's hygrometer.
Dine's hygrometer.
Simple apparatus for showing absorption and radiation of heat (Ritchie).
Leslie's cube.
Ingenhousz's apparatus.
Apparatus for showing the conductivity of liquids.
Apparatus for showing the convection of heat.
Leslie's differential thermometer.
Whirling table for boiling water by friction.
Model of a steam-engine.

Approximate cost Rs. 250.

Light:

Heliostat.
Attachment for same with adjustable slit and diaphragm.
Demonstration photometer.
Convex and concave lenses, mounted and unmounted.
Convex and concave mirrors.
Apparatus for showing laws of reflexion.
Angular mirror on graduated base.
Apparatus for showing refraction of rays in liquids.
Camera obscura.
Glass prisms.
Disc with spectral colours.
Carbon bisulphide prism.
Projection screens.
Model telescope and microscope.

Approximate cost Rs. 250.

Magnetism:

Two large bar magnets.
One large horse shoe magnet with armature.
Magnetic needle (large size) with agate centre and brass stand.
Dip needle.
Compass (larger size).
Steel knitting needles.

Approximate cost Rs. 25.

Frictional electricity:

Rods of sealing wax, sulphur, and guttapercha.
Catskin and fox-tail rubbers.
One rod, half glass and half brass.
Pith ball double pendulum.
Simple illustrative apparatus such as electric wire, electric chimes, etc.
Gold leaf electroscope (larger size) with condenser.
Insulating stool.
Discharger.
Faraday's ice pails.
Faraday's butterfly net.
Leyden jar with movable coatings.
Two ordinary Leyden jars.
Wire cage.
Hollow brass sphere on insulating stand.
Proof plane.
Distribution apparatus.
Electrophorus.
Frictional machine.
Voss's machine.

Approximate cost Rs. 250.

Dynamic Electricity:

Various forms of cells.
Oersted's apparatus.
Lecture galvanometer.
Mirror galvanometer.
Bichromate of potash or other battery for lecture experiments.
Binding screws and clamps.
Morse Key.
Commutator.
Apparatus for producing heat by an electric current.
Water voltameter.
Copper voltameter.
Ampere's apparatus for showing the action of magnets on currents and of currents on currents.
Electromagnets.
Apparatus for illustrating induced currents.
Small induction coil.

Approximate cost Rs. 250.

Sound:

Bellows with four valves.
Organ pipe with centre stop.
Organ pipe with movable piston.
Tuning forks with resonance box. Monochord.
Wave apparatus.
Sarvart's toothed wheel.
Siren.

Approximate cost Rs. 190.

B.—B.A. or B.Sc. Standard.

(*a*) List of apparatus for practical class of not more than 15 students (in addition to that for Intermediate course).

Workshop tools.
2 Callipers.
2 Screw-gauges.
2 Spherometers.
3 Sensitive balances in cases with sets of weights.
U-tube for relative densities.
Specific gravity bottles.
Hare's apparatus.
Apparatus for determining modulus of elasticity.
Pendulum for determining intensity of gravity.
Reversible pendulum.
Apparatus for measuring co-efficient of linear expansion.
Apparatus for determining co-efficient of expansion of a gas.
Apparatus for determining co-efficient of increase of pressure.
Additional Bunsen burners.
Specific heat apparatus.
Bunsen's ice calorimeter.
Latent heat apparatus.
Regnault's hygrometer.
Wet and dry bulb thermometer.
Apparatus for determining the velocity of sound by resonance.
Optical and photometric bench with accessories.
Spectrometer.
Spectroscope.
Deflection magnetometer.
Vibration magnetometer.
Spring magnetometer.
Dip needle for accurate measurement.
Tangent galvanometer.
Cheap post office resistance box.
Set of resistance coils.
Simple potentiometer.
Air pump.
Copper wire.

Approximate cost Rs. 1,200.

Additional apparatus for Honours Course—

Apparatus for determining Young's modulus for bending.
Apparatus for measuring surface tension.
Apparatus for determining moments of inertia.
Apparatus for determining the co-efficient of expansion of liquids.
Dumas' apparatus for vapour density.
Victor Meyer's ditto.
Kundt's tube.
Small microscope.
Diffraction gratings.
Joule's calorimeter.
Silver voltameter.
D'Arsonval galvanometer and scale.
Additional resistance box.
Platinum wires and stand for spectroscopic work. Also reagents for same.

Approximate cost Rs. 400.

(*b*) Lecture apparatus :

Miscellaneous :

Large projection lantern.
Apparatus for projection of horizontal objects.
Large projection screen.
Bunsen's universal holder.
Water bath.

Approximate cost Rs. 250.

General ideas ;

Apparatus for the production of stationary waves.
Apparatus showing the interference of waves.
Soap film frames.
Capillary tubes with stand.
Capillary plates.
Cohesion plates for suspension from a balance.

Approximate cost Rs. 60.

Heat :

Breguet's metal thermometer.
Joule's apparatus for showing contraction of a stretched india-rubber tube by heat.
Senarmont's apparatus for showing conductivity of crystals.
Right angled bent glass tube for showing the circulation of water.
Davy's safety lamp.
Apparatus for showing the difference in the expansibility of various liquids.
Gay-Lussac's apparatus for proving Dalton's law.
Papin's digester.
Apparatus to show boiling at low pressure.
Wollaston's cryophorus.
Pulse glass.
Arrangement for melting an ice block by means of a loaded wire.
Melloni's apparatus for illustrating radiation, absorption and reflection of heat.

Approximate cost Rs. 400.

Light :

Apprratus for showing total reflexion.
Right-angled crown glass prism.
Pair of achromatic prisms on stand.
Prism with adjustable angle for liquids on stand.
3 small direct vision spectroscopes.
Phosphorescent substances.
Model of the eye.
Stereoscope with pictures.
Absorption trough.
2 Prismatic troughs.
Chart of various spectra.
Fluorescent liquids.
Cubes of uranium and fluorspar.

Lantern slides illustrating various optical effects.
Model of sextant.
Small telescope.
Fresnel's mirror.
Fresnel's biprism.
Diaphragm with various apertures for showing diffraction.
Norrenberg's polariscope.
Set of preparations for use with the same.
Tourmaline tongs.
Rhomb of Iceland spar.
Newton's colour rings.
Nicol's prism.

Approximate cost Rs. 550.

Sound:

Burner for sensitive flames.
Glass bell on stand for showing nodes.
Chladni's plate.
Trevelyan rocker.
Chemical harmonicon.
Manometric jet.
Revolving mirror on stand.
Additional organ pipes.
Pipe with free reed.
Pipe with striking reed.
Set of resonators.
Interference tube.
Airy's double pendulum.
Chronographic tuning fork.
Small phonograph.
Telephone receiver.
Microphone.

Approximate cost Rs. 350.

Electricity and Magnetism:

Condenser.
Additional illustrative apparatus in frictional electricity.
Voltaic pile.
Dry cells.
Storage cells.
Lecture-room ammeter.
Lecture-room voltmeter.
Simple galvanoplastic apparatus.
Large electro-magnet.
Morse telegraph.
Barlow's wheel.
Lecture apparatus for showing rotation of magnets and currents under electro-magnetic forces.
Arago's apparatus for showing induced currents.
Model of a Gramme ring.
Small dynamo with hand wheel.
Small model motor.
Induction coil giving 3 to 4 inch spark.
Vacuum tubes.
Crookes' tubes.
Seebeck's thermo-electrical apparatus.
Thermo-electric pile.

Approximate cost Rs. 675.

C.—M.A. OR M.Sc. STANDARD.

For this standard there must be a complete collection of apparatus for advanced practical work.

(a) Optics.—The equipment of the optical room shall include instruments for accurate measurement such as spectroscopes, spectrometers, polarimeters, optical bench, refractometers, reading microscopes, etc. Probable minimum cost Rs. 3,000.

(b) Electricity and magnetism.—The electrical room shall be fitted with sensitive mirror galvanometers and there shall be an adequate supply of instruments for electrical and magnetic measurement, *i.e.*, resistance boxes, galvanometers, electrometers, magnetometers, standard resistances, standard capacities, standard cells, etc., besides auxiliary apparatus such as an induction coil with 8-10 inch spark, a powerful electromagnet, electric motors, etc.

Probable minimum cost Rs. 3,500.

An accumulator battery shall form part of the electric installation, if any.

(c) Heat.—Additional apparatus for accurate work in calorimetry, thermometry, conduction, radiation, expansion, etc.

Probable minimum cost Rs. 2,000.

(d) General Physics and Sound.—Additional apparatus for accurate work in elasticity, vapour, density, capillarity, fluid friction, etc., and sound.

Probable minimum cost Rs. 1,500.

(e) Workshop equipment including lathe.

Probable minimum cost Rs. 350.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

(a) *List of apparatus, etc.*, for practical class of 24 students:

Microscopes one doz.
Dissecting instruments and razors, etc.
Gas burners (Bunsen) 1½ doz.
Test tube stands, 1½ doz.
Retort stands with rings, etc., 1 doz.
Glass bottles, etc.
Thermometers 1 doz.
Test tubes and glass beakers.
Glass flasks and measures.
Glass tubing and rods and funnels.
Porcelain crucibles, etc.
One balance.
One Microtome (Ice-freezing).
One Hæmocytometer (zeiss).
One Hœmoglobinometer (Gower's).

Approximate cost Rs. 1,650.

(*b*) *List of apparatus and appliances for Lecture-purpose.*

One Human Skeleton.

Set of 50 diagrams (3′ × 2′).

Ordinary apparatus and appliances for illustrating lectures on chemical Physiology.

One simple recording drum (with clock work).

One time-marker.

One muscle-lever myograph.

Two simple stands for do.

One induction coil.

Two electric keys.

One commutator.

Four bichromate cells.

Insulated wire 1 lb. (22 B. W. G.)

Muscle-weights 1 set.

One Sphygmograph.

One Marey's tambour.

One Marey's cardiograph.

One Model of eye (dissectible).

One Phakoscope.

One Model of ear (dissectible).

One Spectroscope (straight vision).

Approximate cost Rs. 850.

B.—B.A. or B.Sc. Standard.

(*a*) *List of apparatus, etc., for practical class of 12 students.*

Additional requirements :

1 Rocking Microtome.

Micrometers (eye piece and stage).

3 Doremus Ureometers.

1 Chemical Balance.

1 Embedding bath (Hearson's).

3 Tetanus springs (graduated).

1 Hypodermic syringe.

1 Mercury Pump for gas analysis.

2 Desiccators.

3 Soxhlet apparatus with Liebig condenser.

1 Centrifugal machine.

1 Water bath (copper).

1 Air pump.

The following set of apparatus required for every couple of students :

1 Recording drum.

1 Simple muscle-lever.

1 Crank myograph.

1 Simple stand.

1 Du Bois Raymond's induction coil.

2 Electric keys.

1 Pohl's commutator.

1 Simple rheocord.

2 Pairs of platinum electrodes.

1 Bichromate cell.

1 Muscle weights.

1 Time-marker.

1 Spectroscope (straight vision).

1 Esbach's albuminometer.

1 Urinometer.

Approximate cost Rs. 2,750.

(*b*) *List of apparatus, etc., for lecture purpose.*

Additional requirements :

1 Kronecker's perfusion canula.

1 Rabbit holder.

1 Adjustable simple stand.

1 Tuning fork (on stand) making 10 D. V. per second.

1 Tetanus spring (graduated).

1 Metronome.

1 Deprez chronograph.

2 Pairs of nonpolarisable electrodes.

1 Pair of muscle forceps.

1 Ophthalmoscope.

2 Electrodes (shielded) for deep nerves.

1 Hill and Bernard's sphygmometer.

1 Stromuhr (Ludwig's).

1 Hurthle's membrane manometer.

1 Ludwig's mercury manometer.

1 Laryngoscope (with throat mirrors).

1 Fleischl's hæmometer.

1 Oliver's hæmocytometer.

1 „ hæmoglobinometer.

1 Moist chamber.

1 Onkometer for kidney.

1 Reflecting galvanometer.

1 Shunt.

1 Spring myograph.

1 Spectroscope.

1 Saccharimeter (polariscope).

Approximate cost Rs. 2,000.

C.—M.A. or M.Sc. Standard.

Practical Laboratory.

(*a*) *Histology :*

	Rs.
Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	2,400.

(*b*) *Chemical Physiology:*

	Rs.
Appproximate cost of equipment for 6 students	1,800

(*c*) *Experimental Physiology:*

Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	3,000

(*d*) *Galvanometer and Optical work:*

Approximate cost of equipment ...	1,200

BOTANY.

A.—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

(*a*) *Collections and Wall Diagrams:*

Collection of microscopic slides.
Botanical Wall pictures (complete set).
Botanical models.
Physical Wall maps, Mercator's projection.
Physical Geography Wall Map of India.
Collections of diapositives.

Approximate cost Rs. 750.

Lecture-room apparatus.
Projection apparatus.
Screen.

Approximate cost Rs. 400.

List of apparatus for class of 24 students.

(*c*) *Practical Class:*

Microscopes 1 doz.
Dissecting instruments.
Cork-borers.
Crucible tongs, 4 in number.
Hempel's desiccator, 2 in number.
Two doz. drop-bottles.
Canada Balsam bottle, 1 doz.
Glass tubing.
Glass rod.
Standard measures, of different capacities.
Graduated measures.
2 Rules, 1 meter long.
Mortars and pestles.
Pipettes.
Air-pump plate.
Pressure tubing.
Flasks of different capacities.
Funnels of different sizes.
Burners.
Rubber tubing.
Test tube.
Test-tube stands, holders, cleaners.
Thermometers.
Woulff's bottles.
Burettes.
Burette stands.
Three double belljars.
Stoppered belljars.
Beakers in nests.
Aspirators, 5 litres cap., three in number.
Corks.
Maps, 1 doz.
Draining rack.
Pieces of cork sheet, weighted.
Glass capsules.
Camel hair brushes.
Bell jars for microscopes.
One Balance and weights.
Staining troughs.
Glass bones.
Filter paper.
Arc-indicator.
Stains and chemicals.
Flower-pot (Rs. 20).

Approximate cost Rs. 2,400.

B.—B.A. OR B.Sc. STANDARD.

(*a*). *List of apparatus, etc., for practical class of 12 students:*

Additional requirements:

1 Rocking microtome.
1 Embedding bath.
1 Water bath (copper).
1 Incubator.
2 Spectroscopes (direct vision).
6 Belljars with double walls.
1 doz. Potash bulbs.
½ doz. Poroscope (Christiani's).
1 Centrifugal machine.
½ doz. Bichromate cells.
2 doz. Porcelain trays.
½ doz. Thermometers.
½ doz. Pfeffer's apparatus (to show movement of gases in plants).

Approximate cost Rs. 600.

4. *Apparatus and Appliances for lecture purpose:*

Additional requirements:

Models and museum specimens.

1 Nitrometer.
1 Induction coil.
1 Moll's apparatus (for experimenting on assimilation).
1 Auxanometer.
1 Clinostat.
1 Potometer.

Approximate cost Rs. 750.

C.—M.A. OR M.Sc. STANDARD.

PRACTICAL LABORATORY.

(a) *Histological work :*

	Rs.
Approximate cost of equipment of 6 students	2,400

(b) *Experimental Plant Physiology :*

Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	3,000

(c) *Bacteriological work :*

Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	600

ZOOLOGY.

A.—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

(a) *List of apparatus for practical class of 20 students.*

5 Microscopes.

Dissecting instruments.

20 Troughs, fitted with cork, for dissecting small animals under water.

20 Dissecting trays.

Approximate cost Rs. 750.

(b) *List of apparatus for lecture purpose :*

Set of one hundred diagrams.

Skeleton of vertebrates (types).

Museum specimens of invertebrates.

Approximate cost Rs. 1,300.

B.—B.A. OR B.Sc. STANDARD.

(a) *List of apparatus for practical class :*

Microscopes 1 doz.

Slides, etc.

Dissecting troughs.

Dissecting trays.

Dissecting instruments.

1 Rocking microtome.

1 Embedding bath.

1 Hearson's incubator.

Approximate cost Rs. 1,700.

(b) *List of appliances for lecture purpose :*

Additional :

One hundred diagrams.

Skeletons and dissected specimens and models of vertebrates.

Museum specimens of invertebrates.

Microscopical specimens.

Approximate cost Rs. 3,000.

C.—M.A. OR M.Sc. STANDARD.

PRACTICAL LABORATORY.

(a) *Embryological and Histological work :*

	Rs.
Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	3,000

(b) *Dissecting work :*

Approximate cost of equipment for 6 students	600

GEOLOGY.

A.—INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

(a) *Maps :*

Geological Wall Maps of India.

Physical Wall Maps of Asia and Europe.

Physical Wall Maps of the World.

Approximate cost Rs. 150.

(b) *Collections :*

Collection of Minerals—Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, High School Collection, of specimens No. 13A. (or similar collection).

Collection of 102 glass crystal models, according to Professor Baumhoner. Dr. Krantz, Bonn (or similar collection).

Collection of 100 Rock specimens, according to Prof. Credner, 8·5 cm. × 11 cm. with paste-board boxes in wooden case. Dr. Krantz, Bonn (or similar collection).

Collection of corresponding Rock sections,—Dr. Krantz, Bonn (or similar collection).

Collection of minerals illustrating physical properties, 100 minerals, 5 × 6 cm. in paste-board boxes in wooden case. Dr. Krantz, Bonn, collection No. 70 (or similar collection).

Collection of Geotectonic models, of wood, according to Prof. Kalkowsky. Dr. Krantz, Bonn (or similar collection).

Collection of type fossils, 100 species.

Collection of Diapositives, to illustrate general Geology, according to Prof. van Calker. Dr. Krantz, Bonn (or similar collection).

Approximate cost Rs 1,300.

(c) *Lecture Room Apparatus :*

Projection lantern.

Demonstration Microscope.

Approximate cost Rs. 550.

(d) *Practical class Apparatus:*

Chemical balance with set of weights.

6 Students' balances, with weights

Jolly's spring balance.

6 Pyknometers.

Blowpipe set with reagents.

2 Zeiss' achromatic pocket lenses.

3 Scales of hardness.

Contact Goniometer.

Clinometer, Klockmann's model, manufactured by Fuess.

6 boxes of drawing instruments.

Swift's petrological microscope.

Approximate cost Rs. 1,200.

A.—B. A. or B. Sc. Standard.

(a) *Collections:*

The collections specified for the Intermediate Course should be amplified and supplemented by the following:

Blowpipe collection of 100 minerals

Collection of sections of minerals for the study of their special properties.

Collection of wooden crystal models.

Collection of diapositives illustrative of dynamic and structural geology.

Collection of specimens illustrative of dynamical, petrogenetic, and architectonic geology.

Approximate cost Rs. 2,500.

(b) *Lecture room Apparatus:*

Apparatus for use with the projection lantern for demonstration of interference phenomena, polarisation, double refraction, etc., with accessories.

Optical models illustrative of double refraction in crystals.

Approximate cost Rs. 800.

(c) *Practical Class Apparatus* (in addition to that for the Intermediate Course).

Four students' balances in cases (100 grammes size).

Four sets of gilt weights, fractional gramme weights of aluminium.

Open beam balance carrying 1,000 gr.

Set of weights, up to 1,000 gramme, nickelled.

Specific gravity bottles, 50 grammes with perforated stoppers.

Becker's specific gravity balance for liquids and solids.

Scales of hardness.

Zeiss' achromatic pocket lenses, metal mounting, ×6 and × 10 (3 of each).

One additional contact goniometer.

One additional Swift's petrological microscope.

*Reflexion goniometer.

Polarising microscope.

Dichroscope.

Chemicals.

Chemical apparatus, for chemical mineralogy and geology.

Geological hammers, chisels, small rock-grinding apparatus.

Six blowpipe sets with reagents.

Approximate cost Rs. 2,000.

C.—M.A. or M.Sc Standard.

No additional apparatus will be necessary for the standard.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

A.—B.Sc. Standard.

Models and charts for anatomical and physiological demonstrations:

Plastic Model showing the cerebral masses on one hemisphere, and the nerve fibres on the other.

Plastic model of cerebellum and spinal cord.

Set of wax models (or collection of charts) showing the development of the fœtal brain.

Charts showing brain-sections and stereoscopic views of the central nervous system.

Charts showing development of brain from gymnotus to mammal.

Plastic model of the eye, showing muscles, nerves, vessels, etc.

Plastic model of the ear, showing the internal, middle and external ear.

Charts showing the anatomy of nerves and sense-organs.

Artificial eye.

Phacoscope for demonstrating accommodation of lens.

Opthalmotrope demonstrating movements of the eye.

Apparatus for experimental study of sensations:

Olfactometer, with accessories.

Harmonical.

Fonometer.

Tuning forks. Resonators.

Quincke's tubes.

Organ pipes.

Sonometer.

Apparatus for testing the appreciation of difference in musical pitch.

Piston whistle.

Savart's toothed wheel.

Colour Mixer with rotating discs.

Campimeter. Colour discs.

Simultaneous contrast apparatus, with two prisms for binocular or monocular investigation.

Helmholz's contrast discs.

Apparatus for colour after-images.

Perimeter (with charts).

Spectroscope.

Glass prism.

Sets of spectacles.

Bi-convex lens.

Magnifying mirror.

Prismatic spectrum charts.

Temperature cylinder.

Pressure point.

Pain point.

Apparatus for testing appreciation of weight.

Dynamometer.

Apparatus for studying Perception, and estimation of spatial and temporal magnitudes :

Harmonica.

Metronome with bell.

Instrument for investigating the power of the eye to compare lengths.

Instrument for estimating the divisions of a line.

Stereoscope screens for Donders' and Listing's laws.

Stereoscope with slides.

Pseudoscope.

Set of charts with optical illusions.

Instrument for studying the muscle sensations and tactile space.

Apparatus with electric contacts for studying the time sense.

Sound hammer for experiments on time sense.

Time Measurement of Mental Phenomena :

Kymograph with accessories.

Tambour with writing point.

Time marker.

Writing tuning forks.

Vernier chronoscope (with accessories).

Stop watch giving fifths of a second.

Reaction time pendulum.

Flash light instrument with electric contact.

Touch reaction instrument.

Electric key.

Chain reaction instrument.

Discs for chain-reaction instrument.

Apparatus for Studying Association, Attention, Discrimination, Memory, Will, etc.

Material for studies in association (photographs, etc.).

Instrument for studies in association and memory.

Instantaneous shutter for association experiments.

Puzzle pictures.

Masson's disc.

Tachistoscope.

Psychodometer.

Ergograph.

Automatograph.

Technical outfit :

(*a*) Optical and measuring instruments :

Photometer.

Microscope.

Photographic camera.

Reading glasses.

Cardboard and gelatin paper of various colours.

Thermometer (finely graded).

Aerometer, measuring tubes for liquids, pipettes, etc.

Mathematical drawing instruments.

Apothecary scale with weights.

(*b*) Electric apparatus :

Leclanché cells.

Grove cells.

Induction coil.

Electro-magnet.

Galvanometer with mirror.

Electrodes, electrical connection and wires.

(*c*) Miscellaneous :

Surgical outfit (scissors, forceps, etc.).

Set of carpenter's tools.

Glass apparatus (tubes, rods, jars, funnels, etc.).

Metal stands and rods.

Rubber tubes, rubber bands, rubber atomisers, etc.

Brass and copper sheets, nails, screws, hooks, etc.

Drawing materials, paper, coloured papers, etc.

Smell and taste solutions.

B.—M.A. and M.Sc. Standard.

In addition to the apparatus required for the B.Sc. standard, the following :

Models and charts for anatomical and physiological demonstrations :

Clastic model showing the course of the nerve-fibres throughout the encephaeic mass.

Model showing the convolutions, the median section and the horizontal section.

Model of various heads showing the brain.

Model showing mechanism of the ear.

Apparatus for experimental study of sensation:

Differential Sonometer.

Siren.

Electric bells.

Electric phonometer.

Instruments for successive contrast and irradiation.

Apparatus for diagnosing colour blindness.

Apparatus for appreciation of colour.

Micrometer Shutter for studying minute fields of colour.

Perception, and estimation of spatial and temporal magnitudes:

Instrument for estimating angular divisions.

Mirror pseudoscopes.

Set of instruments for studying space in co-ordinated movements of both arms.

Time Measurement of Mental Phenomena:

Chronoscope measuring the hundredth part of a second.

Machine for measuring reaction-time by a falling rod.

Drop window for the sudden exposure, of colours, numbers, etc.

Telegraph keys with sounder.

Reaction key with buttons.

Association, Attention, Discrimination, Memory, Emotion, Will, etc.:

Instrument for studying the complication of perceptions.

Instrument for studying the movements during the emotions (by Elbs, Freiburg).

Myograph, Sphygnograph, Pneumograph.

GEOGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE STANDARD.

I.—*Teaching and Demonstration.*

A.—General:

Terrestrial Globe. Wall-maps (continents and principal Political Divisions) Magic Lantern with slides. Large atlas.

Stereoscope with slides illustrative of Descriptive Geography (principal countries of the world, with interesting scenes and monuments.)

B.—Special:

(*a*) Mathematical (or Astronomical) Geography:

An orrery. Diagrams and magic lantern, slides illustrative of the solar system and its configuration, changes of the seasons, varying lengths of day and night, solar and lunar eclipses, phases of the moon tides.

Diagrams showing relative local time for principal cities.

Tables of latitude and longitude.

Stellar chart for identifying the pole star and chief circumpolar constellations.

(*b*) Orographical and Hydrographical wall maps for studying distribution of land and water:

Maps showing contour of the land, and principal mountain systems, lines of drainage, water basins, river systems and deltas.

Relief map of India.

Ocean charts showing ocean depths and contour of the ocean-floor, ocean currents with surface temperature, coral and other reefs, ocean-deposits.

Maps of Arctic and Antarctic Regions.

(*c*) Stratigraphical charts and Diagrams:

Diagrams explaining varieties of stratification. Section of a coalfield in Bengal.

Geological Survey map of India.

(*d*) Botanical and Zoological charts:

Charts showing the distribution (1) of plants; (2) of Animals.

(*e*) Ethnographical and demographical wall maps showing the distribution of Man and his industries:

Anthropological charts showing the distribution of the Races of Man. Stereoscopic and lantern slides showing chief racial types. Maps showing the distribution of (1) mineral products, (2) vegetable products, including food-stuffs (India).

Map showing Railway Lines (India).

Maps showing ports and harbours—ocean highways.

(*f*) Statistical charts and diagrams more especially with regard to India.

II.—A small collection of the chief minerals and economic products of India.

III.—*Practical Course.*

A.—Cartography, drawing plans and maps, projections. Orientation and determination of latitude, and modelling in sand and clay.

Two sets of the following appliances for a class of 20 students:

Drawing Materials and Instruments with special reference to Cartography.

Measuring Tape and Chain.

Mariner's Compass.

Magnetic Needle.

Spirit-level and Plumb line.

Clinometer.

Clay-modelling tool—palette knife.

Magnifying Lens.

B.—Meteorological observations:

One set of the following instruments for a class of 20 students.

Two ordinary thermometers.

Maximum and Minimum thermometer.

Thermometer screen.

Barometer (with vernier and thermometer).

Dry-and-wet bulb thermometer.

Hygrometric Tables.

Rain gauge.

Wind-direction. Compass-card and wind vane.

C.—Meteorological charts (with Meteorological tables, where necessary) for studies in atmospheric distribution.

(*a*) Curves showing annual and diurnal ranges of temperature, and of pressure (for typical localities, including Calcutta and London).

(*b*) Isothermal lines showing the mean temperature of the globe (1) for the year, (2) in January and (3) in July.

(*c*) Lines showing the mean barometrical pressure and the prevailing winds of the globe, (1) for January, (2) for July.

(*d*) Lines showing periodical winds (including the monsoon).

(*e*) Simple diagrams showing the direction of gyratory movements of the wind in the Northern and the Southern Hemisphere.

(*f*) Weather charts, isobars, gradients, areas of depression and their shiftings. Tracks of cyclones north and south of the Lines.

(*g*) Rainfall chart for the globe.

Rainfall chart for India.

Chart showing monthly rainfall for Calcutta and London.

(*h*) Daily weather chart for Calcutta.

CHEMISTRY.

A.—Intermediate Standard.

Practical List of apparatus for 20 students, working in pairs.

	Quantity.
Aspirator, 10 litre capacity ...	2
Balance, with agate knife edges and planes, graduated beam, beam support, thick glass vessel, double hook and polished mahogany stool for specific gravity experiments, to carry 250 gms., sensitive to 1 mg.	4
Analytical weights, ·001 to 100 gms.	4 sets
Dispensing scales with weights ...	1
Basin, evaporating, Royal Berlin	1 doz.
Porcelain, with spout, capacity 80 cc.	
Ditto ditto 100 cc.	2 doz.
Ditto ditto 300 cc.	1 doz.
Sand bath deep spun, etc., diam. 10 cm.	1 doz.
Steam bath (to be made locally).	
Beakers, Bohemian glass, without lip, capacity 90 cc.	1 doz.
" 140 cc.	2 doz.
Beaker, Jena glass, no. 2, capacity 150 cc.	1 doz.
" " " 6 " 500 cc.	1 doz.
Foot blower, size no. 3	2
Extra rubber discs for no. 3 ...	4
Extra nets	2
Blowpipe, kerosine (Dr. Richardson's)	1
Blowpipe, Universal, with ball socket movement.	2
Mouth Blowpipe, nickel-plated ...	1 doz.
Bottles, best Bohemian glass—	
N. M., without stopper, 150 cc. ...	6 doz.
N. M., flat stoppered, for reagents with carefully ground stoppers, capacity 60 cc.	6 doz.
" " " " capacity 150 cc.	1 gross.
" " " " capacity 250 cc.	2 gross.
Bottles, W. M., flat stoppered, capacity 60 cc.	6 doz.
" " " capacity 225 cc.	6 doz.
Woulff's bottles with two necks, one in centre and one on shoulder, capacity 250 cc.	2 doz.
Burettes with stopcocks (c. form) lateral, normal, calibrated 50 cc. × $\frac{1}{10}$.	1 doz.
Bunsen burner with air regulator, diam, 1 cm.	2 doz.
Star support for the above ...	1 doz.
Chimney, conical for the above ...	1 doz.
Blowpipe jet for the above ...	1 doz.
Bench light burners for bending glass tubes.	6
Fletcher's safety, Bunsen, no. 10 ...	3
Cylindrical cans for boiling water, condensers, Liebig's, inner tube fitted with I. R. cork, 40 cm.	½ doz.
Connectors, double (for batteries) ...	2 doz.
Corks, finest quality, 23-25 mm. long, 2 mm. taper, diam. of top 16 mm.	6 doz.
Ditto ditto 20 "	1 gross.
Ditto 32 mm. long, bead measure 30 mm.	1 gross.
Ditto ditto ... 40 mm.	4 doz.
Ditto ditto ... 50 mm.	2 doz.
Corks, India Rubber, best quality, red—	
Size 1, diam. of bottom 13 mm., top 16 mm.	2 doz.
" 3-A ditto 25 " " 29.	2 doz.
" 5 ditto 29 " " 35.	2 doz.
Cork borers, of brass tube with rod, nickel plated, in sets of 3.	1 doz. sets.

	Quantity.
Cork borers, of brass tube with rod, nickel plated, in sets of 12 ...	2 sets.
Cork pressers, cast iron, heavy 25 cm. long.	2
Covers for beakers, concave (clock glass), diam. 7½ cm.	2 doz.
Crucibles, Berlin Porcelain, with cover, no. O, 14 cc.	2 doz.
Crystallizing dishes, flat bottom, with spout, 5 cm. deep, 10 cm. diam.	2 doz.
Desiccators, Scheibler's, with ground glass cover, 15 cm. diam. of top.	4
Desiccator discs, perforated circle of Berlin Porcelain to fit above, 11 cm.	4
Files, round, 13 cm. long, without handles.	1 doz.
Files, triangular, 13 cm. long, without handles.	1 doz.
Filter discs, perforated, Berlin Porcelain for use in funnels, true circular 64 mm. diam.	4
Filter papers, Schleicher and Schüll, cut circular, no. 595, for qualitative work, diam 9 cm.	1,000
Ditto ditto diam 11 cm.	1,000
Flasks, Bohemian, flat bottom, capacity 200 cc.	1 doz.
" " " capacity 500 cc.	2 doz.
" " round bottom, capacity 200 cc.	1 doz.
" " " Jena glass, short neck 500 cc.	1 doz.
Flasks with side tube from neck, straight, 200 cc.	1 doz.
Flasks, Jena glass, conical, Erlenmeyer's, capacity 200 cc.	1 doz.
Measuring Flasks, standard, gauged at one mark, stoppered neck, 250 cc.	1 doz.
" " 1,000 cc.	1 doz.
Funnels, Bohemian glass, with ground edges, sides inclined at 60° plain, diam. 6 cm.	1 doz.
" " " 8 cm.	1 doz.
" " " 19 cm.	4
" " " ribbed 8 cm.	6
Safety funnels with long tube for fitting up gas flasks, etc., thistle head, 32 cm. long.	1 doz.
Safety funnels, with long tube, etc., with bend and one bulb, thistle head, 30 cm.	½ doz.
Gas jars, cylindrical with ground flange, Bohemian glass, 21 × 4 cm.	1 doz.
" " 32 × 5 "	1 doz.
Ground glass discs, diam. 5 cm. ...	1 doz.
" " 6 " ...	1 doz.

	Quantity.
Graduated gas jar with spout on glass foot, scale descending capacity 100 cc.	4
" " " 500 cc.	4
Kipp's Apparatus, bulb 100 cm. diam.	3
Magnets	12
Mortars and Pestle	12
" " iron	1
Pinch Cocks	12
Pipettes, 5 cc.	12
" 10 "	12
" 25 "	12
Platinum foil, ·01 mm. thick ...	5 gms.
" wire, ·25 mm.... ...	5 gms.
Pliers, steel	2
Apparatus for showing diffusion ...	1 set.
Retorts, 70 cc.	1 doz.
Retorts, 150 cc.	1 doz.
Retort stand	12
Clamps for flasks	12
Glass rods	½ kgm.
Boxwood rulers	2
Deflagrating spoons	6
Iron spoon for burning phosphorus ...	6
Test tube, thin glass	4 gross
Boiling tubes	4 doz.
Test tube brushes	12
Test tube stands	12
Thermometers up to 200° c. ...	6
" " 360° c. ...	6
Crucible tongs	1 doz.
Graduated glass tubes	4
Pneumatic troughs ...	1 doz.
Glass tubing	3 kgm.
Combustion quills	1 kgm.
Jena glass combustion tubes ...	2 kgm
I. R. tubing, best, int. diam. 4 mm.	12 yds.
" " " 10 " ...	24 yds.
Watch glass	2 doz.

To be purchased locally.

Wire gauze, iron, 40 holes to an inch	...
" copper, 40 holes to an inch	...
Wire, iron	...
" copper	...
Tripods	1 doz.
$CaCl_2$ tubes	1 doz.

Reagents for practical class of 20 students.

	Approximate quantity required.
List of chemical apparatus for Lecture work. Intermediate examination.	
Evaporating Basin of aluminium, fig. 3, strong, polished, pure 10 cm. diam. with spout.	1
Ditto of "R" Resistance glass, with spout, 70 mm. diam.	6
Ditto Royal Berlin Porcelain with spout, glazed inside and out—	
No. 00 capacity 50 cc. ...	6
" 1 " 100 " ...	6
" 2 " 140 " ...	6
" 4 " 200 " ...	6
Ditto glazed inside and partially outside—	
No. 5 capacity 300 cc. ...	3
" 6a " 535 " ...	2
" 7 " 765 " ...	2
Beakers, Bohemian glass without spout—	
No. 0 capacity 50 ccm...	6
" 1 " 90 " ...	6
" 2 " 140 " ...	6
" 3 " 200 " ...	6
" 4 " 325 " ...	6
No. 9, 2 litres capacity ...	2
Beakers of Resistance "R" glass wide shape, with spout—	
No. 1 capacity 150 cc. ...	6
" 2 " 200 " ...	6
" 3 " 300 " ...	6
" 4 " 500 " ...	6
" 5 " 750 " ...	6
" 6 " 1000 " ...	3
Covers for Beakers, gas jars, etc., ground one side glass circle—	
diam. 5 cm. ...	3 doz.
" 7½ " ...	3 doz.
" 10 " ...	3 doz.
Ditto with hole in centre—	
diam. 7½ cm. ...	1 doz.
" 10 " ...	6
Ditto concave (clock glasses)—	
Diam. 6½ cm. ...	2 doz.
" 9 " ...	1 doz.
Tripods, with circular top and iron legs—	
Height 15 cm. ...	6
" 18 " ...	6
Sand bath dishes, shallow, stout, sheet iron, flat bottom, 10 cm diam.	3
Asbestos mill board, thickness of sheet $\frac{1}{16}$ in., weight per sheet 40 × 40 in 4 lbs.	4 lbs.

	Approximate quantity required.
Asbestos yarn, ½ in diam. ...	1 lb.
Bench light, Batswing burner, height 30 cm.	2
Flat flame, Bunsen burners for bending glass and heating tubes, length of opening at the mouth 15 cm.	1
Bunsen gas burner with air regulation	6
Rosetop for ditto ...	8
Star support for chimneys ...	4
Iron chimneys, conical ...	4
Blowpipe jets ...	4
Teclu gas burner, large size ...	2
Head Fig. A to fit ditto ...	2
" " B " ...	2
" " C " ...	2
Chimney with clamping screw ...	2
Fletcher's safety, Bunsen, No. 5 ...	2
Spirit lamps with extra neck, capacity 120 cc.	6
Flasks, Bohemian, flat bottom—	
Capacity 75 cm. ...	1 doz.
" 175 " ...	1 doz.
" 250 " ...	1 doz.
" 400 " ...	1 doz.
" 500 " ...	1 doz.
" 750 " ...	1 doz.
" 3 litres ...	4
Flasks, 500 cc. ...	6
Flasks of Resistance "R" glass—	
Shape D, capacity 78 cc. ...	1 doz.
" " 250 " ...	1 doz.
" " 500 " ...	1 doz.
" " 750 " ...	6
" " 1000 " ...	4
" " 1500 " ...	3
Shape D, of extra hard glass for preparing Oxygen round bottom—	
Capacity 150 cc. ...	1 doz.
" 250 " ...	6
Capacity of "R" Resistance glass, Erlenmeyer's, capacity 200 cc.	6
Bolt head flask, 3,000 cc. capacity ...	2
Retorts, stoppered, &c.—	
Capacity 150 cc. ...	1 doz.
" 250 " ...	1 doz.
Receivers, with three necks, capacity 3 litres.	2
Retorts, without tubulure and stopper, capacity 250 cc.	6
" " " " " capacity 500 cc.	6
" with tubulure for cork—	
Capacity 250 cc. ...	6
" 500 " ...	3

	Approximate quantity required.
Gas developing apparatus, 40 cm. long	2
Gasholder, 25 litres capacity ...	1
Retort stands, 24 in. long ...	6
Clamp, of malleable iron ...	6
Liebig's condenser, glass jacket and tube and length of body 60 cm.	6
„ „ „ 80 „ ...	2
Condensation tube, U tube, 30 cm. long	2
Condenser stand	2
Funnels, glass sides, inclined at 60 plain.	
Diam. 5 cm.	1 doz.
„ 7½ „	1 doz.
„ 10 „	1 doz.
„ 15 „	3
Ditto ribbed, 10 cm. ...	6
Condenser with one tubulure and worm, length of jacket 25 cm., diam. 7½.	2
Funnels, separatory, and	
Capacity 60	6
„ 100	6
Glass tubing for bending, nos. 2, 3 and 5.	4 K.
„ „ „ „ no. 11	5 K.
Combustion tubing, best Bohemian, 5 to 10 mm. diam., nos. 2 to 6, assorted.	2 lbs.
Jena combustion tube, 12 to 25 mm. outside diam., assorted.	4 lbs.
Glass cutting tools, set of 12, semi-circular.	1 set.
Set of glass blower's tools ...	1 set.
Files, round, 10 cm. long, without handles.	6
Files, triangular „	3
Rasps, half round, 15 cm. long ...	2
Flat files, 15 cm. long ...	2
Corks, 23-25 mm. long, 2 mm. taper, diam. of top 18 mm.	6 doz.
„ „ do. 22 ...	6 doz.
„ 32 mm. long do. head measure 30 mm. ...	3 doz.
„ 32 mm. long do. 40 mm.	3 doz.
„ „ do. 50 „	3 doz.
Corks, India rubber, red size 1, diam. of bottom 13 mm., top 16 mm.	2 doz.
3a 26 29 ...	2 doz.
4 29 33 ...	2 doz.
Cork borers in sets of 12 ...	1 set.
Cork pressers, wheel pattern ...	1

	Approximate quantity required.
Cork borer sharpener for no. 983 ...	1
Tubing, best India rubber, red, int. diam. 4 mm.	12 yds.
Tubing, best India rubber, red, int. diam. 10 cm.	12 yds.
Universal blowpipe	1
Footblower, size no. 3	1
Mouth blowpipe, nickel-plated ...	2
Platinum foil, 0·3 mm. thick, 100 sq., 1 cm., weighing 5 gms.	10 gms.
Platinum wire, 25 mm., diam. 1 metre, weighing 1·2 gms.	6 gms.
Steel hammers, 15 mm. square face ...	2
Anvils	2
Horseshoe magnets, 20 cm. long ...	1
Mortars and pestles, diam. 8 cm. ...	3
„ „ „ 15 cm. ...	2
„ iron bowlshape, diam. 5 in. ...	1
Forceps	2
Crucibles, Royal Berlin porcelain, with cover—	
No. 1, 25 cc.	3
No. 3, 80 cc.	3
Tongs, 15 cm. long	3
„ for picking up mercury ...	1
„ 61 cm. long	1
Spatulas, 15 cm. long	4
„ 20 „ „	2
Pliers, steel and 6 in. long ...	2
Scissors, 6 in. long	1 pair.
Watchmaker's vice	1
Watch glass clips, diam. 10 mm. ...	2
Bottles, 125 cc. N. M. with stoppers	3 doz.
„ 250 „	3 doz.
„ 300 „	2 doz.
„ 750 „	1 doz.
Bottles, cap. 2 oz. N. M. with stoppers	3 doz.
„ „ 6 oz.	3 doz.
„ „ 12 „	2 doz.
„ „ 20 oz.	1 doz.
Bottles, W. M., flat stoppered, cap. 4 oz.	2 doz.
„ „ „ 8 „	2 doz.
„ „ „ 10 „	1 doz.
Specimen bottles, diam. 6 cm., int. diam. 4 cm.	2 doz.
Jars, cylindrical, etc., 15 cm. high ...	1 doz.
„ 4 „ 20 cm. ...	1 doz.
„ 5 „ 30 cm. ...	1 doz.
6½ „ 40 cm. ...	6

	Approximate quantity required.
Jars, graduated, cap. 200 cc. ...	2
Gas jars, 500 cc. cap.	2
Bell jars, cap. 2 litres	8
Deflagrating jars, 10 cm. diam. ...	2
„ globes, diam. 30 cm. ...	2
Detonating bottle ...	2
Balloons, collodion, cap. 800 cc. ...	1 doz.
„ „ 1,500 cc. ...	6
Deflagrating spoons with brass cap ...	6
Iron spoons for burning P. or S. ...	4
Deflagrating stands ...	2
Pneumatic trough, length 36 cm. ...	1
„ circular, 16 cm. deep ...	1
Beehive shelves, diam. 10 cm. ...	1
Pneumatic trough, porcelain, 18 cm. long.	1
Pneumatic trough, 50 cm. long ...	1
Funnels, long neck, 30 cm. long ...	1 doz.
„ „ „ 46	6
„ safety, medium	6
Kipp's apparatus, 1 litre cap. ...	4
Chloride of calcium tube, 20 cm. long	6
U-shaped, length of limb 16 mm., diam. of limb 15 cm.	6
„ 15 cm. long } „ 20 mm. diam. } ...	6
„ 15 cm. long ...	3
Chloride of calcium jars, height 25 cm.	6
Absorption tubes, Babo's ...	2
Gas washing bottle, cap. 150 cc. ...	6
Eudiometer, 40 cm. long ...	2
Bunsen's gas voltameter ...	1
Gas tubes sealed at one end, capy. 50 ccm. in $\frac{1}{10}$	2
„ glass stop cock at top 50 ccm. $\frac{1}{5}$ ...	2
Schroedter's apparatus ...	1
Aspirators, 4 litres cap. ...	2
Set of four burners, etc. ...	1
Ramsay's tube heater with burner	1
Erlenmeyer's combustion furnace (15 burners).	1
Standard delivery pipettes—	
1 cc. ...	2
2 cc. ...	2
5 cc. ...	2
10 cc. ...	2
25 cc. ...	2
50 cc. ...	2
Standard flasks with one mark, 250 cc. with stopper—	2
500 cc. ...	2

	Approximate quantity required.
With spout, 200 cc.	1
Normal burettes with stop cock, 50 × $\frac{1}{10}$ cc.	2
„ for pinch cocks, 50 × $\frac{1}{10}$ cc.	2
Burette floats	4
Burette stands, iron	1
Burette clips, No. 3, 18 mm. ...	1 doz.
Specific gravity flasks, 25 gms. ...	2
„ tube, Sprengel's, 10 gms. ...	2
Hydrometers.	
Normal Thermometers from 0 to 100	3
„ „ „ 0 to 360	3
Vacuum desiccator, inside diam. 14 cm.	1
Desiccators, Hempels, diam. 10 cm. ...	1
„ „ „ „ „ ...	1
Brass syringe for exhausting and condensing length of barrel, 13 cm. diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm.	1
Bell glass receiver, int. height 20 cm. outside diam. 18 cm.	2
Davy's No. 4 safety lamp ...	1
Glass stop cocks, bore 2 mm. ...	6
Test glasses, cylindrical (c), 100 cc. ...	1 doz.
„ „ „ 150 cc. ...	1 doz.
„ „ „ 200 ...	6
Test tube holders, cork lined, No. 1 ...	2
Test tubes of hardest combustion glass, 50 mm. × 10 m.	2 doz.
Test tubes of hardest combustion glass, 75 × 13.	2 doz.
Test tube, int. diam. $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 cm. long ...	1 gross.
„ int. diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ „ „ ...	6 doz.
„ 6 in. long, 1 inch diam. ...	3 doz.
Decomposition of water app. complete.	1
Ozone apparatus	1
Grove's battery, etc., set of six ...	1 set.
Connectors, double, large S. W. G. ...	1 doz.
Copper wire, silk covered, double ...	1 lb.
Induction coils, Ruhmkorff's with Ruhmkorff's commutator, length of spark 75 mm., No. 9.	1
Apparatus to determine the proportion by vol. of elementary gases contained in one vol. of HCl with metal stand.	1
Apparatus for vol. analysis of ammonia by chlorine and hypobromide of sodium.	1
Apparatus to show that 3 vols. of H. combine with one of N. to form 2 vols. of NH_3 with stand.	1

	Approximate quantity required.
Apparatus to demonstrate that H and Cl combine to form HCl without alteration of vol.	1
Apparatus to show that HCl is produced by the combination of one vol. of H with one of Cl.	1
Apparatus to prove that water contains two vols. of H. and one of O (both limbs graduated).	1
Apparatus for the decomposition of HCl, carbon electrodes.	1
Ironstand for the above ...	1
Apparatus to illustrate the effect of Ptt. complete.	1
Apparatus for the determination of volumetric composition of NH_3.	1
Apparatus to illustrate that when H and O combine to form water, the vol. measured at 100° is reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$.	1
Iron tripod support for condenser ...	1
Stand	1
Apparatus for the decomposition of steam by sparking.	1
Apparatus to show that O has the same vol. as the CO_2 and SO_2 produced from it.	2
Stands for the above	2
Apparatus for producing Nitric peroxide from air.	2
Apparatus to show the phenomena of diffusion complete with stand.	1
Apparatus for obtaining equal vols. of Cl and H by electrolysis.	1
Atomic weight chart	1
Woulff's bottles with two necks, 250 cap.	6
" " " " " 500 cap.	6
Apparatus for illustrating Boyle's Law	1
Cast iron bottles with screwed stopper for basting when frozen.	
Charles Schleicher and Schüll's No. 595 Filter paper in sheets of 47 × 54 cm.	100
" Circular No. 595, 7 cm. ...	500
" " " 9 " ...	500
" " " 11 " ...	500
" " " 24 " ...	250

Steam bath ...
Air bath ...
Sieves ...
Iron wire gauze...
} Approximate cost Rs. 1,800

Reagents, etc., for Lecture room—

Approximate cost ... Rs. 200 (one year's supply).

B.—B.A. or B.Sc.

(a) *Practical (in addition to the intermediate standard apparatus).*

	Approximate quantity required.
Basins of lead with round bottom with spout 7½ cm. diam.	4
Air bath.	
Steam bath.	
Crucibles, fire clay triangular ...	12
Covers for above	12
Crucibles and cover of platinum ...	1
Flask, Bohemian, flat bottomed capy., 200 cc.	6
Kjeldahl Flask, round bottom, long neck, cap. 300 cc.	2
Conical flasks, 400 cc. ...	1
Hot water funnels of copper with glass funnel.	2
Separatory funnels	2
Schiff's nitrometer	1
Filter pumps	2
Specific gravity flasks with perforated stopper.	3
Pipe clay triangle	12
$CaCl_2$ tube	12
Barometer tubing	1 K
V. Meyer's vapour density apparatus.	2
Outer bulb tube for above ...	2
V. Dy. flasks, small	6
Will and Varrentrap's bulbs ...	2
Combustion furnace	1
Platinum crucible	5

Approximate cost Rs. ... 300.

Reagents for practical class of 15 students.

Approximate minimum cost Rs. 350. (one year's supply).

(b) *List of apparatus for Lecture work (in addition to that for the Intermediate standard).*

Nickel basin, 10 cm. diam. (weight 9 oz. troy).	1
Platinum basin with spout, 70 cc. cap.	1
Water bath, enamelled iron with tripod stand, diam. 16 cm.	1
Flasks, conical, Jena glass, Erlenmeyer's— Cap, 200 cc. ...	6
" 300 " ...	6
Distillation flasks, 100 cc. ...	2
250 " ...	3
500 " ...	2
Fractional distillation tube with two bulbs.	1
Fractional distillation tube, 30 cm. long	1
" " " cap. ½ litre	3

	Approximate quantity required.
Receivers with three necks, 1½ litre ...	3
Crucible and cover roses with gas leading tube.	3
Crucible and cover of platinum, cap. 35 ccm.	1
„ of copper with cover diam. 8 cm.	2
„ „ „ „ „ diam. 12 cm.	2
Pipe clay triangles ...	1 doz.
Crucible, No. D., 10 cm. high ...	2
Covers for the above ...	2
Tongs, nickel-plated, 20 cm. long ...	4
„ for picking up mercury ...	1
Potash bulb, Geissler's ...	2
„ „ „	2
„ Will and Varrentrap's ...	2
Kjeldahl flasks, 300 ccm. capy ...	3
The pear-shaped glass heads with safety trap.	2
Nitrometer, Schiff's	1
„ graduated tube, 50 ccm. in. 1/5	1
Cairns' Furnace ...	1
Cupels of boneash, No. 3·25 mm. diam.	1 doz.
Apparatus for superheated steam, length of body 80 cm.	1
Liebig's condensers, total length 105 cm.	2
Anschutz, Thermometers Nos. 1-5 ...	1 set.
Beckmann's Thermometer, Range of Scale 6° in $\frac{1}{100}$° C.	1
Manometer	1
Standard Barometer	1
Dialysers, Bellshaped glass diam. 10 cm	2
Dialysis paper 21½ ...	1 dz. sq.
Pfeffer's apparatus capy. 150 cc. ...	1
Melting point apparatus ...	1
Apparatus for the preparation of acetylene from H and C.	1
Acetylene gas apparatus ...	1
Vapour density bulbs 400 cm. capy. ...	3
Dumas' Bath with holder ...	1
Vapour density apparatus, V. Meyer's with modified fall arrangement.	2

	Approximate quantity required.
Small stoppered bottles ...	6
Outer bulb ...	2
Beckmann's depression of freezing point apparatus, complete set.	1 set.
Beckmann's Boiling point apparatus Boiling flask.	1
Steam jacket porcelain.	
Thermometer 0—200° for giving the temperature of the steam bath.	1
Two spiral condensers ...	set.
Glass beads, etc. ...	set.
Stand with clamp and boss ...	set.
Two Beckmann burners ...	set.
Ring burner head for these ...	set.
Landsberger's Molecular weight determination apparatus.	set.
Richard's Thermo regulator ...	1
Pocket Spectroscope, with comparison prism, illuminating mirror and adjustable slit.	1
Spectrum tubes filled with Helium ...	1
„ „ „ „ Argon ...	1
Eiloart's solid formulæ models, etc. ...	set.
Stand for the above	2
Models, etc., complete set of 12 rubber-fittings, 48 coloured balls, etc.	set.
Copper gauze, 90 holes to an inch ...	2 sq. ft.
Filter paper, washed with H Cl. and H F for quantitative work No. 589 (2) white ribbon—	
9 cm.	560
11 cm.	100
(3) Blue ribbon 9 cm.	100
11 „	100
(4) Yellow ribbon 9 cm.	200

Approximate cost Rs. 600.

Reagents, etc., for lecture work.

Approximate cost (one year's supply) Rs. 300.

C.—M.A. OR M.SC. STANDARD.

An additional supply of organic and rare inorganic substances will be necessary.

Approximate minimum cost Rs. 1,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ABOLITION OF THE RULE IN ARTICLE 99 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Nos. 856—889.

Simla, the 8th August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of abolishing or modifying the rule contained in article 99 of the Civil Service Regulations which lays down that, subject to certain provisos, no acting allowance is to be given to an officer acting in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first thirty days of such acting appointment, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw three-fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissible. The rule has been in operation for twenty-five years, having been adopted in 1881 at the instance of the Secretary of State for India primarily as a measure of economy, though it was also anticipated that its effect would be of benefit as tending to prevent the withdrawal for short periods of many officers from the duties of their substantive appointments.

2. The Government of India have long been aware that the rule is regarded by officers generally as both illogical and illiberal and they think it probable that the economies which it has effected are incommensurate with the irritation which its application has aroused. Up to the present time they have not felt able to ask the Secretary of State to reconsider a decision of such authority and long standing: but it appears to them that the important change in the leave rules introduced in January 1901 has altered the position sufficiently to justify a reconsideration of the matter. The theory underlying the decision of 1881 was that privilege leave is intended to be an annual holiday, and that, as is the practice in England, the duties of an officer absent for a few weeks should be carried on by an officer on the spot without extra expense to the State. Now that the regulations permit the combination of privilege leave with other kinds of leave, privilege leave is much less frequently taken by itself for short periods and the acting appointments made in consequence of an officer going on combined leave last for periods of from six months to two years. The rules as they stand present the anomaly that when an officer takes combined leave for any period from six months to two years, his *locum tenens* draws no acting allowance for the first thirty days, although his duties being new to him are for the first month usually more arduous than in the later period for which he receives an allowance. Another illustration of the anomalous manner in which the rule operates is to be found in the case of an officer acting for another deputed on special duty who on the completion of his special work proceeds on privilege leave combined with other leave. In this instance the acting officer is with no interruption or change of duties deprived of the acting allowance which he was drawing before the commencement of the privilege leave and which he draws again after the first thirty days of the leave.

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State to whom the matter was represented has now sanctioned the abolition of the rule in article 99 of the Civil Service Regulations. His Excellency in Council further directs that while the total abolition of the rule will have effect from the 15th July 1906, the date on which the Secretary of State's last despatch on the subject was received, the restriction hitherto imposed by article 99 should be inapplicable—

(i) in the case of ministerial officers;

(ii) in the case of non-ministerial officers, who were promoted in privilege leave vacancies to act in appointments which entailed increased work or responsibility, that is to say, officers who were promoted to act in a class as distinguished from a grade within a class, as for instance, a Deputy Commissioner acting as a Commissioner, or an Assistant District Superintendent of Police acting as a District Superintendent of Police; and

(iii) in the case of officers transferred in consequence of privilege leave vacancies to act in another station;

with effect from the 19th February 1905, the date on which a former despatch sanctioning these concessions was received. The necessary amendments in the Civil Service Regulations will be made by the Finance Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department for information and necessary action, to the other Departments of the Government of India, the heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the local Governments and Administrations for information; and also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 9th August, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th August 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	37	35
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	23	8
		Mahikantha State	" "	26	12
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	33	23
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	9	7
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	4
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	78	73
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	101	55
		Khandesh District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nasik "	"	...	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . .	...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	4
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	6	2
		Jaitapur "	. . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . .	...	...
		Joigad "	. . .	...	...
		Deogad "	. . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	...	2
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	8	8
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	7	3
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	6	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	1	2
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	1	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	115	86
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	3	3
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	26	17
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		(a)1	...
			TOTAL	494	351
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	...	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	[illegible]	4
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	6	2
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	(a)1	(a)1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	(a)1	(a)1
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	17	8
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(b)18	(b)17
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N. R.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	7	6
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Darbhanga District	B & N. W.	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	3	3
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	7	4
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL .	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District . . .	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa .	Cuttack District . . .	B.-N.R.	...	...
		Sambalpur District . . .	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	35	30
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District . . .	„ O. & R. & E. I. . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City . . .	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . .	„	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . .	O. & R. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . .	„	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . .	„ & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „ . . .	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra .	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District . . .	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . .	„ „ & E. I. R. . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District . .	„ „ „ . .	...	...
		Mainpuri „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. .	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „ „ .	...	...
		Etah „	„	...	...
		Hathras City	„ & E. I. R. . . .	...	...
		Muttra City	„ & G. I. P. . . .	...	...
		Muttra District . . .	„ & „ . . .	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . .	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . .	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . .	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Budaun District . . .	O. & R & B., B. & C. I. . .	2	2
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	...	...
		Moradabad City . . .	„ & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Pilibhit District . . .	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	4	3
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Futehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	„	...	...
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	5	4
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	...	...
		Basti District	„	(a)27	(a)14
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „	„	13	9
		Sitapur „	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri „	„	2	2
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	2	2
			TOTAL	55	36

(a) Including 10 seizures and 4 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal „	E. I.	...	...
		Simla „	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ludhiana „	N. W.	...	...
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	„	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	„	...	...
		Ferozepur „	„	...	...
		Kangra „	„	...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City	„	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	„	...	...
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	...	...
		Gujranwala District	„	...	...
		Sialkot „	„	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	„	...	...
		Gujrat „	„	...	...
		Shahpur „	„	...	...
		Attock „	„	...	...
	Multan.	Muzaffargarh District	„	...	...
		Patiala City „	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State „	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Nalagarh „	„	...	...
		Jind „	„	...	...
		Nabha „	„	...	...
			TOTAL		
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	Burma	151	136
		Pegu District	„	2	1
		Tharrawaddy District	„	2	4
		Prome „	„	28	25
		Hanthawaddy District	„	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	„	24	18
		Maubin District	„	...	...
		Henzada „	„	6	6
		Pyapon „	„	...	...
		Myaungmya District	„	...	...
	Minbu.	Pakokku District	„	...	...

(a) Punjab figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	6	6
		Moulmein Town	"	17	17
		Amherst District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
BURMA.	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	...	...
		Mandalay District	"	8	8
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	3	3
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	248	225
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District	"	5	(a)4
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	4
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	"	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

(a) Including one death of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	16	10
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			TOTAL	16	10
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	24	22
		Bangalore City	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District	" "	20	16
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	1	1
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	9	4
		Shimoga "	"	1	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	48	22
		Hassan "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	103	65

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 12	(a) 8
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	„	(a) 2	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	I. M. Ry. Sec. G. I P.	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach „	„	...	...
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	...	...
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	...	...
		Rewa State	„	...	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	..	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	...	...
		Jaora „	„	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	14	8

(a) Figures for week ending 28th July 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1	1
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	988	738

(a) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

52

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 9th August 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The rainfall during the week has been chiefly determined by the pressure distribution. The trough of low pressure remained close to the hills during the first four days and then its eastern end shifted southward a little but did not extend into the Bay. There was also an area of relatively high pressure which covered the head of the Bay, Orissa and the Central Provinces during the greater part of the week, and on the 9th a ridge of high pressure extending from central Burma to the north Circars coast appeared. This distribution confined the rainfall due to the Bombay current chiefly to the Gangetic plain and the submontane Punjab, while the Bay current gave abundant rain in northeast India.

Burma.—Rainfall was not heavy on the coast but it was widespread and of daily occurrence. In the interior over a third of the stations reported rain every day and all received more than an inch of rain except Yamethin and Monywa. Weather was slightly warmer than usual and skies were moderately overcast.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The monsoon gave daily fairly general rain and the fall during the week has been in large excess except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa: in these two areas the precipitation has been generally light and below the usual amount for this time of year. Skies were completely overcast during the greater part of the week, while temperature was in defect throughout the period.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was a break in the rains in Central India and the Central Provinces throughout the period and weather was dry except for occasional light falls. In the United Provinces owing to the trough of low pressure being against the hills most of the rain, that was received during the week, fell in the eastern and submontane districts: in the latter the rainfall was at times heavy. Temperature was below normal in the United Provinces and practically normal in Central India and the Central Provinces. In the latter area skies were generally lightly to moderately overcast, but in the other two areas they were moderately to thickly clouded.

Northwest India.—There was very heavy rain in the Simla hills during the week, the total fall at Simla amounting to 20 inches. The Ambala and Ludhiana districts also received good rain, and on the last two days of the week the monsoon gave rain in all the submontane districts of the Punjab, but in the remainder of the province the weather was practically dry. Light rain fell daily at Mount Abu and on the last two days of the week light precipitation occurred locally in the southeastern half of Rajputana, but elsewhere the rainfall was insignificant. In Gujarat the total fall was also extremely light but all stations reported rain, the amounts of which lie between 9 cents and 210 cents. Skies were usually clear in the southwest Punjab and upper Sind and were moderately to heavily overcast in the east Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. Temperature was in excess except in the east Punjab.

The Peninsula.—In this area the monsoon was very weak throughout the period. Very light rain fell at one time or another at most stations except in the Bombay Deccan where the weather was practically rainless. Skies were moderately overcast and temperature in excess.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 9th August has been normal in Burma and northeast India, except in Chota Nagpur, and normal or in slight excess in the United Provinces and the Peninsula, except in Orissa. It has been in defect in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the east of Central India, Rajputana, the western half of Gujarat, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, except the Simla, Ambala and Delhi districts.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 3rd. Chittagong 9·71", Cherra Poonjee 5·62", Mymensingh 3·74" and Simla 6·63".

" 4th. Cherra Poonjee 12·18" and Jalpaiguri 4·47".

" 5th. Silchar 2·26" and Amballa 2·15".

" 6th. Bogra 3·61" and Darbhanga 2·56".

" 7th. Sibsagar 2·98", Burdwan 3·76", Trichinopoly 1·69" and Vizagapatam 3·88".

" 8th. Ranchi 1·72", Dehra Dun 3·34" and Murree 2·23".

" 9th. Akyab 5·79", Darjeeling 3·33", Gaya 3·26", Bareilly 3·55", Roorkee 3·52", Chakrata 4·66" and Cocanada 2·26".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 9th August 1906.			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 9th August 1906.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	1.85	2.94	−1.09	62.30	55.48	+ 6.82	+ 12	+ 15
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	5.47	8.53	−3.06	86.26	92.13	− 5.87	− 6	− 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2.79	2.73	+0.06	33.16	33.68	− 0.52	− 2	− 2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	1.37	0.83	+0.54	15.27	14.63	+ 0.64	+ 4	+ 1
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	8.58	3.32	+5.26	49.19	48.91	+ 0.28	+ 1	− 11
	Calcutta .	4.09	2.73	+1.36	37.47	33.52	+ 3.95	+ 12	+ 8
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	8.30	5.31	+2.99	83.20	77.42	+ 5.78	+ 7	+ 4
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	8.07	4.91	+3.16	59.30	55.69	+ 3.61	+ 6	+ 2
	Darbhanga .	6.13	2.90	+3.23	30.01	27.15	+ 2.86	+ 11	− 2
	Bahraich .	5.21	3.24	+1.97	30.76	25.46	+ 5.30	+ 21	+ 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	6.95	2.47	+4.48	32.09	31.41	+ 0.68	+ 2	+ 1
	Patna .	3.03	2.50	+0.53	24.60	24.39	+ 0.21	+ 1	− 1
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla . .	8.90	3.55	+5.35	28.83	25.39	+ 3.44	+ 14	− 9
	Ludhiana .	4.74	3.34	+1.40	21.76	22.71	− 0.95	− 4	− 12
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	1.49	2.58	−1.09	19.35	18.94	+ 0.41	+ 2	+ 9
	Lahore .	0.45	1.83	−1.38	9.26	13.09	− 3.83	− 29	− 22
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0.01	0.74	−0.73	2.33	5.50	− 3.17	− 58	− 51
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0.14	−0.14	0.09	1.09	− 1.00	− 92	− 91
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	3.14	1.26	+1.88	18.37	14.13	+ 4.24	+ 30	+ 18
	Cuttack .	0.59	3.21	− 2.62	19.84	30.83	−10.99	− 36	− 30
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	3.10	3.51	−0.41	24.95	33.21	− 8.26	− 25	− 26
	Raipur .	1.09	3.36	−2.27	28.40	30.44	− 1.98	− 7	+ 1
	Jubbulpore .	0.31	4.48	−4.17	34.10	35.51	− 1.41	− 4	+ 9
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi . .	0.27	3.30	−3.03	20.55	26.27	− 5.72	− 22	− 12
	Jaipur . .	0.22	1.65	−1.43	9.12	12.96	− 3.84	− 30	− 21
	Indore . .	2.49	3.25	−0.76	25.62	24.45	+ 1.17	+ 5	+ 9
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	1.25	3.92	−2.67	54.92	61.17	− 6.25	− 10	− 6
	Bombay .	1.70	5.37	−3.61	60.64	69.34	− 8.70	− 13	− 8
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	1.12	1.96	−0.84	23.07	25.98	− 2.91	− 11	− 9
	Rajkot .	0.50	1.04	−0.54	11.26	14.73	− 3.47	− 24	− 21
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0.06	1.62	−1.56	22.63	18.65	+ 3.98	+ 21	+ 33
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0.34	1.10	−0.76	10.34	9.03	+ 1.31	+ 15	+ 26
	Bijapur .	0.20	1.25	−1.05	12.93	14.61	− 1.68	− 11	− 5
	Hyderabad .	0.57	1.49	−0.02	12.76	12.57	+ 0.19	+ 2	+ 10
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0.55	0.62	−0.07	10.88	10.85	+ 0.03	0	+ 1
	Madura .	1.47	0.59	+0.88	6.53	6.81	− 0.28	− 4	− 19
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	1.21	0.76	+0.45	7.07	5.80	+ 1.27	+ 22	+ 16

J. PATTERSON,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 9th August, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th August 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in Sandoway, otherwise it was mostly scanty with none in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukpyu, Thayetmyo, and Upper Chindwin. Sowing is in progress and ploughing is completed in Kyaukpyu and Mergui. Sowing of hill side paddy is completed in Bhamo. Sowing of millet has commenced in parts of Myingyan. Agricultural operations are retarded in Bassein and Sagaing for want of rain, which is also required in Yamethin, Myingyan, and the central tracts of Myelat in the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Toungoo and slightly in Pakokku; it has fallen slightly in Amherst; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is rainy. There was heavy rain in Eastern Bengal, the Surma Valley and the Garo Hills and moderate rain in other districts. Heavy rain has retarded agricultural operations and damaged crops in low-lying areas in some districts. Prospects of tea are good in Nowgorg and fair in other districts. Some damage has been done by heavy rain to low-lying tea in Cachar. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. Prospects of crops are generally good in most of the Eastern Bengal districts and Nowgong and fair in other districts. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Tezpur 9; Noakhali 8 to 9; Chittagong and Gauhati 8½; Comilla 8 7/16; Dacca 8¼; Dibrugarh 8⅜; Bogra, Faridpur, Sylhet, Silchar, Dhubri, Nowgong and Sibsagar 8; Barisal 7⅞; Jalpaiguri and Pabna 7½; Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rampur Boalia, Malda, and Mymensingh 7; Rangamati and Tura 6½; Aijal 6; and Shillong 5½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in twelve; fallen in one; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity continues in Bakarganj. 2,031 men, 14 women, and 658 children are employed on test works, and 723 men, 1,553 women, and 1,305 children are receiving gratuitous relief in Bakarganj. Scarcity also prevails in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Comilla, and Noakhali; 712 persons are on gratuitous relief in Mymensingh; 1,027 persons received gratuitous relief in Faridpur where the condition of the people is improving. 749 persons are receiving gratuitous relief and 1,110 persons are on test works in Tipperah. 946 men and 215 children are employed on relief works and 4,255 persons are on gratuitous relief in Noakhali.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from every district of the Province, the fall having been heavy in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Darjeeling, but light in most of the districts of the Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions where more rain is needed for transplantation of winter paddy. Some damage to the standing crops by floods is reported from Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Purnea and some damage by insects continues in the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna. Slight distress on account of high prices of food-grains is reported from Jessore. Prospects on the whole are fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six and fallen in two districts.

United Provinces.—There was heavy rain during the week and a break is now needed in some districts. The rice and standing crops have been slightly damaged by floods and excessive rain in Sitapur and Bahraich but are doing well elsewhere. Weeding continues. Fields are being prepared for spring cultivation. Cholera is bad in Hamirpur and is still prevalent in Almora. Cattle are healthy except in four districts. Prices of food-grains have fallen in seven and risen in four districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows: —There was good rain in all districts; a break is needed in Jalaun. The standing crops are flourishing and weeding continues. Fields are being prepared for spring cultivation. Gratuitous relief is being extended. Cholera is still bad in the Kulpahar and Rath tahsils of the Hamirpur district, average 40 deaths daily. Fodder and supplies are generally sufficient. Cattle are healthy and their condition is improving. Prices of food-grains have risen somewhat in Hamirpur owing to transport difficulties; they are falling in Muttra and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division:—workers 4,000, on gratuitous relief 82,000; Agra Division:—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 95,000.

Punjab.—Sufficient rain has fallen in Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, and in parts of Hissar, except Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan: the other reporting districts also received light rain. The rainfall over the greater portion of the Province is still in considerable defect. There is very little fluctuation in the prices of food-grains; wheat is rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Ferozepore, Lyallpur, Lahore, and Amritsar; and falling in Ambala, Jullundur, Rawalpindi and Multan. Harvesting of tobacco is still in progress in [illegible] retarded in Amritsar for want of

rain. Ploughings for the coming spring crops are in progress in Gurgaon and Delhi. The condition of the standing autumn crops is good to average, but is poor on unirrigated areas in Ferozepore. The standing crops have benefited by the recent rain but more rain is urgently wanted in several districts. Insect and grasshoppers are damaging young crops slightly in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 2,988, on gratuitous relief 5,038; total 8,026. Decrease due to closure of works owing to good rains. The physical condition of the labourers is good. All works have been closed since end of week.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is badly needed for autumn sowings and the standing crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient except in Swabi where water is insufficient in Maira; floods have occurred in the river Indus; the Kilapani supply is below average; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good but poor in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan. The stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$; gram $15\frac{9}{16}$ to 19; *bajra* 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$; maize $14\frac{11}{16}$ to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. More rain is badly wanted in the Khishtwar, Ramban and Mirpur tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and hot. Rain is badly wanted for the maize crop. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Fairly good rain fell during the week in North East Rajputana; Alwar received 149 cents, Karauli 177, Bharatpur 130, Dholpur 191; good rainfall also occurred in the south about Mount Abu; the falls were light at Jaipur, Udaipur, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Bundi, Jhalawar, Kotah, and Kishangarh, but five districts of Kotah received from 120 to 400 cents and one district of Kishangarh from 70 to 162; there was no rain in Merwara and the greater part of Marwar and Jaisalmer and practically none in Ajmer; in four districts of Bikaner the fall ranged from 16 to 86 cents. Prospects are on the whole favourable but more rain is needed in Jaisalmer, Marwar, Shahpura, Tonk, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishangarh, parts of Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Weeding of autumn crops and in some places sowings are in progress. The condition of cattle has improved and pasturage is available. Prices have fallen considerably in Kotah and slightly in Mewar, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Karauli and Bharatpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 468, on gratuitous relief 935, total 1,403; Merwara—on works 8,197, on gratuitous relief 4,032, total 12,229, total of district 13,632. Native States:—Marwar—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 874; Mewar—on works 427, on gratuitous relief 9, total 436; Shahpura—*nil*, Tonk—on works 1,596, on gratuitous relief 68[illegible], total 2,278; Jaipur—on works 7,091, on gratuitous relief 246, total 7,337; Kishangarh—on works 1,162, on gratuitous relief 2,590, total 3,752; Alwar—on works 824, on gratuitous relief 1,371, total 2,195; Eastern States—on works 4,561, on gratuitous relief 2,382, total 6,943; total Native States 23,815. Prices vary between $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Karauli and $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee in Alwar. Cholera continues in Bari and Dholpur but has subsided in Karauli and is decreasing in Bharatpur; a few cases are reported from Ajmer city.

Central India.—Rainfall general. The preparation of land for spring crops has begun. The condition of the standing crops is good except in parts of Dhar where the rainfall has been excessive. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; rising in Bundelkhand; and falling in Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—on works—Gwalior—6,000, on gratuitous relief 2,000, total 8,000; in Bundelkhand—on works 6,000, on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 10,000; grand total 18,000. Prices in Bundelkhand 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—The weather is warm and occasionally cloudy. Light rain fell in all districts except Hoshangabad, Wardha, Chanda, Akola, Amraoti and Yeotmal; Mandla received $2\frac{3}{8}$, Balaghat $1\frac{1}{4}$ and Damoh 1 inch; elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 22 cents in Chhindwara to 85 in Bilaspur. A break which seems to have set in will benefit all crops. Weeding of autumn crops and transplantation of rice have been resumed in most districts. Thinning is nearing completion in Chhattisgarh. Land is being prepared for spring sowings in some northern districts and also in Akola and Amraoti. The area under rice in Damoh has increased by 10 to 20 per cent. The autumn crop area sown in Raipur is larger than last year. *Til* and cotton crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, and Wardha, by heavy rain. Some resowings of rice are necessary in the Paraswara tract of Balaghat and of *juar* in parts of Akola after recent floods. The borer insect has appeared in *juar* in Akola; in Bhandara sowings of *juar* have been retarded by excessive rain during last week. Sugarcane is thriving in

Betul. The condition of agriculturists in Bilaspur is satisfactory. Prospects are so far good. The price of rice has slightly fallen in Seoni and Bilaspur and that of wheat in Betul; *juar* is again dearer by 3 seers per rupee in Buldana and is still scarce in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad; elsewhere prices of food-grains are steady and still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur; and are generally higher than prices ruling at this time last year.

Baroda.—For week ending 28th July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,320, on gratuitous relief 148, total 1,468.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi; moderate in Thana, Kolaba, Kandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha; and slight in Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Sowing is nearing completion and transplantation continues. The area sown is above the normal in the Deccan and nearly normal in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Konkan, the Karnatak and Palanpur. The standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad, but require more rain in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kolhapur, and Rewa Kantha. The supply of drinking water is generally adequate. Water in irrigation channels, tanks, and wells is sufficient in affected tracts. Agricultural stock is still deficient. *Kadbi* (*juar* stalks) is still scarce and dear, but green grass is coming up and the condition of cattle is improving. Stocks of grain with merchants are sufficient and trade is active. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 28 to 55 per cent; in the Karnatak 25 to 45 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 28th ultimo were:—Phaltan 130, Miraj (Junior) 182, total 312. The condition of agricultural labourers is generally good. The demand for labour in the fields is increasing. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are falling. Works have been closed in Kolhâpur. The numbers are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 14,807, on gratuitous relief 30,353, total 45,160; Karnatak—on works 14,564, on gratuitous relief 14,829, total 29,393; Native States—on works 3,553, on gratuitous relief 2,290, total 5,843.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—22 cents. Autumn sowings are suspended in two taluks and crops are withering in one taluk of the Raichur district, elsewhere the crops are fair to good. Sowings of autumn crops and early rice continue. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. Prices:—wheat 8½; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rain fair in Bangalore, Kadur and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Prospects of the season are improving but more rain is needed in Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Tumkur and Mysore. Water is sufficient except in parts of Bangalore. Fodder is available except in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldroog.

Coorg.—Rainfall—1 inch 93 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in South Canara and Malabar; good in Madras, South Arcot, Nilgiris, Tanjore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Salem; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, and the Central and Southern districts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and the Southern districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, and Coimbatore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in nine; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in eight. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in three.

Nepal.—Report for the quarter ending 15th July 1906—The rainfall for the period was 16·31 against 20·49 for the corresponding period last year.

April.—Indian-corn, early rice and pepper were sown.

May.—Wheat and barley were harvested both in the hills and valleys. The outturn was good.

June.—In the hills millet was sown. Plums began to ripen and towards the end of the month the transplanting of rice was commenced.

July.—The plum crop was gathered in and the outturn was good. Peaches and apples began to ripen. The standing crops of Indian-corn and early rice are doing well.

The prices of food-grains continue normal, and the market is well stocked. The health of livestock is reported to be good throughout the country. The local rain which is usual in Nepal during April and May was deficient but the regular monsoon was punctual and has made amends for the earlier drought. The transplanting of rice has been delayed owing to the lack of sufficient accumulation of water to saturate the fields. Rice transplanted after July 20th is not expected to yield a good harvest and the character of the monsoon is therefore considered unsatisfactory.

In the hills the maize crop is unusually strong and flourishing. A flight of locusts passed over the Nepal valley from the south-east on the 2nd July but no damage to standing crops has been reported.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	4,636	7,765	12,451	4,974	10,324	15,298	+2,847
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	7,000	81,000	88,000	4,000	91,000	95,000	+7,000
*Punjab	3,595	5,489	9,084	2,988	5,038	8,026	—1,058
Ajmer-Merwara	10,297	6,041	16,338	8,665	4,967	13,632	—2,706
Bombay	35,089	47,376	82,465	29,371	45,182	74,553	—7,912
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	60,667	147,671	208,338	49,998	156,511	206,509	—1,829
NATIVE STATES.							
Rajputana States	16,549	6,675	23,224	15,661	8,154	23,815	+591
Central India States	11,750	5,750	17,500	12,000	6,000	18,000	+500
Baroda	1,880	148	2,028	1,320	148	1,468	—560
Bombay Native States	4,358	2,407	6,765	3,865	2,290	6,155	—610
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	34,537	14,980	49,517	32,846	* 16,592	49,438	—79
GRAND TOTAL	95,204	162,651	257,855	82,844	173,103	255,947	—1,908

* Last week's figures repeated for present week.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Summary of the rainfall conditions of India during June and July, 1906, with a forecast for August and September.

Weather in India during June and July.

1. *June.*—The chief features of the meteorology of India in this month were :

(*a*) Delay in the setting in of the rains over by far the greater part of the country, ranging from three or four days in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and six or seven days in the Konkan, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, to ten days in Malabar and the Central Provinces, and twelve days in the east of the United Provinces. The standards of comparison have been the average dates of the past 25 years. Notwithstanding their late arrival in the coast districts the monsoon currents extended into the interior with about their usual rapidity.

(*b*) The occurrence in the Punjab of fairly numerous duststorms and thunderstorms accompanied by light to moderate rain on the 12th and 13th, and again on the 18th and 19th. Similar local disturbances caused heavy rain at Ajmer on the 11th and at Indore on the 17th. The premonsoon rains contributed in Rajputana approximately 50 per cent. of the rainfall of the month, and in the Punjab and Central India west 40 per cent.

(*c*) The formation of a cyclonic storm in the Bay in front of the advancing monsoon. The depression crossed the coast on the 18th and after travelling along a northwesterly to westerly track through the Central Provinces, the west of Central India, south Rajputana and lower Sind had passed out into the Arabian Sea by the morning of the 23rd. As might be expected it was instrumental in determining a heavy and prolonged burst of rain to the Central Provinces and moderate rain to Gujarat, Sind and the Deccan.

The path followed by the depression was extremely unusual as the direction of advance of storms formed in the Bay in June nearly always lies between northwest and northeast. The only other instance on record of a storm with a similar track occurred in the last week of June 1883, a year in which heavy snowfall occurred in May and the Bombay current was during the existence of the depression stronger than the Bay current.

(*d*) The rainfall of the month was above the normal in the regions affected by the depression already alluded to—including the Central Provinces, Central India, the Deccan and Sind—and also in Burma, the United Provinces and Mysore. Relatively to the normal the excess was most marked in Hyderabad (71 per cent.), Sind (64 per cent.) and the Central Provinces (31 per cent.), and was least in Central India and Burma (4 per cent.). There was on the other hand a defect of 46 per cent. in Rajputana, 28 per cent. in Bengal, 17 per cent. in the Punjab and 15 per cent. on the Konkan and in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

(*e*) The Bay monsoon as a rain-giving current was appreciably weaker than usual; while the Arabian Sea monsoon was above its normal strength in the Peninsula and gave decidedly less rain than usual in its northern margin.

(*f*) On the average of the whole of the Indian area there was a defect of 3 per cent. in the rainfall of the month.

2. *July*.—The more important characteristics of the weather were :

(*a*) The Arabian Sea monsoon as a rain-giving current was on the whole of about normal intensity, but was determined more largely than usual to Mysore and Madras, where the excesses above normal

amounted to 33 and 23 per cent. respectively, at the expense of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Hyderabad, where the percentage deficiencies were 31, 69, 18 and 27.

(*b*) In the area of rainfall provided by the Bay current deficiency was almost universal and as this area was more restricted than usual, the current but seldom extending westwards beyond Bihar, it is clear that the rain-producing capacity of this current was less than usual. The largest deficiency, 15 per cent., occurred in Bengal.

(*c*) The number of depressions which formed in the Bay was two, which is approximately normal. These appeared during the second half of the month and failed to advance westwards beyond the meridian of 78° E.; in this respect they differed materially from the depressions of the previous month.

(*d*) The distribution of rainfall was roughly similar to that of June. Precipitation was on the whole in slight excess in the Peninsula, in moderate deficiency in the north-west and in slight deficiency in the province of Bengal. Of the rain which fell in the Punjab a large proportion appeared to be due to local disturbances rather than to the monsoon currents.

(*e*) As in June, there was on the average of the whole of the country a defect of 3 per cent. in the rainfall of the month.

3. The following table gives for June, July, and the total period the actual rainfall, the departure from normal and the percentage departure from normal for India in fifteen divisions.

Province.	June.			July.			Period June and July.		
	Actual, 1906.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.	Actual, 1906.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.	Actual, 1906.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.
	"	"		"	"		"	"	
Burma	20·10	+0·85	+4	19·99	−1·94	−9	40·09	−1·09	−3
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	14·13	−2·53	−15	16·92	+0·06	0	31·05	−2·47	−7
Bengal	7·08	−2·81	−28	11·50	−2·02	−15	18·58	−4·83	−21
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	6·99	+1·08	+18	12·49	−0·52	−4	19·48	+0·56	+3
Punjab	1·82	−0·36	−17	3·72	−1·71	−31	5·54	−2·07	−27
Rajputana	1·22	−1·03	−46	7·16	+0·37	+5	8·38	−0·66	−7
Central India	6·99	+0·30	+4	12·70	+1·09	+9	19·69	+1·39	+8
Sind	0·64	+0·25	+64	0·78	−1·75	−69	1·42	−1·50	−52
Gujarat	5·00	−0·17	−3	9·38	−2·03	−18	14·38	−2·20	−13
Konkan	23·53	−4·10	−15	34·67	+1·86	+6	58·20	−2·24	−4
Bombay Deccan and Karnatic ...	6·12	+1·01	+20	5·42	−0·67	−11	11·54	+0·34	+3
Central Provinces	10·20	+2·41	+31	16·65	+1·92	+13	26·85	+4·33	+19
Hyderabad	6·41	+2·66	+71	4·49	−1·64	−27	10·90	+1·02	+10
Mysore	3·90	+0·35	+10	4·08	+1·02	+33	7·98	+1·37	+21
Madras	6·96	−0·48	−6	8·69	+1·63	+23	15·65	+1·15	+8
Mean of India when the size of the above areas is taken into account.	9·02	−0·25	−3	12·28	−0·38	−3	21·30	−0·63	−3

The total rainfall of the period June and July was distributed with about the usual uniformity over the greater part of the country; the only areas of large defect were Sind (52 per cent.), the Punjab (27 per cent.) and Bengal (21 per cent.)

Forecast for August and September, 1906.

Conditions affecting the monsoon rainfall of India.

A number of data have already been published in the memorandum of the 9th June : the information given below has been obtained since that time.

4. *Australia.*—June pressure was in defect at Adelaide and Melbourne by ·035″ and ·033″ and in excess at Sydney by ·129″, while temperature was in excess at these places by 3·8°, 2·1° and 1·7°.

5. *The Indian Ocean.*

Mauritius.—Pressure was below normal in June by ·045″ and in July by ·020.″ Temperature on the other hand was higher than usual throughout the period by amounts averaging 1°. The air movement was on the whole of the ordinary character except during the last three weeks of June when its direction was decidedly more southerly than usual. The rainfall for the period was in moderate excess.

Zanzibar.—The pressure changes here were similar in general character to those which occurred at Mauritius: there was a defect of ·04″ in June and of ·02″ in July. Temperature averaged about 1° in excess. Winds varied considerably in intensity but were on the whole of about the usual strength : their direction was persistently more westerly than usual. Rainfall was greatly above the normal in June when its total of 5·9″ was nearly four times as much as the monthly average of 1·6″: it was on the other hand 75 per cent. below normal in July, its amount being 0·6″ and the average being 2·6″.

Seychelles.—Pressure averaged ·04″ in defect throughout the period. Temperature was 2° in excess in June and 2½° in July. Winds were more easterly during the first half of June and the first three weeks of July and more southerly than usual during the rest of the period. In June the rainfall amounted to 4·9″ which is 0·7″ below normal. During July the amount was 2·7″, the normal being 2·4″.

Logs of vessels.—The more noteworthy features of the air circulation in the Indian seas and the equatorial region have been :

(*a*) The establishment of monsoon conditions about a week later than usual in the Arabian Sea and about the usual date in the Bay of Bengal.

(*b*) The existence during the greater part of June and the first three weeks of July, after which no data are available, of an area of light irregular breezes and calms over the centre and east of the equatorial belt. Apparently this area shifted somewhat erratically in position.

(*c*) The prevalence of abnormal north-westerly winds in the south-east of the Arabian Sea and along the west coast of Ceylon during the greater part of the period.

(*d*) Unusual steadiness of monsoon winds over the greater part of the Arabian Sea.

6. *Egypt and Soudan.*—In June the Blue Nile was below normal throughout the month at Khartoum and Wadi Halfa, and also at Roseires except for a short period : further the rise occurred more slowly than usual. During July the rains improved slightly, the Blue Nile rising at a little more than the normal rate at Roseires and at the normal rate at Khartoum. The general prospect was stated on the 31st July to be about the average and possibly improving.

7. *Siberia.*—The average for the six stations, Orenburg, Tashkent, Omsk, Barnaul, Tomsk and Irkutsk of June pressure was 1·2 mm. or ·05″ below normal; for July it was normal.

8. *South America.*—Pressure at Santiago (Chili) was in excess during June by 1·59 mm. or ·062″ and during July by 0·40 mm. or ·016″. At Cordoba (Argentine Republic) the corresponding departures were —1·49 mm. and +0·79 mm. At Buenos Aires the departures were in March +0·36 mm., April —0·29 mm., May —1·84 mm., June —0·43 mm., and July +0·66 mm.

9. *Snowfall in the mountain regions north and west of India.*—The information received since the publication of the June forecast shows that in north-east Persia and the mountainous region of eastern Turkistan the past winter was not only severe but ended abnormally late and that at the beginning of June snow lay 6 feet deep on the summit of the Terek-Diwan (between Kashgar and Osh).

The reports for June indicate that there were several falls of snow in parts of the western Himalayas, but the total quantity received was not large except on the Nuwe pass in Almora where the depth was reported as 17¾ feet.

On the 9th June snowfall near Gulmarg extended as far down as Killam Marg which is about 9,300 feet above sea level.

At the end of June snow was stated to be 25 feet deep on the Nuwe pass and 18 feet on the Untadhura, as compared with 15 feet and 13½ feet respectively on the same date last year.

In July there were a few falls in the Chitral, Kashmir and Chamba hills but they were light and restricted to elevations above 14,000 feet. Weather was generally hot in Ladak and the snow line on the hills surrounding Leh retreated to 18,000 feet. The passes to the north were however difficult to cross about the middle of the month owing to great accumulations of snow. In Kashmir snow lay down to about 10,000 feet in the deeper valleys of the Pir Panjal range at the end of the month. There were frequent falls on the higher ranges of Kumaon and Garhwal. The total fall received from the first to 19th July varied from 5 to 10 feet in depth on some of the peaks.

The available information thus appears to show that although there have been few heavy or extensive falls during the past two months, the accumulation on the middle and higher ranges is still unusually large.

10. The diagram of Indian pressure for July shows that pressure averaged ·030" below normal. Relative to this geographical mean it was in defect along the base of the Himalayas and the Suleiman range by amounts increasing up to ·015" in the extreme north and ·025" in upper Assam : it was also in defect by small amounts in the western half of the Peninsula and in upper Burma. Elsewhere relative to the geographical mean pressure was in excess.

Discussion of the preceding data.

11. *Influence of pressure in India in July.*—It is a natural supposition that if pressure were low in India in July the monsoon currents would flow in with greater freedom and that August rainfall would be increased. Numerical analysis of past records shows however that any effect of the kind is inappreciable.

12. *Influence of Indian rainfall in June and July.*—It might also be supposed that some relation existed between the total amount of Indian rainfall in June and July and the total for August and September, and that some inference might be drawn in the present year. Here again numerical analysis shows that this is not the case.

13. *Effect of the general pressure distribution outside India.*—Apparently the most powerful factor affecting Indian rainfall as a whole during August and September is the pressure in the southern Indian Ocean. In illustration of this may be given the following table containing all years since 1875 in which pressure at Mauritius in July has differed from the normal by more than ·024", together

with the rainfall of Bombay and Bay currents in the ensuing August and September :

Year.	PRESSURE DEPARTURE	RAINFALL DEPARTURE.			
	MAURITIUS.	BOMBAY CURRENT.		BAY CURRENT.	
	July.	August.	September.	August.	September.
	"	"	"	"	"
1876	+·048	−1·31	−0·88	−1·53	+0·10
1877	+·063	−1·41	+0·14	−0·32	−1·34
1878	−·066	+6·78	+3·16	+0·67	+0·88
1879	−·044	+3·57	−1·36	+1·28	+1·08
1880	+·063	−3·65	+1·07	−0·04	−1·19
1882	+·034	−2·81	+0·50	+0·59	−0·13
1884	−·086	+1·20	+3·15	−0·40	+1·10
1886	−·046	−1·59	−2·14	+1·40	+1·32
1889	−·033	+1·48	+0·67	+0·70	−0·22
1890	−·028	−0·58	−0·88	+0·02	−0·51
1894	−·039	−0·63	+0·57	+1·40	+1·29
1897	−·025	+3·01	+1·31	+1·90	+0·52
1898	−·035	−2·44	+1·23	+2·80	+1·35
1899	+·063	−5·64	−3·12	−0·56	−2·04
1902	−·051	−1·65	+2·79	−1·35	+1·63

14. It will be seen there is a marked tendency for high pressure to be followed by deficient rainfall and *vice versâ*, and that out of the fifteen years this relationship held good as regards August rainfall for both the Bombay and the Bay currents in eight years, it held for one of the currents and failed for the other in six years, and failed for both currents in one year ; as regards September rainfall the corresponding numbers are seven, seven and one. The 'correlation coefficients'* of Mauritius July pressure with subsequent Indian rainfall, as approximately given by the data of the past 30 years are :

BOMBAY CURRENT.		BAY CURRENT.	
August.	September.	August.	September.
−·4	·4	−·25	−·5

* If the variations of two quantities are connected by a relation of cause and effect the variations of one of them will to a certain extent be determined by the variations of the other ; the average ratio of the amount so determined in either quantity to its total variation is called the "correlation coefficient." In other words it is the proportionate extent to which the variations of one quantity are determined by those of the other. The sign prefixed is + or − according as the two quantities vary in the same or in opposite directions.

In this table and in the statements which follow it should be remembered that owing to the small number of cases for which data are available and the large number of disturbing influences the probable error in any coefficient is about ·12. Any relationship whose coefficient is not appreciably larger than this must be regarded as doubtful.

In the case of Mauritius pressure in June the correlation coefficients with the total rainfall of India in August and September are approximately —·2 and —·4 respectively.

The fact that the pressure in question has been ·045" and ·020" below normal in the past two months is thus decidedly favourable.

15. In view, however, of the extreme rapidity with which pressure in the south Indian Ocean has changed during the past three months it is more than usually desirable to attempt to ascertain what is likely to be its future character, and with this end in view to consider the pressure distribution in more distant areas.

16. Attention has previously been drawn to the oscillations of pressure, some of which were pointed out by the Lockyers, affecting the greater part of the earth's surface. The correlation coefficient between the mean of the annual pressures of Santiago and Cordoba and that of India proves to be —·5, that between India and the mean of six representative stations in Siberia being + ·15.

We should accordingly expect that high pressure in South America and low pressure in Siberia would correspond with low pressure at Mauritius and be favourable to Indian rainfall. The correlation coefficient of July pressure in South America as represented by Santiago and Cordoba, with Mauritius pressure is —·4 in July, —·5 in August, and—·3 in September: thus South American July pressure may be used for forecasting that in Mauritius. Similarly with Indian rainfall; the coefficients of June and July pressure in South America with Indian rainfall in August and September are given in the following table:

Pressure in South America.	Indian rainfall.	
	August.	September.
June	+·3	—·15
July	+·3	+·25

It will be noticed that high pressure in South America is rather more closely related with low pressure at Mauritius in the succeeding month than with Indian rainfall.

The mean departures given by the data available from the three stations in South America for the recent months have been, expressed in inches:

March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
+ ·023	— ·004	— ·027	— ·006	+ ·025

The corresponding departures for Mauritius have been—

March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
— ·026	— ·064	+ ·008	— ·045	— ·020

It would appear that the fall of ·050 in South America from March to May has probably corresponded roughly with the relative rise at Mauritius from —·064" in April to —·020" in July: there is accordingly some ground for hoping that the rise in South America from May to July may tend to keep pressure low at Mauritius and prove favourable for Indian rainfall.

17. In the case of Siberia it has been pointed out that we should expect low pressure to be favourable for India. The correlation coefficients of pressure in June and July with Indian rainfall of June to September work out as:

Pressure in Siberia.	INDIAN RAINFALL.			
	June.	July.	August.	September.
June	—·55	—·2	—·05	+ ·1
July	—·15	—·25	—·15	+ ·25

The relation between June pressure in Siberia and June rainfall in India is decidedly close: out of 29 years for which we have records the pressure is in excess when the rainfall is in defect or *vice versâ* in 21 cases.

18. The question of the temperature distribution over the earth has been examined by Bigelow, and he came to the general conclusion that temperature in the tropical and southern temperate zones oscillated in one direction while that in the northern temperate zone moved in the opposite manner. It seems natural to attribute the widespread pressure oscillations partially, at any rate, to changes in temperature: and there are grounds for thinking that pressure oscillations favourable to the monsoon tend to be associated with high temperatures in the Indian Ocean. The correlation coefficient of Mauritius mean temperature during June and July with Indian August rainfall is +·35, and the excess of temperature this year at Mauritius in June and July (shown also at Zanzibar, Seychelles and in Australia) is what the analysis proves to be, on the average, associated with favourable pressure conditions in the Indian Ocean.

19. The prejudicial influence of the excessive rainfall at Zanzibar in April, May and June upon the Bombay current in August may be regarded as to a certain extent counteracted by the deficiency in July, but, as has been pointed out in previous memoranda, the abnormal conditions at the equator frequently travel eastwards and affect the Bay current. This year the information from logs of vessels shows that in June and the greater part of July there was an abnormal area, probably of ascensional movement, to the northeast and east of Seychelles and it seems not unlikely that this may be identified with the area of heavy rainfall which included both Zanzibar and Seychelles in April: it is in any case probably responsible for the comparative weakness of the Bay current in June and July.

On the whole the data from the equatorial region *taken by themselves* do not suggest any strong influence upon the Bombay current but a somewhat unfavourable effect upon the Bay current at any rate in August.

20 *Local pressure distribution.*—The most marked peculiarities of the pressure distribution in July may be summed up as consisting of low pressure in Burma, Assam, the Gangetic plain excluding Bengal, and the extreme north. Of these probably the last two are the most important.

21. In order to obtain information as to the effect of low pressure in the Gangetic plain relative to Rajputana and the Central Provinces, an analysis has been effected of the relationship between the rainfall in different parts of India and the excess of pressure in Rajputana and the Central Provinces on the one hand over that in the United Provinces and Bihar on the other. When this

excess is large the trough is close against the hills and experience shows that the rainfall in northern India due to the Bombay current tends towards Bihar at the expense of Gujarat and Rajputana. The tabulation gives as the correlation coefficient between the excess of pressure in July and the percentage excess of July rainfall in Rajputana over that of India the value —·4 which is of about the magnitude that might be expected. The following are the correlation coefficients between the July pressure excess and August rainfall in the different areas of the table:

Bihar.	Chota Nagpur.	United Provinces.	Rajputana.	Gujarat.	Central Provinces.
+ ·25	+ ·3	— ·25	— ·5	— ·3	+ ·2

22. The largeness of some of these numbers and the permanence of the influence suggests that the Indian pressure distribution may be connected with conditions outside India; and the measure of the relationship with Mauritius pressure in July proves to be +·5, that with Siberia being +·1, while with Mauritius pressure in June it is +·15 and in August +·4. These figures are in agreement with the fact that in breaks of the monsoon, which are related on the average with high pressure at Mauritius, the trough of low pressure certainly tends to move up to the Himalayas, and that the break usually does not cease until the trough has returned to something like its normal position.

It is accordingly interesting to notice that this year the chief periods of proximity of the trough to the hills (from the 6th July to the 16th and from the 25th to the present time) have occurred shortly after the only big rises of pressure at Mauritius as deduced from the weekly averages (occurring within a few days of the 1st and the 21st July respectively).

23. The relationship of high pressure in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province with rainfall in August in certain areas is contained in the following table:

Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Rajputana	United Provinces.	Gujarat.
— ·2	+ ·05	— ·25	— ·05

Thus the influence of *low* pressure in the extreme north on rainfall in the succeeding month appears to be negligible in the case of Gujarat and Rajputana, and favourable in the case of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

The lowness of pressure in the Punjab in July may perhaps be connected with the number of local disturbances which have affected weather in that area; it is doubtful whether true monsoon rainfall reached the north-west of the Punjab except on the 3rd, 4th, 13th and 20th, and from the 28th to the 31st; shortly after that date the pressure distribution became unfavourable for monsoon rainfall in the extreme north.

SUMMARY.

24. The peculiarities of the local pressure distribution in India during July are not strongly marked: as already pointed out one of the two chief features is somewhat favourable to the Punjab and the other, the northward displacement of the trough of low pressure, is not likely to produce any marked result if, as is anticipated, the extra Indian pressure conditions prove favourable.

Although the amount of snow that has fallen in July appears to have been less than usual there is evidence that the accumulations, at any rate locally, are larger than the average. It appears that the influence due to this is enough to counteract the effect, favourable to the Punjab, which has just been deduced from the July pressure distribution of India.

In face of these contradictory indications it does not appear possible to draw any reliable conclusions as to the local distribution of the rainfall of August or September.

25. The pressure conditions in the Indian Ocean south of the equatorial region have been exceptionally unsteady this year, but the data appear to indicate that pressure is more likely to be favourable than the opposite.

On the other hand, there is definite evidence of the existence during the greater part of June and July of an area of calms to the northeast and east of Seychelles to which the relative weakness of the Bay current during the past two months has probably been due: in the case of the Bombay current, it is a probable supposition that a similar area of ascensional movement has formed quite recently. Although, therefore, rainfall at Zanzibar and Seychelles is no longer in large excess conditions in the equatorial region appear to be somewhat unfavourable.

26. The most probable anticipations appear to be:

(*a*) The tendency, which showed itself during the past week, for rainfall due to the Bombay current to be scanty and to occur unusually far to the east appears already to be passing away. An early improvement both in quantity and uniformity of distribution of rainfall due to this current is to be expected.

(*b*) There appears on the whole to be no reason for anticipating either a large excess or a large defect in the rainfall of August or September. In August, however, a slight deficiency seems rather more likely than an excess.

GILBERT T. WALKER,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories,

The 8th August, 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-05.	1905.	1906.	29th July 1905.	28th July 1906.	1905.	1906.	29th July 1905.	28th July 1906.			29th July 1905.	28th July 1906.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,67,812	3,49,000	186	175	18,04,409	15,01,000	...	3,03,409	87,43,629	85,30,000	...	2,13,629
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	6,613	7,200	315	343	24,275	28,800	4,525	...	1,17,038	1,19,000	1,962	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	1,79,699	2,53,000	357	502	11,21,115	11,58,000	36,885	...	66,96,254	69,07,000	2,10,746	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,141	1,271	4,09,668	4,67,000	359	367	12,37,544	13,53,000	1,15,456	...	50,81,835	59,37,000	8,55,165	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,077	2,109	13,56,768	12,36,000	653	586	56,31,831	54,69,000	...	1,62,831	2,45,65,794	2,54,13,000	8,47,206	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	6,40,065	5,27,000	408	336	26,34,917	23,27,000	...	3,07,917	1,69,85,009	1,50,66,000	...	19,19,009
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	127	15,028	27,000	125	213	61,663	1,01,000	39,337	...	2,59,664	5,64,000	3,04,336	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,32,944	1,47,000	145	161	5,20,582	6,25,000	1,04,418	...	26,05,274	34,40,000	8,34,726	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,89,887	2,56,000	343	303	11,41,141	11,10,000	...	31,141	45,61,248	50,32,000	4,70,752	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,23,630	1,06,000	214	396	5,26,310	4,21,000	...	1,05,310	33,29,455	20,09,000	...	13,20,455
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,479	4,300	91	72	22,718	18,400	...	4,318	1,21,949	94,600	...	27,349
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	12,41,011	14,55,000	375	416	53,61,465	58,53,000	4,91,535	...	2,10,95,287	2,25,35,000	14,39,713	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,82,270	2,30,000	228	179	11,65,840	9,93,000	...	1,73,840	53,21,730	51,31,000	...	1,90,730
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,540	5,200	173	162	26,330	20,700	...	5,630	1,10,799	1,13,000	2,201	...
Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	775	771	62,357	68,000	80	88	2,48,498	2,81,000	32,502	...	9,67,533	12,20,000	2,52,467	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,61,411	2,82,000	195	210	10,12,881	9,97,000	...	15,881	50,58,719	49,35,000	...	1,23,719
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	10,827	17,600	87	142	54,759	77,700	22,941	...	2,18,811	3,08,000	89,189	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	31,775	26,600	159	133	1,06,782	92,200	...	14,582	5,08,285	5,37,000	28,715	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	6,545	4,900	385	288	27,065	22,600	...	4,465	1,26,308	1,25,000	...	1,308
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	344	400	20	24	2,149	1,900	...	249	10,314	12,800	2,486	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	3,57,970	4,23,000	187	222	18,09,442	17,94,000	...	15,442	88,84,551	94,15,000	5,30,449	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,67,374	2,54,000	238	226	10,79,705	11,08,000	28,295	...	45,21,494	47,01,000	1,79,506	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	12,339	11,200	125	113	57,812	53,500	...	4,312	2,19,131	2,23,000	3,869	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,549	10,600	88	98	38,171	43,400	5,229	...	1,59,946	1,68,000	8,054	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,49,947	1,48,000	129	127	6,51,351	6,95,000	43,649	...	31,11,192	33,27,000	2,15,808	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	575	500	17	15	2,191	2,500	309	...	2,191	11,600	9,409	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	711	700	17	16	2,958	3,300	342	...	10,943	16,000	5,057	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	34,019	28,500	115	96	1,52,007	1,34,000	...	18,007	6,18,390	6,38,000	19,610	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	614	1,09,783	1,01,000	194	164	4,27,859	3,91,000	...	36,859	21,30,574	21,96,000	65,426	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	12,662	16,000	265	271	61,970	58,300	...	3,670	2,70,018	2,88,000	17,982	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	2,900	2,900	...	...	12,400	12,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*)	...	...	...	26	...	800	...	31	...	3,500	3,500	...	...	17,600	17,600	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,735	1,900	58	63	6,606	7,200	594	...	24,585	31,200	6,615	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,217	22,724	63,86,357	64,66,100	287	285	2,70,23,346	2,67,47,900	...	2,75,446	12,64,37,950	12,90,73,200	26,35,250	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	140	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	44,847	34,400	277	212	1,61,602	1,39,000	...	22,602	6,77,242	6,67,000	...	10,242
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,085	1,200	68	75	4,417	4,800	383	...	19,103	21,300	2,197	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	4,068	2,900	407	290	14,983	15,700	717	...	64,558	72,500	7,942	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	9,922	10,500	125	133	41,708	39,000	...	2,708	1,39,126	1,64,000	24,874	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2,806	1,200	83	35	12,311	6,700	...	5,611	70,553	58,300	...	12,253
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	94,396	60,800	283	182	3,46,181	2,70,000	...	76,181	14,90,879	14,12,000	...	78,879
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	1,723	2,100	54	64	9,811	10,300	489	...	66,109	68,900	2,791	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	26,039	22,000	243	206	1,08,701	86,500	...	22,201	4,27,593	3,56,000	...	71,593
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	65,549	57,900	154	136	2,90,239	2,43,000	...	47,239	10,91,773	10,73,000	...	18,773
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	965	10,800	13	70	2,786	43,100	40,314	...	3,296	1,68,000	1,64,704	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	8,103	7,300	52	47	38,686	31,400	...	7,286	3,31,843	3,09,000	...	22,843
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	3,864	4,600	176	209	24,929	25,500	571	...	1,19,953	1,28,000	8,047	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	133	1,300	4	40	6,054	6,900	846	...	36,186	36,500	314	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	335	2,800	6	51	9,036	13,000	3,964	...	66,088	81,600	15,512	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	937	1,06,984	1,14,000	119	122	4,51,987	4,46,000	...	5,987	21,52,874	24,90,000	3,37,126	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,604	8,800	211	244	30,402	29,500	...	902	99,890	1,13,000	13,110	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	10,931	11,700	93	100	34,072	38,900	4,828	...	1,36,248	1,77,000	40,752	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	16,814	20,000	50	60	1,02,376	90,700	...	11,676	6,30,361	6,86,000	55,639	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,652	1,800	43	47	5,538	8,700	3,162	...	28,039	40,500	12,461	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	55	900	3	43	2,579	4,200	1,621	...	15,590	28,000	12,410	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	22,027	18,600	282	240	76,011	71,500	...	4,511	3,06,395	3,24,000	17,605	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	4,520	7,900	34	59	27,669	32,100	4,431	...	1,73,912	1,99,000	25,088	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	35,445	31,000	90	79	1,54,643	1,52,000	...	2,643	11,65,615	10,93,000	...	72,615
Jaipur (*e*)	53	55	...	32	...	2,500	...	78	...	6,500	6,500	...	...	26,800	26,800	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	1,147	1,900	21	35	8,712	8,200	...	512	48,049	50,000	1,951	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,562	2,800	56	61	12,449	12,200	...	249	59,156	65,900	6,744	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	42,806	63,900	60	90	1,90,856	2,88,000	97,144	...	8,15,336	12,34,000	4,18,664	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,388	2,800	82	97	11,850	12,700	850	...	61,111	55,800	...	5,311
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	2,782	4,900	31	54	19,436	20,100	664	...	1,01,830	1,16,000	14,170	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	3,575	4,300	70	84	12,728	14,400	1,672	...	56,102	63,500	7,398	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	16,273	12,200	247	185	53,783	49,600	...	4,183	2,24,773	2,36,000	11,227	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*f*)	...	...	...	64	...	4,600	...	72	...	15,600	15,600	...	...	1,09,000	1,09,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,578	6,700	101	103	26,559	27,500	941	...	1,31,556	1,34,000	2,444	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,150	4,100	47	61	15,621	17,800	2,179	...	74,709	92,800	18,091	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7,022	6,800	105	101	27,015	33,400	6,385	...	1,39,416	1,61,000	21,584	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	143	173	22	48	4,045	2,500	184	52	14,020	15,400	1,380	...	88,966	58,700	...	30,266
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	1,817	4,600	53	135	8,006	11,200	3,194	...	41,371	50,500	9,129	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	2,612	4,600	28	49	17,364	16,500	...	864	1,41,759	1,43,000	1,241	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	737	700	20	19	3,130	3,300	170	...	22,734	22,100	...	634
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	18,658	14,000	366	275	68,947	62,000	...	6,947	3,42,728	3,61,000	18,272	...
TOTAL	124	146	5,338	5,574	5,99,419	5,95,200	112	107	25,07,814	24,93,600	...	14,214	1,20,02,390	1,31,78,700	11,76,310	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	299	27,555	28,298	69,85,776	70,61,300	254	250	2,95,31,160	2,92,41,500	...	2,89,660	13,84,40,340	14,22,51,900	38,11,560	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*c*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th August 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3047 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th August 1906:—

No. 393 of 1906.—Michael Humphrey Oldfield, assistant works manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur, Bengal. *An automatic coupler and centre buffer for carriages and wagons and such like vehicles.*

No. 394 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Company, of 101/1 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in latrines and the like for use by natives.*

No 395 of 1906.—Thomas Eli Haywood, engineer, of The Bungalow, Tunnel Hill, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, and Saxby and Farmer, Limited, railway signal engineers, of 53 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and Railway Signal Works, Chippenham, in the county of Wilts. *Improvements in locking bars, used in connection with railway safety appliances.*

No 396 of 1906.—Clarke Chapman and Company, Limited, engineers, and William Armstrong Woodeson, engineer, both of Victoria Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in steam boilers.*

No. 397 of 1906.—William Albert McAdams, manufacturer, of Bay Shore, in the county of Suffolk and state of New York, United States of America. *The method of and means for casting aluminum alloy.*

No. 398 of 1906.—David Cardew, assistant locomotive superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, Northern Section, at Saidpur. *A dash ring for the journals of railway vehicles.*

No. 399 of 1906.—Bandu Ganoba Kalhaikar, of Nasik. *An iron water mot.*

No 400 of 1906.—Jan Mijs (Az). chemist, of 1 Parklaan, Bussum, Holland. *Improvements in refining paraffin wax.*

No. 401 of 1906.—Armand Tharaud, engineer, of 33 Rue de Hollande, Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements in incandescent hydrocarbon lamps.*

No 402 of 1906.—Alphonse Louis Maurice Chaulin, merchant, of 98 bis, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (Seine), France. *Improvements in electrical appliances for protection against insects.*

No. 403 of 1906.—Marcel Audiffren, professor of physics, of Golbey, near Epinal (Vosges), France, and the Société des Etablissements Singrun, a corporation organised and existing under the laws of France, of Epinal Vosges), France. *Improvements in rotary refrigerating machines.*

No. 404 of 1906.—Frederick Walter Shallis, engineer, of Whitefield Bank, Heaton Norris, Stockport, in the county of Lancaster, kingdom of Great Britain. *Improvements in presses for baling cotton and other fibrous materials.*

No. 405 of 1906.—Heinrich Rentz, landed proprietor, of Saebischdorf, near Schweidnitz, in the German Empire. *Improvements in means for preventing over-running of signals on railways.*

No. 406 of 1906.—Curt Heinrichsdorff, merchant, of 19 Puttkamer-Strasse, in the city of Berlin, kingdom of Prussia and German Empire. *Incandescent lamp for liquid fuel.*

No. 407 of 1906.—Pestonjee Cursetjee Mehta, merchant, residing at Bellasis road, Bombay. *A new fuel briquette.*

No. 3048 P.—**SPECIFICATIONS** of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 299 of 1905.—Francis Dillon Bellew, Licensed Branch Pilot, of No. 3 Rawdon street, Calcutta. *An improved releasing and hoisting gear for boats and other purposes.* (Specification filed 28 February 1906.)

No. 317 of 1905.—La Société Dite Peignages et Filatures de Bourre de Soie, spinners, of 5 Rue Richepanse, Paris, France. *Improvements in and relating to preparing, spinning doubling, twisting and the like process and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 431 of 1905.—Berliner Ausstellungsgallerien G m b H., merchants of Berlin, Scharrenstr, 20. *Improvements relating to advertising devices.* (Specification filed 25 July 1906.)

No. 513 of 1905.—William Theodore Cummins, foreman mechanic, of the Civil and Sanitary Engineering Company, 11 Convent road, Entally, Calcutta. *Improvements in registering turnstiles.* (Specification filed 30 May 1906.)

No. 583 of 1905.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Member of Council, Tonk State, Rajputana. *Improvements in chaff cutters and the like.* (Specification filed 28 July 1906.)

No. 116 of 1906.—Karl Friedrich Philipp Stendebach, engineer, of 5 Weinligstrasse, Leipzig Gohlis, Germany. *Improvements in fire-arms with drop-down barrels.* (Specification filed 20 June 1906.)

No. 3049 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 351 of 1894.—Bhawani Das. *A four roller triple squeeze sugarcane pressing machine to be called the Babu Mill or Babu Shahie Kolhu.* (From 16 September 1906 to 16 September 1907.)

No. 377 of 1895.—Herbert Arnaud Taylor. *Improvements in telegraph transmitters.* (From 13 August 1906 to 13 August 1907.)

No. 95 of 1896.—John French Golding. *Improvements in machines for manufacturing open or reticulated metal work.* (From 24 August 1906 to 24 August 1907.)

No. 96 of 1896.—John French Golding. *An improved method of manufacturing open or reticulated metal work.* (From 24 August 1906 to 24 August 1907.)

No. 172 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 20 August 1906 to 20 August 1907.)

No. 156 of 1897.—John Alston Hart. *Improvements in apparatus for ventilating and for purifying, humidifying and otherwise conditioning air.* (From 3 August 1906 to 3 August 1907.)

No. 194 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or tobacco leaves, coffee, fruits, cloths and other substances, and for the baking of tobacco stems and other substances.* (From 25 August 1906 to 25 August 1907.)

No. 62 of 1899.—Otto Siebold. *An improved process for the production of alkali compounds of albuminous substances.* (From 21 December 1906 to 21 December 1907.)

No. 134 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.* (From 14 August 1906 to 14 August 1907.)

No. 64 of 1900.—George Alfred DePenning. *Improvements in machines for making printing bars.* (From 18 September 1906 to 18 September 1907.)

No. 70 of 1900.—Eugen Sandow. *Improvements in dumb-bells for physical culture exercises.* (From 31 July 1906 to 31 July 1907.)

No. 3 of 1902.—Frederic Barlet. *Improvements in looms.* (From 8 August 1906 to 8 August 1907.)

No. 214 of 1902.—Thermal Storage, Limited. *Thermal storage apparatus in connection with steam boilers.* (From 13 August 1906 to 13 August 1907.)

No. 215 of 1902.—Francis Temple Page. *An improved device for gripping or holding wire, rope and the like* (From 20 August 1906 to 20 August 1907)

No. 237 of 1902.—Purna Chundra Ghose. *An imroved pad-lock.* (From 30 September 1906 to 30 September 1907)

No. 263 of 1902—The Flameless Gas Light Company, Limited. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for incandescence gas or vapour lighting.* (From 20 August 1906 to 20 August 1907.)

No 3050 P—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased.—

No. 328 of 1901.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in or relating to a process and apparatus for the manufacture of gas.* (Specification filed 29 April 1902.)

No. 428 of 1901.—Roland Hayes Gahagan. *An improved simple method of automatically lubricating and greasing the wheels of carts or other vehicles.* (Specification filed 28 April 1902.)

No. 488 of 1901.—Vasudev Kashinath Kirloskar. *An improved warp winding and leasing machine.* (Specification filed 28 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 125 of 1901—Henry D. Perky. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making biscuits and other articles.* (Specification filed 3 May 1901)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 119 of 1892.—The Central Cyclone Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverising or disintegrating grain and other dry substances* (Specification filed 29 April 1893)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within he meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs and upwards at a time are the same as r Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th August 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th August 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.*		Securities (purchase price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,53,17,100	16,83,17,675	19,36,34,775	6,04,14,338	*1,08,51,097	1,10,82,784	6,75,00,000	...	...	60,00,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,58,48,165	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,32,02,635	2,32,02,635	1,56,66,482	39,64,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,31,252	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	3,09,29,415	3,09,29,415	1,69,52,987	75,77,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,30,432	
Bombay	3,69,56,765	10,49,44,050	14,19,00,815	6,96,50,810	94,59,744	1,25,61,337	...	...	...	8,25,000	...	...	9,24,96,891	
Karachi	...	1,03,54,240	1,03,54,240	21,21,890	1,24,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,46,510	
Madras	8,50,585	4,79,08,245	4,87,58,830	1,12,58,040	8,15,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,73,095	
Calicut	...	20,13,710	20,13,710	13,41,085	11,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,52,170	
Rangoon	...	2,32,75,775	2,32,75,775	4,24,14,220	5,04,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,29,19,060	
	6,31,24,450	41,09,45,745	47,40,70,195	21,98,19,852	3,33,08,656	2,36,44,121	6,75,00,000	...	...	68,25,000	9,99,93,946	2,00,00,000	47,10,97,575	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			29,72,620	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil.*	
Total Circulation R			47,10,97,575	Total Reserve R									47,10,97,575	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th August 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 31 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th August 1906 to 253 lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th August 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,61,45,127	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	57,46,908	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,09,61,689	10	10
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,03,26,293 a. 9 p. 9; Public Deposits at Branches 81,60,489 13 2	1,84,86,783	6	11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,66,56,857	4	8
				Bills discounted and purchased	3,06,17,948	15	10
				Balances with other Banks	19,81,150	12	8
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,37,481	5	1
				Stamps	11,273	11	10
				Sundries	7,29,888	13	5
					11,46,88,325	10	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	12,69,59,554	7	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *3,18,35,808 a. 3 p. 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,60,05,895 12 0	6,78,41,703	15	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,30,134	14	4				
Sundries	16,53,556	12	11				
RUPEES	18,25,30,029	9	9	RUPEES	18,25,30,029	9	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R2,09,070 0 0
† Do. do. do. R6,05,235 0 0

R8,14,305 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 9th August 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 45·82.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following monuments being in a dangerous state of repair in the Government Cemetery, Krishnagar, Eastern Bengal State Railway, it is proposed by Cemetery Rule XX, Part I, to demolish the upper structure down to the ground and to build the inscribed slabs into simple masonry over the grave. Any person or persons interested should communicate with the Chaplain :—

1. Tomb of the infant twin daughter of William Paton, Esq.
2. " " Robert Monro Hastie.
3. " " William Watson.
4. " " Caroline Seaton.
5. " " Joseph S. Usher.

J. F. HEWITT,
Resident Chaplain, Krishnagar.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas John Scott, Esq., R.E., Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, died at Godda on the 29th of August 1863, aged 27 years, and there was a monument erected in the Jail compound at Godda by his brother officers as a token of respect and esteem, and whereas the said monument needs repairs and no communication is possible with his relatives and friends, it is hereby publicly notified that any friend or relative of the deceased, if there be any who may intend to repair the said monument should communicate with the undersigned, failing which the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the undersigned may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order.

W. J. STARK,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Godda.

The 23rd July 1906.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following candidates have passed 4th grade Accountantship Examination of the Public Works Department as laid down in Appendix 2, paragraphs 11 to 26 of Volume II of the Public Works Department Code (6th Edition) held in July 1906, at the centres noted against the names :—

	In order of Merit.	Centre.
	Satya Sakha Banerji	(C. E. College)
	V. R. Swasankaram Mudaliar	(Rangoon).
	Naraın Prosad	(C E. College).
	Ramgoti Banerji	——
5.	E. C Brown	——
	Bishambar Das Puri	(Simla).
	Sasa Dhar Banerji	(C. E. College).
	Jnanendra Nath Banerji	(Rangoon).
	Radha Kanta Das	(C E. College).
10.	Mono Ranjan Biswas	——
	Prosad Priya Bose	——
	Probhat Chandra Nandi	——
	P. Vajravalu	(Rangoon).
	M R. Vaithinathan	——
15.	A. M. Price	(C. E. College).
	G. W. Glass	——
	C. Thomas	——
	Promode Kumar Sen	——
	Anukul Chandra Sen	——
20.	Upendra Nath Mukerji	——
	B. K. Venkata Ramaniyengar	(Dharwar).
	Bata Krishna Das	(Shillong).

The following candidates above 25 years of age have passed the Examination. They are not eligible for employment under Government :—

In order of Merit.	
Jnanendra Nath Mitra	(C. E. College).
Upendra Nath Ghose	——
Charu Chandra Sen	——
Kali Pado Dutt	——

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 28th July 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH AUGUST 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	70		...	70	42	...	42	14	103	109*	28	9	263	...	...	...
Bombay	12	...	...	12	14	...	14	3	150	100†	11	13	277	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 63 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Do. of 63 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th August 19

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st July 1906.

No. 26.—The 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Edward Aubrey Davies, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Remount Depôt, Mona, is granted 15 days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st July 1906.

The 7th August 1906.

No. 27.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Donald Day Stewart of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for civil employment in that Province, with effect from the 10th May 1906.

No. 28.—No. 1351, 3rd class Hospital Assistant David Murray of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th May 1906.

No. 29.—No. 991, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Balmukund of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is temporarily appointed to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th July 1906.

No. 30.—No. 230, first class Hospital Assistant Mumtaz Hussain of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th July 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1906.

No. 168.—Mr. M. Gastaud, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August 1905.

No. 169.—Mr. E. G. Hardinge, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233, 260 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1906.

No. 5-R.—Mr. R. Waller Senior, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th July 1906.

G. B. HODGSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th August 1906.

No. 22.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 4th August 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Calcutta Bara Bazar Post Office.	Bengal	1st August	Opened.
Dasuya	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	20th July	Do.
Hasan-Abdal R. S.	Ditto	3rd August	Do.
Mukerian	Ditto	29th July	Do.
Niklidampara	Eastern Bengal	1st August	Do.
Satwari	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	27th October 1905	Do.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified:—

On the Jodhpur-Bikaneer Railway.

"Mundi Dabwali" instead of "Dabwall."

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th August 1906.

No. 70.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Patrick Hannyington, while acting as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and District Magistrate of the said station.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION'S ORDER.

Mount Abu, the 1st August 1906.

No. 3110-S.—Mr. B. McCraith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under paragraph 191, Public Works Department Code, Volume I, language leave from 2nd August 1906 to 30th September 1906 inclusive.

F. ST.G. MANNERS SMITH,
Secy. to A., G.-G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd August 1906.

No. 402-P.—The Honourable the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Inspector-General, Police, in Baluchistan, is pleased to sanction the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent Police, Chagai, with effect from 15th August 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th July 1906.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Commander A. W. McArthur, for 12 months.

The 2nd August 1906.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume 2, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Dobbin, for 6 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W 4 of 1906-07	TA-17—65190 . . .	10	A. K. Govindharajaloo Naidu, son of Krishnasamy Naidu, Mirasdar, South Main Street, Paparasam, Tanjore District.

T. U. RAJAGOPALAN,
Assistent Accountant-General,
In charge of Paper Currency Department.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE;
The 6th August 1906.

CONTRACTS AND REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August 1906.

No. 12.—Captain A. W. D. Harrington, I.A., Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, was granted combined leave, from 15th March 1906 to 16th May 1906 (the first 60 days being Privilege Leave), in India, on private affairs, under paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 15th year commenced 27th January 1906.

H. HAWKES, Major-General,
Director General of Contracts and Registration.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st August 1906.

No. 0977-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Canal Buildings at Mardan for Upper Swat Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Mardan .	Mardan	5 68	A plot of land roughly 350 feet by 700 feet: bounded on the North by the District Road from Mardan to Nisatha: on the South by a luckspit on ground; on the East by gardens of Canal Bungalow and of Assistant Commissioner's Bungalow; and on the West by the District Road to Malakand.	Office of Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, at Peshawar.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th July 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	46	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	5	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	..	3	...	...	1	...	1	63	51	2
3		Buffa	7,029	5	2	7	8	2	6	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	52	59	3
4		Haripur	5,578	5	7	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	112	37	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	26	25	51	41	24	17	...	7	...	17	1	1	...	15	10	4	14	36	29	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	6	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...		.	2	2	...	2	29	12	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	3	9	12	11	1	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	3	4	1	5	47	62	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	3	6	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	2	4	60	90	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	6	13	11	5	6	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	4	2	4	6	24	20	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	17	6	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	1,68,053	59	60	119	95	55	40	...	7	...	40	4	10	...	34	21	13	34	37	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th July 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 119 births were registered (59 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population; 95 deaths were registered (55 males and 40 females), giving a death-rate of 29 *per mille* of population.

Peshawar, the 31st July 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of June 1906.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	26	24	50	911	863	1,774	1	...	1	938	887	1,825	40	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	34	23	57	1,351	1,117	2,468	5	3	8	1,390	1,143	2,533	41	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	4	3	7	384	332	716	...	...	...	388	335	723	43	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	37	33	70	359	296	655	...	1	1	396	330	726	39	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	38	43	81	277	183	460	...	1	1	315	227	542	26	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	139	126	265	3,282	2,791	6,073	6	5	11	3,427	2,922	6,349	39	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 1st August 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1906.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of June 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazára	555,919	1,825	1,188	40	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	5	...	...	...
2	Peshávar	753,437	2,533	2,183	41	35	...	...	...	8	16	25	33	1	3	86	...	...	...
3	Kohát	205,195	723	362	43	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	...	...	...
4	Bannu	227,264	726	529	39	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	542	533	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,990,744	6,349	4,795	39	29	...	...	...	8	16	31	39	1	4	99	...	...	...
	Total in previous month	...	5,319	4,357	31	26	...	...	...	12	7	18	24	...	2	63	...	...	...
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,332	4,619	33	28	...	...	...	5	5	13	9	4	2	38	...	...	...

Districts.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazára	372	400	772	2	1	3	9	16	25	...	1	1	2	...	2	6	4	10	1	...	1	203	161	369	602	586	1,188
Peshávar	884	910	1,794	8	2	10	22	31	53	...	...	...	15	2	17	18	4	22	...	...	...	103	98	201	1,084	1,099	2,183
Kohát	141	156	297	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	5	1	...	1	28	21	49	179	183	362
Bannu	104	191	358	6	4	10	9	4	13	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	6	1	...	1	84	54	133	270	259	529
Dera Ismail Khan.	153	149	302	9	9	18	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	81	111	192	254	279	533
TOTAL	1,714	1,809	3,523	25	16	41	48	59	107	...	1	1	20	3	23	34	13	47	4	1	5	504	445	949	2,389	2,406	4,795
Total in previous month	1,519	1,465	2,984	39	39	78	57	70	127	1	1	2	15	3	18	25	19	44	4	...	4	524	513	1037	2,214	2,143	4,357
Total in same month of past year	1,896	1,747	3,643	30	17	47	53	38	91	1	...	1	11	3	14	23	20	43	1	...	1	388	353	741	2,425	2,194	4,619

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand three hundred and forty-nine births were registered in the Province during the month of June 1906, giving a birth-rate of 39 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,427 were boys and 2,922 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of June 1906 was 4,795 against 4,357 in the previous month; and 4,619 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 29, 26 and 28 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 99 deaths were registered against 63 in the previous month and 38 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 3,523 deaths were registered against 2,984 in the previous month and 3,643 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 41 against 78; respiratory disease 107 against 127; suicide 1 against 2; wounding 23 against 18; accidents 47 against 44; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 5 against 4; and from all other causes 949 against 1,037 in the past month and 741 in the corresponding month of the last year.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

Peshâwar, the 1st August 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dunga-Gali, the 4th August 1906.

No. 128.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Chhapri .	50·48	North. West. South. East.	At Railway chain 22000, mile 983, by Kurram and Kohat District boundaries. At Railway chain 34980, mile 986, by Chhapri and Mundoorie Village boundary. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Stone demarcation pillars will be put in when the land is acquired).	In the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 129.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachiner Railway—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Mundoorie .	104·21	East and West.	On East by Chhapri village boundary at Railway chain 34·980, mile 986. On West by Bhaggan village boundary at Railway chain 62·100, mile 991. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Demarcation pillars will be put in later when the land is acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 130.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Bhaggan .	75·14	South-East and North-West.	South-East by Mundoorie village boundary at Railway chain 62·100, mile 991. North-West by Alizai village boundary Railway chain 83·952, mile 995. North-East and South-West by a "dagbahl." (Demarcation pillars will be put in later when the land is acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief Construction, North-West Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 131.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Alizai .	50·52	*General.* South-East, North-West (from chain 88, mile 996, to mile 996 is East and West.)	South-East by Bhaggan village boundary at Railway chain 83·952, mile 995. North-West by Mundoorie village boundary at Railway chain 96·462, mile 997. On North-East and South-West by a "dagbahl," the piece from chain 88, mile 996 to mile 996 running. East and West is bounded on East by Railway land. West by Railway land, North and South by a "dagbahl." (Demarcation pillars will be put in later when the land is acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 132.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land with buildings is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for residence of the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land, etc., is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected
			K. M.		*North.*	
Bannu .	Bannu .	Civil lines in Edwardesabad.	31 10 or 3·94 acres with buildings as per plans.	...	Cantonment Road. *South.* District Judge's quarters. *East.* Public garden and District Court. *West.* Sessions House and Dâk Bungalow.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Bannu.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia-Gali, the 1st August 1906.

No. 658-*N*.—Lieutenant O L Ruck, I A, 54th Sikhs, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for employment with the Militia, is appointed Reserve Officer, Khyber Rifles, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 23rd July 1906

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 3rd August 1906.

No. 677-*N*—Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain E. Bisset, I. M. S., on the forenoon of the 17th July 1906.

No. 678-*N*.—Captain E. Bisset, I M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kohat District on the forenoon of the 17th of July 1906, relieving Lieutenant W. C. Gray, I.M.S.

No. 679-N.—Lieutenant W. Tarr, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Sheikh Budin on the afternoon of the 15th of July 1906, relieving Captain D. S A. O'Keeffe, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 6th August 1906.

No. 701-N.—Lieutenant W. G. Neale, I A., a Political Probationer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th July 1906.

By Order, etc ,

R. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 7th August 1906.

No. 704-N.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue in supersession of all previous rules issued on the subject, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1906

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration —

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—OF POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899, FOR THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

(*a*) "Part" means a Part of these rules;

(*b*) "Certificated petroleum" means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Local Government may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

(*c*) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*d*) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum,

(*e*) "major installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(*2*) in which tin-making operations are carried on,

(*f*) "minor installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*g*) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by notification;

(*h*) "testing officer" means the testing officer appointed by the Local Government under section 10 of the Act for any port at which petroleum may be imported under these rules;

(*i*) "motor-vehicle" includes a motor-bicycle, a motor-tricycle, a motor-boat and a motor-launch; and

(*j*) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

Part II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godown in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per cubic feet.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainge purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Material for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted copies, in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except on a ship certified as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the petroleum shall be stowed in such part of the ship and in such manner as may be approved, by general or special order, by the authority so appointed.

Conditions of carriage of petroleum in bulk by water.

2. Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported on any barge or flat which is not towed by a steamer.

Petroleum in bulk on barges or flats.

3. No ship shall carry petroleum in bulk which carries at the same time other inflammable cargo, or passengers.

Inflammable cargo, or passengers.

4. No steamer carrying any inflammable cargo, or having in tow at the same time any other ship carrying inflammable cargo, shall tow a barge carrying petroleum in bulk.

Towage of barge carrying petroleum.

5. When any ship has discharged petroleum in bulk, the oil compartments shall thereupon be thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Cleaning of compartments.

6. The hatches of oil tanks in all ships licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk, and the man-holes in the hatches, shall be kept closed (except in so far as it may be necessary to open them to take on board or discharge petroleum or to clean the tank) so long as there is oil in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Hatches to be kept closed.

7. No petroleum shall be taken on board or discharged from any ship licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk except through a suitable pipe prepared for the purpose.

Loading and discharge.

8. No fire, naked lights or smoking shall be allowed on board any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk.

Naked lights, fire, or smoking prohibited.

9. The person in charge of any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag, 18 inches long and 12 inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

Flag to be carried.

10. No petroleum shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship between sunset and sunrise, except when electric light is exclusively used.

Loading and unloading by night.

11. Petroleum may be transported within under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another province

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Refusal of License.

Provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license

6. (*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee

Supply of rules to licensee

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2 Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. (*1*) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not in exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (*1*) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(*2*) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Effect of general license.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J

Pass for transport of petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Eoffct of special license.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer, or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or, in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by water, shall state that the ship in which it is to be carried has been certified as required by rule 1 of Chapter II of this part.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (*1*), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petrolem namely :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	1
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months.	100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.	
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water.	100	

PART III.

OF IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces only.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Conditions of the License.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.		Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet		5,000 and under.
" 20 "	Over	5,000 and up to 15,000.
" 30 "		15,000 " 30,000.
" 40 "		30,000 " 50,000.
" 60 "		50,000 " 75,000.
" 80 "		75,000 " 100,000.
" 100 "		100,000 " 150,000.
" 150 "		Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

[Description of the place above referred to.]

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch ;-provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned of galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except, under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthern floors.

9. Either the doorway's and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation,

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000 "	40	50
" 5,000 to 10,000 "	60	70
" 10,000 to 15,000 "	[illegible]	100
" 15,000 to 20,000 "	130	150
" 20,000 to 30,000 "	180	200
" 30,000 and over	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling-house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons . 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be will ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of ,gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Conditions of License.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank ;
(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter IV, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

* Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.	District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

Conditions of the License.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch: Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

		Not less than
1	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
2	When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act, whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, $\frac{\text{in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

when the petroleum is in bulk.	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
when the petroleum is not in bulk.	District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons not less than 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . not less than 16 B. W G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of *Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No.

This pass covers (drums / tins / cases containing*) gallons of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

The 190 . Holder of General License No.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

Conditions of Pass.

I.—For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight

under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanised sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of stee or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to * (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely:—

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. dated and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of

When the petroleum is in bulk — Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the petroleum is not in bulk — District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely:—

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. — Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. — District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5.

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanised sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw-plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made o tinned or galvanised sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . not less than 25 B. W. C
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . . . not less than 22 B. W. G

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle a the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken c become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctl marked on the receptacles.

Peshawar, the 31st July 1906.

No. 120.—Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superi tendent of the Bannu Jail to Captain J. Husband, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 14th Ju 1906.

No. 121.—Captain J. Husband, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District on the afternoon of the 14th July 1906, relieving Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S.

By order,

E. B. HOWELL,
Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th August 1906.

No. 3176.—It having been declared in respect of the Cantonments and Municipal limits of Peshawar that for the purpose of the definition contained in section 2, sub-section 1, of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899) as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act of 1901 (XI of 1901) "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra (Government of India Notification No. 723—33-3, dated the 27th March 1906), the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North West Frontier Province, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, is pleased to make the following rules for dealing with the said diseases :—

RULES.

In proceeding under section 5 of the Act, an Inspector shall, as far as possible, conduct his search in the presence of the owner, or of the person in charge, of the premises searched.

2. Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, any diseased horse shall observe the following rules :—

1st.—He shall, as far as possible, keep the diseased horse and its attendants separate from other horses not diseased.

2nd.—He shall give immediate information of the fact of the disease to the nearest police station, and the officer in charge of the station shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Police, who shall communicate it directly to the Inspector.

3. Horses which have been stabled or in contact with animals suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra, or which may be reasonably suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra may be isolated and detained at the owner's expense for the purposes of a diagnosis of the disease being made by means of bacteriological examination by a Veterinary Practitioner. No order for destruction shall be passed until a Veterinary Practitioner has certified that bacteriologial examination has revealed the existence of Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra.

4. The Inspector, whose duty it is under section 8 of the Act to cause the destruction of any horse which is within the limits attached to a police station, may give written directions to the officer in charge of that station to destroy the horse. The officer receiving such directions shall have the horse promptly destroyed by shooting or otherwise. He shall also be responsible for seeing that the rule next following is complied with, or that the person failing to comply with that rule is proceeded against under rule 10.

5. When a diseased horse is destroyed under section 8 of the Act, the owner, or the person in charge, shall cause the carcase to be buried, without delay, six feet below the surface of the ground, and the skin to be slashed so as to prevent its being used. No person shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase of any horse so buried or any part of it.

Provided that an Inspector may direct the carcase to be burnt instead of being buried, and the owner or the person in charge shall thereupon cause it to be destroyed by fire.

6. The stable or building in which a horse suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica has been, the clothes of the attendants, the saddlery and other articles liable to have become infected shall be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner :—

1st.—By thoroughly collecting in a heap all dung, litter and other matter and refuse and destroying the whole by fire.

2nd.—By digging up the earth of the standing to a depth of two feet and thoroughly mixing the removed soil with equal portions of good freshly burnt

lime and water, and after a fortnight removing this to some distant spot unfrequented by equines. The cavity caused by the removal of the earth to be washed with good lime-wash and then filled with fresh earth.

3rd.—By thoroughly scraping all the parts of the diseased horses's stall or box or standing, particularly those parts with which the diseased horse came in contact, and washing all wood, stone and iron work with boiling water.

4th.—By the application to all parts above the flour with which the horse or its droppings may have come into contact, of a coating of lime-wash made by mixing immediately before its use good freshly burnt lime with water.

5th.—By cutting away the stuffed parts of the saddle used on the diseased horse and burning the same, and by passing bits and stirrup through the fire. The leather work of all saddlery, harness, etc., used by the diseased horse to be soaked in antiseptic solution.

6th.—The shafts, splinter-bars and all parts of any vehicle which the horse has been in contact with to be scraped and washed in a strong antiseptic solution.

7th.—By immersing the clothing of the attendants in a strong antiseptic solution.

8th.—By attending to the carrying out of all measures which the veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

7. The owner of a horse suffering from Surra shall carry out all measures which the Veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

8. The Inspector shall grant a license for removal of a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse only when he considers there is no danger of the first horse becoming diseased.

If any horse which has been in such contact is removed without such license, the Inspector may require it to be taken back within the limits of the place from which it has been removed.

9. In the event of obstruction on the application of a Veterinary Inspector or a Veterinary Practitioner, which application shall, if possible, be in writing, the police shall be bound to render such officers such assistance as may be necessary to enable them duly to perform their duties under the Act and these rules.

10. Any person convicted of breaking any of the above rules shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to R50, or with both.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th July 1906.

No. 126.—Munshi Abdus Samad, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade, in the Allahabad Circle of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, with effect from the 8th July 1906, *vice* Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, during the period he is in charge of that Circle or until further orders.

(378 P. of 1906.)

R. A. GAMBLE,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

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Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04 Foolscap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 6*a* (2*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1 or 1*s* (2*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.) Complete R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (5*a*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-8.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. I. Nos. 9 & 10 @ R2.
" " " " " " Extra No. 1905 @ R4.
" " " " " Vol. II. No. 1. 1906 @ R2.
Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 7. 1905 @ R2.
" " No. 8. 1905 @ R1.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Suddhi Kaumudi. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
Tantravartika (English). Fasc. 6 @ 12a.
Upamitibhavaprapancakatha. Fasc. 9 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Bom. 2369 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees five hundred only originally standing in the name of Dadajee Bhanaji and last endorsed to Rev. C. A. C. d Sequeira, I. M. Gonsalves and J. M. D'Oliveira, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—REV. C. A. C. D SEQUEIRA.

Residence—Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY BOARD.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1905.

No. R. Stat. 29—1—51, dated Simla, the 23rd July 1906.

READ AGAIN—

Railway Board Order No. R. Stat. $\frac{29}{76}$, dated the 26th July 1905.

READ ALSO—

The following particulars of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the twelve months ended the 31st December 1905.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc, as shown under Abstract No. 4 on pages 1780 and 1781 of the accompanying Abstract return, caused the death of 23 persons and injury to 270 persons, against 40 and 201, respectively, during the previous year.

II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct; accidents to persons passing over level crossings, trespassers, and others.

2. Of the 979 persons killed and 576 injured, as shown under this heading in Abstract No. 1, 115 of the former and 356 of the latter were passengers, the remainder being persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Details of the killed and injured will be found in abstract No. 2.

III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of Railway Companies or contractors caused by the travelling of trains or the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways.

3. Of railways' or contractors' servants 308 were killed and 462 injured, in addition to 15 killed and 115 injured included in the figures in paragraph 1. Details of these will be found in Abstract No. 2.

4. Altogether the number of persons killed and injured on Indian railways in the working of public traffic during the year 1905 was as follows:—

—	1905.		Previous year.		Increase		Decrease.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Passengers—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	140	11	83	...	57	8	...
By accidents from other causes	115	356	105	321	10	35	...	...
Servants—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	15	115	23	103	...	12	8	...
By accidents from other causes	308	462	250	364	58	98	...	...
Other persons—								
From accidents to trains, etc.	5	15	6	15	...	...	1	...
Persons passing over railways at level crossings	25	4	23	1	2	3	...	...
Trespassers including suicides	795	178	697	188	98	...	...	10
Miscellaneous, not included in the above	39	23	41	14	...	9	2	...
TOTAL	1,305	1,293	1,156	1,089	149	204	...	...

A

5. In addition to the above 68 persons are reported to have been killed and 307 to have been injured upon railway premises by causes not connected with the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways.

6. Thus the total number of persons reported to have been killed and injured during the twelve months amounted to 1,373 and 1,600, respectively.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., during the year 1905.

7. The following is a summary of the number of accidents, as classified in Abstract No. 4, which occurred on the several railways and which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons.

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the year 1905.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
5' 6" Gauge.							
Bengal-Nagpur	6	1	...	1	18	2	18
Eastern Bengal State	3	...	7	...	7	...	14
East Indian	17	3	26	1	33	4	59
Great Indian Peninsula	3	...	1	2	1	2	2
Indian Midland	3	...	9	1	6	1	15
Madras	9	...	14	3	2	3	16
North-Western State	10	1	51	2	7	3	58
Oudh and Rohilkhand State	7	2	16	...	16	2	32
3' 3⅜" Gauge.							
Assam-Bengal	2	...	3	...	4	...	7
Bengal and North-Western	4	...	4	...	1	...	5
Burma	7	...	1	1	8	1	9
Eastern Bengal State	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Jodhpur-Bikaner	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
Rohilkund and Kumaon	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
South Indian	4	...	4	...	3	...	7
Southern Mahratta	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
Special Gauges.							
Kalka-Simla (2' 6")	4	...	...	3	4	3	4
Gwalior Light (2' 0')	1	...	16	...	...	...	16
Total	87	8	155	15	115	23	270
Previous year	92	17	98	23	103	40	201

8. A brief description of some of the accidents resulting in loss of life, injury to persons, or serious damage to rolling-stock, is given below :—

(i) *Assam-Bengal railway.*—On the 23rd February, No. 4 down mixed train was derailed at mile 90—22 between Lalmai and Comilla stations, owing to the removal of fish-plates and bolts and the slewing of the line by some person or persons unknown. Four railway servants were seriously injured, one of whom subsequently died. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

(ii) On the 27th December, No. 4 down mixed train was derailed near Mantala station, due to the bad state of the road. Three passengers were injured, two of whom subsequently died. The rolling-stock was damaged.

(iii) *East Indian railway.*—On the 7th February, Nos. 124 down goods and 64 down van goods trains collided at Khana junction, in consequence of the driver of the former train having run against signals. One person was killed and seven injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

(iv) On the 17th November, Nos. 101 up and 64 down goods trains collided at Taljhari station, due to the disregard of signals by the driver of the former train. One railway servant was killed and five injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

(v) On the 19th November, Nos. 7 down and 10 up Bengal-Nagpur railway passenger trains collided with No. 7 down East Indian railway pilot, owing to the latter fouling the junction between East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur railways, at Howrah station, due to the carelessness of the railway staff. One railway servant was injured. The rolling-stock was damaged.

(vi) *Kalka-Simla railway.*—On the 13th April, No. 11 up goods train ran into the trolly of a sub permanent-way inspector between Taksal and Gumman stations, owing to the disregard of rules for working trollies. The station master of Koti, who was on the trolly at the time, was killed.

(vii) *North Western State railway.*—On the 17th July, Nos. 9 up passenger and 10 down mixed trains collided at Kot Sultan station, due to points not having been correctly set. Seventeen passengers were injured. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were damaged.

(viii) On the 1st December, No. 4 down Punjab-Bombay mail and M. M. up troop special trains collided near Lahore station, owing to points having been wrongly set. Seventeen passengers were injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

(ix) *Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.*—On the 1st June, Nos. 7 up mixed and 84 down goods trains collided at Amethi station, owing to the engine of the latter train fouling the crossing, due to the carelessness of the driver. Eight passengers and twelve railway servants were injured. The rolling-stock was damaged.

(x) On the 2nd June, No. 6 down passenger train collided with a pilot engine at Partabgarh station, owing to points having been incorrectly set. Five passengers and one railway servant were injured.

RESOLUTION.

With an increase of 678 miles, or 2·48 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 4,324,000 miles, or 4·21 per cent., in the train-mileage run, the number of train accidents increased by 18. The total number of persons killed fell from 40 to 23, but those injured rose from 201 to 270.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the Abstract Return and Appendices thereto, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Ranaghat-Katihar-Godagiri and the Nagda-Muttra railways.

Ordered, also, that this resolution, with the Abstract Return, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract return of accidents for the twelve months ended the 31st December 1905.

Enclosure to Railway Board Order No. R. Stat. $\frac{29-1}{51}$, dated the 23rd July 1906.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Standard Gauge Lines.		Metre Gauge Lines.		Special Gauge Lines.		Total all Gauges.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	117	...	7	...	16	3	140
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	89	256	26	96	...	4	115	356
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	10	90	2	21	3	4	15	115
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	249	351	58	110	1	1	308	462
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	25	10	5	9	...	...	30	19
Trespassers	461	93	198	69	2	11	661	173
Suicides	113	5	21	...	...	...	134	5
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	13	13	26	10	...	...	39	23
TOTAL	963	935	336	322	6	36	1,305	1,293

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER[VANTS]															
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.														TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN													
				1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.						1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	5' 6" gauge.																																		
1	Bengal Central*	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bengal-Nagpur (a)	1	...	1	..	..	2	...	...	..	...	5	19	.	...	6	21	7	21	1	18	1	1	...	...		1	...	2	..	...	...	...
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (b)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	1	5	17	...	...	5	19	5	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...
4	Eastern Bengal State†	...	7	...	.	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	4	...	.	7	5	7	12	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
5	East Indian (c)	2	21	5	5	3	7	5	1	..	1	15	48	3	8	31	70	33	91	1	33	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
6	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	2	...	...		...		...	1	7	12	..	1	9	14	9	15	2	1	...	7	...	1	1	...	..	3	...	...	...	...
7	Indian Midland (d)	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	12	1	6	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	1	..	...	..	...
8	Madras (e)	...	13	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	...	4	...	17	3	2	2	1	...	...	..	...	..	2	.	2	.	2
9	Nizam's Guaranteed State (f)	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	North Western State (g)	...	50	3	3	...	4	...	...	...		22	84	.	...	25	91	25	141	2	7	2	20	...	1	11	9	3	9	...	1	...	...
11	Oudh and Rohilkhand State (h)	..	16	.	...	...	4	1	...		2	2	19	...	1	3	26	3	42	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...
12	Tapti Valley	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL	3	117	11	8	3	20	8	1	..	5	64	211	3	11	89	256	92	373	10	90	12	39	2	4	12	10	3	27	...	4	...	3
	Previous year	9	61	13	15	6	13	11	5	...	2	44	206	6	6	80	247	89	308	11	54	12	25	1	3	...	4	4	20	4	9	2	8
	3' 3⅜" gauge.																																		
13	Assam-Bengal (i)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bengal and North-Western (j)— Tirhoot section. Company's "	...	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	2	11	2	14	...	1	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bengal Dooars (k)	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar (l)	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Burma	...	...	1	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	8	15	..	...	17	17	17	17	1	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Cawnpore-Burhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Deoghur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
20	Dibru-Sadiya (m)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...						...	...	...	...
21	Eastern Bengal State (n)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	7	1	...	5	2		2	...	...	11	34	...	...	20	38	20	45	1	13	5	6	...	..	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...

(a) Including the Jubbulpore-Gondia extension, Parlakimedi Light Raipur-Dhamtari, and Mourbhanj 2' 6" gauge, railways.
(b) " Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, Nagda-Ujjain and Petlad-Cambay railways.
(c) " Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, South Behar and Tarkessur railways.
(d) " Agra-Delhi Chord, Bhopal-Itarsi, Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Goona-Baran railways.
(e) Including the Kolar Gold-fields, Madras (North-East Line), and Nilgiri and Shoranur-Cochin (3' 3⅜" gauge) railways.
(f) " Bezwada extension railway.
(g) " Jammu and Kashmir (Native State section), Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Southern Punjab railways and the Khushalgarh-Kohat Thal, Nowshera-Durgai and Dandot Light, 2' 6" gauge, railways.

* The particulars noted against this railway are only for the first-half those for the second-half have been included with the broad gauge section of the Eastern Bengal State

No. 2.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between practicable. the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. — 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding. Killed.	Injured.	9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam. Killed.	Injured.	13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc. Killed.	Injured.	14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty. Killed.	Injured.	16.—From being caught between vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc. Killed.	Injured.	18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work. Killed.	Injured.	19.—Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL SERVANTS. Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS. — Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL OTHERS. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.	Serial Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
...	1	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	12	..	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	22	39	23	57	4	1	70	6	3	1	...	...	77	8	107	86	2
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	9	15	9	15	2	1	18	4	1	...	...	...	21	5	35	39	3
1	1	2	5	.	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	6	1	14	22	14	29	2	...	29	2	3	..	3	1	37	3	58	44	4
...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	4	...	..	5	4	...	...	31	8	2	1	3	...	10	1	12	15	73	46	74	79	4	6	133	27	44	1	3	6	184	40	291	210	5
...	...	8	7	...	4	...	...	4	6	...	6	1	2	..	..	18	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	36	43	38	44	4	...	45	11	12	...	...	...	61	11	108	70	6
...	..	1	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	12	12	18	...	...	12	2	13	...	...	...	25	2	40	82	7
...	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	8	6	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	6	16	30	19	32	2	1	36	7	15	...	1	5	54	13	73	62	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	..	5	...	6	6	9
...	...	1	9	2	14	..	1	2	3	1	6	...	2	1	3	28	14	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	15	55	111	57	118	3	1	64	15	14	...	1	1	82	17	164	276	10
...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	8	3	.	2	...	1	...	2	2	4	12	27	12	43	4	...	52	19	8	3	..	...	64	22	79	107	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
1	3	19	33	3	43	...	3	11	23	1	14	6	16	6	5	124	54	2	5	6	9	12	4	29	52	249	351	259	441	25	10	461	93	113	5	13	18	612	121	963	935	
...	2	26	25	9	27	1	5	9	28	...	6	10	10	3	2	63	52	10	5	2	8	8	8	22	47	186	289	197	343	21	11	390	97	100	2	27	6	538	116	824	767	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	7	4	11	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	2	12	11	16	27	13
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	...		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	8	11	9	1	1	35	14	6	.	15	3	57	18	70	41	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	1	..	...	...	5	...	7	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	9	16
...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	8	21	9	29	...	1	31	11	1	...	...	...	32	12	58	58	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
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...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	9	10	9	...	1	34	7	...	...	1	2	35	10	46	24	21
...	...	4	1	3	7	...	1	6	7	...	...	1	4	6	...	3	8	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	12	37	52	38	65	2	3	120	44	8	...	16	7	146	54	204	164	

(h) Including the Hardwar-Dehra railway.
(i) " Noakhali (Bengal) railway.
(j) " Sagauli-Raxaul railway.
(k) " Bengal Dooars extensions.
(l) " Dhrangadra, Jamnagar and Jetalsar-Rajkot railways.

(m) Including the Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery Branch railway.
(n) " Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj railway and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar and Teesta-Kurigram branches, also the British section of the Santrabari extension 2′ 6″ gauge, lines.

† Includes particulars for the second-half of the year of the Bengal Central railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as KILLED OR INJURED i[n]
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far a[s]

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between trains and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.	SER[VANTS]. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than … 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward	...	7	1	.	5	2	3	2	.	.	11	34	..	...	20	38	20	45	1	13	5	6	..	..	.	3	1	...	..	1	...	..
	3' 3⅜" gauge—concld.																																
22	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	.	...	...	..	..	..	..		.	..	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	1
23	Jodhpur-Bikaner—(a) Jodhpur section } Bikaner " }	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	...		3	.	2	..	5	..	5	..	1	...	1	.	..	...	..	.	1	...	...	..	...
24	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.		...	...	..		..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
25	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	.	...	...	4	25	.	...	4	26	4	26	1	2	2	2	.	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	1	1
26	Rohilkund and Kumaon Lucknow-Bareilly section, Company's section	.	...	...	...	..	1	..	.	.	.	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	3	.	2	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	1	...	...	...	..
27	South Indian (c)	..	...	...	...	...	.	1		.	1	.	14	..	..	1	15	1	15	.	8	...	5		...	.	..	..	...	..	1	...	1
28	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	..	...	.	..	1	..	.	..	..	.	8	..	..	..	9	..	9	.	...	1	5	...	..	1	1	..	2	...	..	..	..
29	Udaipur-Chitor	...	..	...	.	..	.	...	.	.		...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..		...	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL	...	7	1	...	5	5	4	2	.	1	16	86	...	2	26	96	26	103	2	21	8	19	.	..	1	4	1	5	...	2	1	3
	Previous year	2	19	4	...	2	4	4	1	.	2	14	60	1	4	25	71	27	90	7	30	2	12		..	.	..	2	7	...	2	...	..
	Special gauges.																																
30	Barsi Light (2' 6")		..	...		...	.	..	.	...		...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.		..	...		...	.
31	Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 6")	..	...	...	...	..	..	..			.	.	.	...			.	..	..	.	..	...	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
32	Bukhtiarpore—Behar Light (2' 6")	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...		.	.	...	..		..		..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
33	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	.	..	...		..	..	..	..	...	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..		..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
34	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	..		.		...	...	..	...		.		..	...	.	...	...	..	...		.	...	...		.	.	..		..	...	...	...	..
35	Kalka-Simla (2' 6")	.	..	...	.		...		..	.		...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	3	4	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	...	...		.
36	Powayan Light (2' 6")	.	...	...		..	...	...	.		.		.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	..	..
37	Rajpipla (2' 6")	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	...		.		...	...	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tarakeshwar-Magra Light (2' 6")		...	...		..	..	.	...		.		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		..	.	...		...	...	...
39	Tezpore-Balipara Light (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	.	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...		..	...	..		..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
40	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	.	...		...	.	...	...	1	...	.	..	2	...	1	..	4	..	4	...	..	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	..	16	...	..	..	...		.	..	.		...	...	...	..	...	...	16	...	..	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")		..	...		..	...	..			..	..	...	..	...		...	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
43	Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0")		...	.	...			..	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	.	..	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Jorhat (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL	.	16	..	...	...		..	1	.	..	...	2	..	1		4	...	20	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Previous year	.	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	.	1	.	3	...	6	5	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	3	140	12	8	8	25	12	4	...	6	80	299	8	14	115	356	118	496	15	115	20	58	2	4	13	14	4	32	...	6	1	6
	Previous year	11	83	17	16	8	17	15	6	...	4	58	267	7	11	105	321	116	404	23	103	14	37	1	3	1	4	6	27	4	11	2	8

(a) Including the Jodhpur-Hyderabad railway (British section).
(b) " Ahmedabad-Dholka, Ahmedabad-Parantij, Gaekwar's Mehsana, Jaipur State, Palanpur-Deesa, and Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi railways.
(c) " Tanjore District Board and Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) railways.
(d) " Bellary-Rayadrug, Birur-Shimoga Guntakal-Mysore frontier, Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier), Kolhapur, Mysore Nanjangud Mysore section (Southern Mahratta) and West of India Portuguese railways.

No. 2—*concluded.*

INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing betwe[en] ... practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*

[SER]VANTS. ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial Numbers.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	..	4	1	3	7	..	1	6	7	...	..	1	4	6		3	8	.	1	.	..	2	1	6	12	37	52	38	65	2	3	120	44	8	...	16	7	146	54	204	164	
...	...	.	1	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	..		.	...	.	.	...		..	..	...	..	1	..	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	4	22
...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	1	...	2	.	...	1		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	8	2	9	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	4	...	6	14	23
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...	.	1	3	...	1	..	...		1		.	...	..	4	.	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	10	13	11	15	1	..	32	15	2		1	.	36	15	51	56	25
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...	..	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	2	.	..		.	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	7	14	7	14	...	1	10	..	2	...	4	.	16	1	23	24	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	.	7	12	5	10	..	1	6	10	..	1	1	6	12		[illegible]	10		3	1	...	2	1	8	2[illegible]	58	110	60	131	5	9	198	69	2	.	26	10	250	86	336	322	
...	...	6	5	5	9	1	1	12	8	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	5	3	2		..	2	3	13	13	60	69	67	99	8	5	183	78	19	...	13	6	223	89	817	27[illegible]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	41
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...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	1	...	...	..	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	3	4	6	9	25	...	...	4	11	1	...	1	2	6	13	15	44	
1	3	26	45	9	53	...	4	17	34	1	15	7	22	18	5	129	64	2	8	7	9	14	5	37	75	308	462	323	577	30	19	661	173	134	5	39	23	864	220	1305	1298	
...	2	32	30	15	37	2	6	21	31	...	6	14	12	4	3	73	58	13	7	2	8	11	11	35	63	250	364	273	467	29	16	577	186	120	2	41	14	767	216	1156	1089	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	Bengal Central. (a) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Bengal-Nagpur. (b) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	16	...	16	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21	1	...	1	1	2	1	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	244	272	1	...	1	18	2	18	

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (c) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Eastern Bengal State. (d) — Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	8	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	1	49	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	237	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	208	219	..	7	...	7	...	14	

(a) The particulars noted against this railway are only for the first-half, those for the second-half have been included with the broad gauge section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
(b) Including the Jubbulpore-Gondia extension, Parlakimedi Light, Raipur-Dhamtari, and Mourbhanj 2' 6" gauge, railways.
(c) Including the Godhra-Rutlam Nagda, Nagda-Ujjain and Petlad-Cambay railways.
(d) [illegible]

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

EAST INDIAN.(a)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	1	5	1	13	...	3	1	16
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	7	12	1*	4*	1	14	2	18
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	1	...	4	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	20	21	...	6	...	3	...	9
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	6	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	194	195	...	1	...	...	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	34	35	...	...	...	3	...	3
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	1
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	1	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	1	76	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	20	510	530	3†	26‡	1	33	4	59

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
5.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	9	9	...		...	...	...	...
8.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...		...
11.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	96	96	...		...	..	...	...
14.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	18	18	..	...	...		...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	2	1
23.	...	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	74	74	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	514	514	...	1	2	1	2	2

INDIAN MIDLAND.(b)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	..	2
4.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	1	2	3	...	9	...	3	...	12
8.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	1	59	60	...	...	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	289	291	...	9	1	6	1	15

MADRAS.(c)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1.	...	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	9	1
2.	...	8	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	2
3.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3
4.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
5.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
6.	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
7.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8.	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	8
9.	...	306	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10.	...	18	18	...	1*	1	...	1	1	10
11.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	11
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a).	...	69	69	...	..	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13.	...	29	29	..	...	...	1	...	1	13
14.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15
16.	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	16
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18.	...	10	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	18
19.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20
21.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22.	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23.	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	23
24.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25.	...	23	23	...	...	2	...	2	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	508	508	...	14†	3	2	3	16	

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, South Behar and Tarkessur railways.
(b) Agra-Delhi chord, Bhopal-Itarsi, Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Goona-Baran railways.

* Not (a) passenger(-).
† Of these one was not a passenger.

Nizam's Guaranteed State.(a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	4	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

North Western State.(b)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	...	3	...	21	...	4	...	25
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	6	10	...	29	1	...	1	29
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	129	129	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	366	366	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	12	13	1*	1*	...	...	1	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	244	244	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	66	68	...	...	1	1	1	1
Total all classes	19	1,065	1,084	1*	51†	2	7	3	58

Oudh and Rohilkhand State.(c)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	...	3	...	16	...	13	...	29
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	1	3	2*	...	...	...	2	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	9	152	161	2*	16	...	16	2	32

Tapti Valley.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total all classes	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Burwada extension railway.
(b) " Jammu and Kashmir (Native State section), Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Southern Punjab railways and the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal, Nowshera-Durgai and Dandot Light, 2' 6" gauge, railways.
(c) " Hardwar-Dehra railway.

* Not (a) passenger(s).
† Of these one was not a passenger.

TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE.

Class of accident	Assam-Bengal. (a) Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Bengal and North-Western (Tirhoot and Company's sections). (b) Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	3	9	...	3	...	4	...	7	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	2	...	...	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	162	163	...	1*	...	...	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	143	150	...	3	...	4	...	7	5	213	218	...	4†	...	1	...	5

Class of accident	Bengal Dooars. (c) Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar. (d) Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	32	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	46	50	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Noakhali (Bengal) railway.
(b) " the Segauli-Raxaul railway.
(c) " the Bengal Dooars extensions.

*(d) Including the Dhrangadra, Jamnagar and Jetalsar-Rajkot railways.
* [illegible]
† Of these one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

BURMA.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	8	10	...	...	...	3	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	45	46	...	...	...	3	...	3
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	131	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	14	14	...	1*	...	...	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	19	20	...	...	1	...	1	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	3	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	27	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	62	63	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	45	408	453	...	1*	1	8	1	9

CAWNPORE-BURHWAL.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEOGHUR.

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIBRU-SADIYA. (a)

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of accident.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9.	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18.	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	54	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery Branch railway.
* Not (a) passenger(s).

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE. (a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	10	11	...	1*	...	...	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	166	178	...	2†	...	...	...	2

HYDERABAD-GODAVARI VALLEY.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	27	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

JODHPUR-BIKANER (JODHPUR AND BIKANER SECTIONS). (b)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	244	250	...	...	...	1	...	1

MORVI.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

Column key: Reported = Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890; Other = Other accidents; P. = Number of passengers and others; S. = Number of servants; T. = Total all classes.

Rajputana-Malwa. (a)

Number of headings	Reported	Other accidents	Total	P. Killed	P. Injured	S. Killed	S. Injured	T. Killed	T. Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle or the line	4	150	154	...	...	1	2	1	2
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	79	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	117	117	...					
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	523	531	...	...	1	2	1	2

Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly and Company's sections).

Number of headings	Reported	Other accidents	Total	P. Killed	P. Injured	S. Killed	S. Injured	T. Killed	T. Injured
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	101	102	...	...	...	2	...	2

South Indian. (b)

Number of headings	Reported	Other accidents	Total	P. Killed	P. Injured	S. Killed	S. Injured	T. Killed	T. Injured
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	530	530	...	4*	...	...	...	4
10	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	10	10	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	589	589	...	4*	...	3	...	7

Southern Mahratta. (c)

Number of headings	Reported	Other accidents	Total	P. Killed	P. Injured	S. Killed	S. Injured	T. Killed	T. Injured
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	5	308	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	13	13	...	*1	...	...	...	1
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	2	2	1*	...	...	...	1	...
25	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	18	420	438	1	1*	...	...	1	1

(a) Including Ahmedabad-Dholka, Ahmedabad Parantij, Gaekwar's Mehsana, Palanpur-Deesa and Vijapur-Kolol-Kadi railway.
(b) Including the Tanjore District Board and Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) railways.
(c) Bellary-Rayadrug, Birur-Shimoga, Guntakul-Mysore frontier, Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier) Kolhapur, Mysore-Nanjangud, Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), and West of India Portuguese railways.
Not (a) passenger (s.)

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—concld.

	Udaipur-Chitor.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accident reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

SPECIAL GAUGES.

	Barsi Light (2' 6").								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Barasat-Basirhat Light (2' 6").								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light (2' 6").									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of class of accident.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident —*contd.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*contd.*

COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GAEKWAR'S DABHOI (2' 6").

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KALKA-SIMLA (2' 6").

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	14	15	...	..	..	1	...	1	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	2	1	3	...	..	1	2	1	2	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	26	30	...	...	3	4	3	4	

Abstract No. 5.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the twelve months ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several railways open to traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

SPECIAL GAUGES—contd.

	Powayan Light (2' 6").									Bajpipla (2' 6").									Tarakeshwar-Magra (2' 6").								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

SPECIAL GAUGES—contd.

Tezpore-Balipara (2' 6")

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gwalior Light (2' 0")

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	16	...	...	...	16	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	20	20	...	16	...	...	...	16	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended the 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*concld.*

	HOWRAH-AMTA (2' 0"). Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		HOWRAH-SHEAKHALA (2' 0"). Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		JORHAT (2' 0"). Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of accident.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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OCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ended distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE							
	Previous year.			TWELVE MONTHS ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1905.									Previous year.			TWELVE MONTHS ENDED ...				
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passenger and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	3	3	6	...	30		4	.	31	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	12	41	53	14	20	34	1	62	1	23	2	85	12	16	28	6	11	17	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	40	46	9	43	52	1*	4*	1	33	2	37	4	5	9	2	14	16	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	1	32	33	2	25	27	...	...	...	4	..	4	3	6	9	...	7	7	..	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	27	31	16	33	49	...	1	...	5	...	[illegible]	40	9	49	28	30	58	...	4
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	236	237	5	263	268	...	...	...	2	..	2	2	106	108	2	92	94	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	61	65	6	60	66	...	15	...	6	...	21	7	55	62	3	28	31	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	12	16	5	16	21	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	12	12	...	11	11	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1,517	1,517	1	1,501	1,502	...	*1	..	...	...	1	17	1,673	1,690	12	1,742	1,754	...	*5
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	9	71	80	12	77	89	4‡	*2	2	1	6	3	6	60	66	3	87	90	...	*3
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	20	20	1	13	14	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	18	21	...	14	14	..	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	..	...	1	1	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	215	215	...	194	194	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	84	84	1	103	104	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	692	692	...	591	591	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	218	213	1	211	212	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	4	4	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	9	9	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	21	21	1	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	19	35	9	29	38	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	6	7	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	204	206	1	162	163	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	150	153	1	155	156	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	79	79	1	83	84	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	45	45	...	74	74	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	5	31	36	4	47	51		...	...	...	...	...	14	29	43	34	58	92	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	3	24	27	1	40	41	.	...	2	1	2	1	18	15	33	6	10	16	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	72	74	1	148	149	1	1	...	..	1	1	1	92	93	1	61	62	..	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	37	40	1	37	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	11	14	1	18	19	1*	...
25. Other accidents	13	316	329	10	378	388	...	1	4	2	4	3	17	186	203	5	225	230	...	.
TOTAL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1905	...	...	...	91	3,778	3,872	§	‖124	10	9	1	214	...	...	...	117	2,903	3,110	*1	†1[illegible]
Previous year	...	..	...	72	3,769	3,841	**15	¶72	11	54	26	126	...	...	...	170	2,815	2,985	2	221

	Standard gauge	Metre gauge
Mean mileage worked	15,480	11,967
Number of servants employed	335,664	114,182
Train-mileage of all descriptions	71,916,000	33,740,000
Number of passengers carried	158,575,000	86,191,000
Passenger-mileage	6,514,115,000	3,3[illegible]6,293,000
Per mean mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	4,646	2,819
Number of passengers carried	10,244	7,202
Passenger-mileage	420,808	2[illegible]0,462
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·019	...
Injured per million of passengers	0·738	0·081
Killed per million of passenger-miles	...	...
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·018	0·002

* Not (a) passenger(s).
† Of these, eight were not passengers.
‡ Of these, three were not passengers.

§ Of these, four were not passengers.
‖ Of these, seven were not passengers.

…he 31st December 1905, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA …
…THERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

…INES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1905. Number of servants. Killed.	…INES. Number of servants. Injured.	…INES. Total all classes. Killed.	…INES. Total all classes. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Previous year. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Previous year. Other accidents.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Previous year. Total.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Other accidents.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Total.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Number of passengers and others. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Number of passengers and others. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Number of servants. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Number of servants. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Total all classes. Killed.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Total all classes. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Previous year. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Previous year. Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Previous year. Total.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Twelve months ended the 31st December 1906. Number. Total.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Number of passengers and others. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Number of passengers and others. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Number of servants. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Number of servants. Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Total all classes. Killed.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Total all classes. Injured.
..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	4	2	6	5	4	9	...	30	...	5	...	35
...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	24	59	83	20	31	51	1	63	1	24	2	87
...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	11	45	56	11	57	68	1*	4	1	36	2	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	2	1	2	1	4	38	42	3	32	35	...	...	2	5	2	5
..	4	..	8	38	11	49	30	21	51	..	...	..	1	...	1	82	47	129	74	84	158	..	5	...	10	...	15
...	3	...	3	6	35	41	...	10	10	...	...	...	..	...	..	9	377	386	7	365	372	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	.	.	2	...	2	2	...	...	...		...	. .	...	...		11	118	129	9	88	97	...	17	...	6	...	23
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	24	28	5	27	32	...	7	..	3	...	10
1	2	1	7	...	58	58	1	31	32	..	...	...	...	...	.	17	3,248	3,265	14	3,274	3,288	...	6*	1	2	1	8
...	..	..	3	3	8	11	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	..	18	139	157	15	165	180	4‡	5*	2	1	6	6
...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		3	38	41	1	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	307	307	1	298	299	...	...	...	...	..	...
1	..	1	..	4	31	35	2	11	13	...	...	...	..	..	...	4	933	940	3	813	816	...	..	1	1	1	1
...	...	..	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...		1	14	15	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	11	11	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...		16	51	67	10	59	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	16	16	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	370	375	2	330	332	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	. .	...	...	...	121	121	1	158	159	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	15	16	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	20	75	95	39	106	145	...	...	...	...	..	..
..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	39	60	7	55	62	...	...	2	1	2	1
...	...	...	..	...	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	169	172	2	209	211	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	48	54	2	57	59	1*	...	..	1	1	1
...	5	...	6	4	13	17	3	2	5	...	16	1	2	1	18	34	515	519	18	605	623	...	17	5	9	5	26
2	21	3	36	...	...	...	38	103	141	...	16	3	4	3	20	...	...	...	219	6,874	7,128	‡‡ 8	§§ 155	15	115	23	270
7	30		52	...	...	...	58	221	279	...	¶¶ 4	5	19	5	23	...	...	...	300	6,805	7,105	** 17	§§ 98	23	103	40	201

SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES.
549	27,996
2862	452 058
1,389,000	107,04 ,000
3,391,000	248,157,000
30,073,000	9,900,4·1,000
2,530	3,824
6 177	8,864
54,778	353,639
...	0·012
4·718	0 554
...	...
0·583	0·014

** Of these, six were not passengers.
¶ Of these, eleven were not passengers.
‡‡ Of these, five were not passengers.
§§ Of these, fifteen were not passengers.
¶¶ Of these, one was not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

PROPORTION of PASSENGERS KILLED and INJURED on the SEVERAL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA from causes beyond their own control in PASSENGER JOURNEYS for the years 1892 to 1905.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.		Number of passenger journeys (inclusive of journeys by season ticket-holders).	PROPORTION RETURNED AS KILLED AND INJURED (FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL) TO NUMBER CARRIED.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1892 . . .	8	42	127,230,914	1 in 15,903,864	1 in 3,029,307
1893 . . .	51	84	135,262,950	1 in 2,652,215	1 in 1,610,261
1894 . . .	1	85	145,462,546	1 in 145,462,546	1 in 1,711,324
1895 . . .	8	37	151,723,981	1 in 18,965,498	1 in 4,100,648
1896 . . .	24	93	159,162,589	1 in 6,631,775	1 in 1,711,426
1897 . . .	22	128	150,618,092	1 in 6,846,277	1 in 1,176,704
1898 . . .	6	66	150,567,899	1 in 25,094,649	1 in 2,281,331
1899 . . .	8	89	169,542,715	1 in 23,220,388	1 in 1,890,032
1900 . . .	14	85	175,667,916	1 in 12,547,707	1 in 2,066,681
1901 . . .	3	47	177,852,204	1 in 59,284,068	1 in 3,784,089
1902 . . .	127	184	189,056,511	1 in 1,488,634	1 in 1,027,481
1903 . . .	50	116	210,231,000	1 in 4,204,620	1 in 1,812,336
1904 . . .	11	83	227,097,000	1 in 20,645,182	1 in 2,736,108
1905 . . .	3	140	248,157,000	1 in 82,719,000	1 in 1,772,550

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees

	In the four months, April to July, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,06	93	85	78	92	1,05	92	1,32	1,04	1,19
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	68	67	68	65	69	74	87	96	90	92
Spirits and liqueurs	18,94	20,48	21,74	20,82	21,39	22,01	24,57	24,66	25,97	22,29
Wines	1,12	1,13	1,12	1,09	1,11	1,23	1,16	1,12	1,18	1,13
Opium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petroleum	14,88	13,10	12,14	14,67	19,19	19,03	16,62	15,19	13,96	14,23
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	1,11	6,05	12,24	13,48	1,67	5	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	2,12	11	3	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	3,68	3,35	3,84	4,11	3,61	3,79	3,83	4,22	5,39	5,51
Sugar (ordinary duties)	5,85	4,82	4,15	7,91	9,78	8,54	7,52	9,49	5,35	15,95
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	3,31	3,27	3,59	3,26	3,70	3,96	4,50	4,10	4,29	4,72
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	13,10	14,63	16,55	14,02	16,38	18,22	16,75	16,59	20,26	21,94
" white	5,37	5,78	6,85	5,88	10,94	6,23	6,56	8,74	9,97	7,86
" coloured	3,85	5,52	7,71	5,69	6,80	6,69	8,13	8,95	9,28	9,39
Other goods	30	37	64	51	58	38	63	96	1,08	1,11
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	13,80	13,34	10,53	4,22	9,62	16,57	12,61	14,14	13,49	12,41
Other metals and manufactures of metals	6,98	6,66	5,46	7,26	7,65	10,87	9,93	12,56	9,50	10,04
Oils (excluding petroleum)	72	64	45	44	50	54	34	30	36	70
Manufactured articles	12,19	13,19	15,24	14,60	17,63	17,14	10,50	21,90	22,94	23,98
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	2,45	2,45	2,19	2,45	2,82	2,69	2,61	3,03	3,64	3,19
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,08,29	1,10,34	1,14,85	1,14,42	1,45,56	1,55,29	1,38,84	1,48,32	1,48,61	1,56,57
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	3,35	4,69	4,58	3,52	4,70	5,43	5,93	5,90	6,48	6,50
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	16,73	34,17	31,74	28,13	27,27	40,05	38,77	41,53	36,80	40,59
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	2,35	2,31	2,56	2,65	2,73	2,91	3,11	3,25	2,85	3,19
GRAND TOTAL	1,30,72	1,51,51	1,53,73	1,48,72	1,80,26	2,03,68	1,86,65	1,99,00	1,94,74	2,06,85
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	38,32	42,23	45,79	48,11	53,60	55,14	48,52	50,59	51,45	55,3
Bengal — Exports	2,38	6,28	5,75	6,78	4,30	4,[illegible]	4,86	5,67	7,02	4,52
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bombay — Imports	45,25	42,88	43,08	36,41	53,83	62,08	51,78	58,29	57,71	58,90
Bombay — Exports	75	1,29	52	1,27	95	1,38	71	95	63	53
Sind — Imports	6,70	7,61	7,29	10,47	15,42	16,35	12,10	11,47	12,77	15,79
Sind — Exports	26	54	37	17	76	45	29	53	40	1,02
Madras — Imports	10,41	8,43	9,63	9,98	11,74	11,73	13,60	12,87	12,99	11,82
Madras — Exports	3,40	1,57	2,24	1,01	1,91	2,32	2,82	2,53	1,59	2,32
Burma — Imports	7,61	9,19	9,06	9,45	10,97	9,69	12,84	15,10	13,69	14,59
Burma — Exports	9,94	24,49	22,86	18,90	19,35	30,94	30,09	31,85	27,16	32,20

FREDERICK NOËL PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 4, 1906

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1906.

No. 927.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :

1. Harihar Padhan, Tahsildar.
2. Natebehari Ghosh, Munsif.
3. Lakshmi Narayan Patnaik, Munsif.

No. 931.—The Hon'ble Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th August 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

No. 937.—The services of Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th August 1906.

No. 940.—The services of *Mr. C. H. Bompas, of the Indian Civil Service*, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 17th July 1906.

No. 943.—*The services of Captain W. M. Kennedy, I.A.*, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 10th August 1906.

The 15th August, 1906.

No. 946.—The services of Babu Mathura Nath Banarji, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 949.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., who is at present officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Governor General of India is pleased under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., on leave.

The Honourable Mr. Slacke has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 695.—The services of Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 697.—The services of Captain W. S. J. Shaw, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 1448.—The services of Captain C. A. Gourlay, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 15th August, 1906.

No. 1430.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 9th August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine imposed on arrivals pilgrims and passengers from Suez at Jedda or Yambo. The ships themselves will be allowed to leave after disinfection and rat destruction if necessary; detention not exceeding twenty-four hours. Ships and passengers for other Red Sea ports subject to measures already in force against Suez.

No 1431.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 10th August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Trebizond with disinfection and rat destruction. Detention not to exceed forty-eight hours.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th August, 1906.

No. 789.—The services of Mr. A. Prideaux, officiating assistant superintendent, Port Blair, now on combined leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 1127.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukharji, at present officiating as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 11th August 1906, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson, deceased.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1906.

No. 1045—332-6-*F*.—The services of Mr. T. J. Campbell, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Ceylon, with effect from the 30th July 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1906.

No. 107.—Mr. John Howard Egan is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1906.

No. 1830-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Edwin Somerville Murray, as Consul for Norway at Aden.

The 15th August, 1906.

No. 1842-*G.*—*Captain T. H. Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, was placed* on temporary special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, from the 15th March, 1906, to the 16th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 1844-*G.*—Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 29th August, 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1846-*G.*—Captain A. P. Trevor, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent, 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd August, 1906, combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 3438-*I.A.*—*Erratum.*—*For* the words " two months which commenced on the 1st May, 1906," in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2328-I.A., dated the 12th June, 1906, published at page 409 of the *Gazette of India,* Part I, *read* " two months and three days, which commenced on the 28th April, 1906."

No. 1879-*G.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, as modified by the like Notification No 1908-I.B., dated the 7th July, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. Hannyngton, officiating District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Superintendent of the Railway Police in Mysore, and to invest him with all the powers which are conferred by the said notification, as so modified, on the Superintendent of Railway Police.

No. 1880-*G.*—Mr. P. Hannyngton, District Superintendent of Police, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Collector of that station, in addition to his Railway Police duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Wilkieson, and until further orders.

No. 3415-*E.A.*—Mr. P. J. Gandhy, Superintendent of the office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Political Resident, with effect from the 19th April, 1906, and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. P. Sequeira, or until further orders.

Notification No. 2936-E.A., dated the 13th July, 1906, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3441-*I.B.*—In supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4796-I., dated the 7th December, 1891, and Nos. 2021-I.—2022-I., dated the 18th June, 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories .	Sarangarh, Raigarh, Bastar, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Khairagarh, Sakti, Kawardha, Sirguja, Udaipur, Jashpur, Korea and Chang Bhakar.
2. The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States .	Patna, Kalahandi, Sonepur, Rehrakhol, Bamra, Gangpur, Bonai.
3. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur . . .	Seraikela and Kharsawan.

No. 3442-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that

the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 101-J., dated the 19th July, 1878, namely :

(1) In the list of dominions of Princes and States which are included in the Presidency of Bengal for the purposes of the said Act ; the entry "The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpoor" shall be omitted, and in place thereof the entry "The Political States of Chota Nagpur" shall be inserted.

(2) In the same list and after the above entry the following entry shall be added, namely:

"The Feudatory States of Patna, Kalahandi, Sonepur, Bamra and Rehrakhol."

(3) In the same list and after the entry "The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack" the following entry shall be added, namely :

The following Tributary and Feudatory States :

Gangpur.	Sirguja.	Udaipur.
Bonai.	Jashpur.	Korea.
	Chang Bhakar.	

(4) In the list of dominions of Princes and States which are included in the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act, the entries referring to "Peint," "Bamra," "Karond or Kalahandi," "Patna," "Rairakhol," and "Sonpur" shall be omitted.

No. 3443-*I.B.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive jurisdiction of every kind within the lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (including land occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway), and which lie within the territories named in the margin :

(*a*) The Feudatory States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon.
(*b*) The Feudatory State of Sakti.
(*c*) The Feudatory State of Raigarh.
(*d*) The Rewah State
(*e*) The Feudatory State of Bamra.
(*f*) The part of the Feudatory State of Gangpur comprised in the Hingir taluk.
(*g*) The western parts of the said Feudatory State of Gangpur between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur Railway Stations.

1. In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that within the aforesaid lands which lie within the territories mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed—

(i) All such laws shall be in force and all such Courts shall have jurisdiction, as for the time being are in force, or have jurisdiction, respectively, in the districts mentioned opposite the names of such territories in the second column of the said schedule, respectively.

(ii) Executive authority shall be exercised by the Local Government mentioned opposite the names of such territories in the fourth column of the said schedule, respectively, and by all officers subordinate to it for the time being exercising the like authority (other than in connection with the administration of police) within the districts mentioned opposite the names of such territories in the second column of the said schedule, respectively.

(iii) The administration of police shall be vested—

(*a*) in the case of the lands occupied for lines which have not been opened for traffic, in the Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the police, of the district mentioned opposite the names of such territories in the second column of the said schedule, respectively, and

(*b*) in other cases, in the officer mentioned opposite the names of such territories in the third column of the said schedule, respectively, or the officer for the time being holding charge of his office.

An officer who is vested by this clause with powers in respect of any lands shall exercise, within such lands, the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in British territory, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in British territory.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1237-I., dated the 13th April, 1893, as amended by the like Notification No. 3822-I.B., dated the 19th August, 1903, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE.

NAME OF TERRITORY.	Name of district for purposes of administration of (1) law and justice and (2) police.	Name of officer to exercise police jurisdiction over lands occupied by lines open for traffic.	Name of Local Government.
1	2	3	4
(a) Feudatory States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon.	Drug district in the Central Provinces.	Superintendent of Police, Drug.	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
(b) Feudatory State of Sakti	Bilaspur district in the Central Provinces.	Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur.	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
(c) Ditto of Raigarh	Bilaspur district in the Central Provinces.	Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur.	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
(d) Rewah State	Bilaspur district in the Central Provinces.	Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur.	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
(e) Feudatory State of Bamra	Sambalpur district in the Province of Bengal.	Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.	Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
(f) The part of the Feudatory State of Gangpur comprised in the Hingir taluk.	Sambalpur district in the Province of Bengal.	Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.	Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
(g) The western parts of the Feudatory State of Gangpur between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur Railway stations.	Sambalpur district in the Province of Bengal.	Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.	Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 3444-*I.B.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan in Chota Nagpur : In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 640-I.B., dated the 8th March, 1899, No. 2690-I.B., dated the 16th September, 1899, and No. 301-I.B., dated the 22nd January, 1904, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases :

(1) The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum shall, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of either of the said States, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

He shall also exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of either of the said States which the Commissioner, as Sessions Judge, may, by general or special order, make over to him for trial as such Assistant Sessions Judge:

Provided that no case shall be so made over for trial to the Deputy Commissioner in the capacity of Assistant Sessions Judge which he may, in the exercise of the powers of a District Magistrate, himself have committed to the Sessions.

(2) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the time being shall, in respect of all such cases arising within the limits of either of the said States, exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge as described in the said Code. The powers of the Commissioner in respect of his original Sessions Jurisdiction under this clause may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) The Government of Bengal shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner.

(4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Sessions conferred on him by these orders, the Commissioner, and in exercise of the jurisdiction of an Assistant Sessions Judge in respect of any case which he is directed by the Commissioner to try, the Deputy Commissioner may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being

committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.

(5) A trial before the Commissioner as Sessions Judge or before the Deputy Commissioner as Assistant Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without jury or the aid of assessors, and may, subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be held in such place as the Court may, in its discretion, fix for the purpose.

(6) The aforesaid British Officers in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them within the Political States of Chota Nagpur, or in advising the Chiefs, are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable and (in cases where Chiefs and their subjects are concerned) so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom or any order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in force for the time being.

(7) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No. 3445-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 433, sub-section (*4*) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1369-I., dated the 29th March, 1889, namely :

(1) In the list of Princes and Chiefs specified by their titular names with respect to whom the Government of Bengal and any of its Secretaries are authorised to exercise the functions assigned by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively, the following entries shall be omitted, namely :

" The Deb Raja of Bhutan."

" His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim."

" His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah."

" The Raja of Sirguja. Tributary Mehals, Chota Nagpur."

" The Raja of Jashpur, " " " " "

" The Raja of Korea, " " " " "

" The Raja of Udaipur, " " " " "

" The Chief of Chang Bakhr, " " " " "

(2) In the same list after the entries " The Raja of Bonai " and " The Raja of Gangpur," the words " Tributary Mehals, Chota Nagpur," shall be omitted.

(3) In the same list and before the entry "The Maharaja of Keunjhar," the following entries shall be inserted, namely :

" The Maharaja of Patna."

" The Raja of Bamra."

" The Raja of Karond or Kalahandi."

" The Raja of Rehrakhol."

" The Raja of Sonepur."

(4) In the list of Princes and Chiefs specified by their titular names with respect to whom the Administration of the Central Provinces and any of its Secretaries are authorised to exercise the functions assigned by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively, the following entries shall be omitted, namely :

" The Maharaja of Patna."

" The Raja of Karond or Kalahandi."

" The Raja of Sonpur."

" The Raja of Bamra."

" The Raja of Rehrakhole."

(5) In the same list and before the entry "The Raja of Bastar" the following entries shall be inserted, namely:

"The Maharaja of Sirguja."

"The Raja of Jashpur."

"The Raja of Korea."

"The Raja of Udaipur."

"The Chief of Chang Bhakar."

(6) In the first column of the table the entry "Assam" shall be omitted, and in its place the entry "Eastern Bengal and Assam" shall be inserted.

(7) After the entry "His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur" with respect to whom the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and any of its Secretaries are, by virtue of clause (6) of this Notification, authorised to exercise the functions assigned by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively, the entry "His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera" shall be added.

No. 3446-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, and he shall exercise the powers conferred on such Superintendents by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I., dated the 5th September, 1892, in the Tributary States of Gangpur and Bonai.

The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 640-I B., 2690-I.B. and 301-I B., dated respectively the 8th March and 16th September, 1899, and 22nd January, 1904, so far as they relate to these States, are hereby cancelled.

No. 3447-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, the Commissioner of Orissa and the Bengal Government shall exercise the powers hitherto enjoyed in regard to the Feudatory States of Patna, Sonepur, Kalahandi, Rehrakhol and Bamra by the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively, with respect to any matters not otherwise provided for in separate notifications. These orders apply to all proceedings except proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No. 3448-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, shall exercise the powers hitherto enjoyed in regard to the Feudatory States of Sirguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bhakar by the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and the Bengal Government, respectively, with respect to any matters not otherwise provided for in separate notifications. These orders apply to all proceedings except proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No 3449-*I B.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Feudatory States of Sirguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bhakar: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 640-I.B., dated the 8th March, 1899, No 2690-I.B., dated the 16th September, 1899, and No. 301-I.B., dated the 22nd January, 1904, so far as they relate to these States the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:

(1) The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, shall, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of the said States, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

He shall also exercise the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of any of the said States which the Commissioner as Sessions Judge may, by general or special order, make over to him for trial as such Additional Sessions Judge:

Provided that no case shall be so made over for trial to such Political Agent in the capacity of Additional Sessions Judge which he may, in the exercise of the powers of a District Magistrate himself have committed to the Sessions.

(2) The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, for the time being shall, in respect of all such cases arising within the limits of any of the said States, exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge as described in the said Code.

(3) The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Commissioner or the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.

(4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Sessions conferred on him by these orders, the Commissioner, and in exercise of the jurisdiction of an Additional Sessions Judge in respect of any case which he is directed by the Commissioner to try, the Political Agent may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.

(5) A trial before the Commissioner as Sessions Judge or before the Political Agent as Additional Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without jury or the aid of assessors and may subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, be held in such place as the Court may, in its discretion, fix for the purpose.

(6) The Commissioner and the Political Agent in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them in respect at the said States or in advising the Chiefs, are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable and (in cases where Chiefs and their subjects are concerned) so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom or any order of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in force for the time being.

(7) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 14th August, 1906.

No. 4610-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the Sheriff of Bombay.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th August, 1906.

No. 4624-*E.O.*—Mr. F. T. Palmer, officiating Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st of March 1906.

The 16th August, 1906.

No. 4664-*E.O.*—Mr. W. A. Kelly, officiating Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 30th of

July 1906, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :

Mr. A. C. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, to act as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi,

and

Mr. J. F. Rostan, a Superintendent in the Office of the Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the same office.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 4672-*E.O.*—Mr. Jagat Prasad, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 13th of August 1906.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1906.

No. 1067-*Accts.*—Captain M. E. L. Bruce (123rd Outram's Rifles), Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—15th year, commenced 13th August 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 16th August, 1906.

No. 6447—54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Rule 152, relating to the issue of medical stores and comforts, of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely :

For the words "patient or patients for whom the issue is required, and the quantity in each case" *substitute* the words "quantity required."

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 6495—25.—Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 7th September 1906.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th August, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 382.—Major-General J. E. Nixon, C.B., Indian Army, Commanding Bangalore Brigade, to be Inspector General of Cavalry, *vice* Major-General D. Haig, vacated. Dated 13th August 1906.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 383.—The appointment of Second-Lieutenant H. C. Fielding to the Indian Army has effect from the 24th April 1906, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 306 of 1906.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Paul Lupus Leared, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 117th Mahrattas,—22nd July 1906.

Lieutenant John Vincent Meetkerke Biscoe, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; Double Company Officer, 107th Pioneers,—8th July 1906.

Lieutenant Kenneth Frederick Woolhouse, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 117th Mahrattas,—8th July 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Balun, in the Gurdaspur District, the provisions of section 55 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the Cantonment and the Cantonment Committee of Balun.

No. 386.—Whereas the designation of the Cantonment heretofore known as the "Mian Mir Cantonment" has been changed to the "Lahore Cantonment," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in all notifications published in exercise of the powers conferred by the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), references to the Mian Mir Cantonment shall be read as referring to the Lahore Cantonment.

COMMANDS.

No. 387.—Colonel R. I. Scallon, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, to command the Bangalore Brigade, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General J. E. Nixon. Dated 13th August 1906.

JUDICIAL.

No. 388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 190 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Rules of Procedure (Native Army) issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 710 (Judicial), dated the 30th June 1899, namely :

In rule 132 (C) between the words "of" and "district" *insert* the words "general and".

In the First Appendix, Part II, between the statement of offence under Article 71 and the next entry, *insert* the following :

"Article 167.

Preferring a { frivolous / groundless } complaint".

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 389.—Sub-Conductor W. J. Moore, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 390.—The promotion of Major G. R. Crawford, 40th Pathans, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has effect from the 4th June 1906, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 217 of 1906.

No. 391.—The promotion of Captain F. H. H. Jeffcoat, 86th Carnatic Infantry, to the rank of Major, has effect from the 16th November 1905, and not as stated in Military Department Notification No. 69 of 1906.

No. 392.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th August 1906.

John Joseph Cronin, Supernumerary List.
Edward Grey, Supply and Transport Corps.
George Crane Cawood, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Algernon George Peyton, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Edward Edmonstone Couper, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Henry Lowry Barnwell Acton, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Francis Charles Grant, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse

Captain to be Major.

13th July 1906.

Arthur Pemberton How, 77th Moplah Rifles.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MADRAS.

Captain to be Major.

28th July 1906.

Charles Ross Pearce, M.B.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 393.—Store-Sergeant Alfred Edwin Purkis to be Sub-Conductor, supernumerary, in recognition of distinguished conduct in connection with the explosion of the magazine at Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the 15th April 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 394.—The undermentioned native military pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 9th July 1906.

No. 1188, Ishar-das.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 395.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 22nd July 1906:

Colonel Frank Abbott, Indian Army.

Colonel Thomas Edward Spencer, Indian Army.

No. 396.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Mawson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th July 1906.

No. 397.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain William Hamilton Mitton, Supply and Transport Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th August 1906.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 398.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified

FROM THE 5TH JANUARY 1906 IN THE ROOM OF GENERAL C. J MERRIMAN, C.S I., ENGINEERS, DECEASED.

Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.V O, C B, C.I E, Indian Army.

Dates of Commissions.

Lieutenant	17th August 1874.
Captain	8th May 1886.
Major	17th August 1894.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	28th August 1895.
Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel	17th August 1900.
Colonel	28th August 1898.
Major-General	25th January 1903.
Lieutenant-General	19th March 1906.

Appointments

Regimental duty, 10-11 Royal Artillery, 1874-78

Temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, with Peshawar Valley Field Force, 1878 79.

Regimental duty, Royal Artillery, 1879-80.

Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, 1880-81.

Regimental duty, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, 1881-91.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 1891-92.

Brigade-Major to General Officer Commanding, 1st Brigade, Isazai Field Force, 1892.

Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 1892

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 1892-94

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Waziristan Delimitation Escort, 1894.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, Waziristan Field Force, 1894-95.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters and officiating Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1895.

Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1895-99.

Mentioned in Adjutant General's No 769-F., dated 24th February 1898, to the Government of India, in connection with services rendered at Army Head Quarters during the Frontier disturbances of 1897.

Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs, War Office, 1899.

Assistant Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding, Natal Field Force, South Africa, 1899-1900.

Assistant Adjutant General, South African Field Force, 1900.

Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs, War Office, 1900.

Deputy Adjutant General in India, 1901-02.

General Officer Commanding, 2nd class District, 1902.

Officiating Deputy Adjutant General in India, 1902-03.

Officiating Adjutant General in India, 1903.

Adjutant General in India, 30th June 1903 to 18th March 1906.

Chief of the Staff in India, 19th March 1906 to date.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1878-79-80—Medal.

Isazai Expedition, 1892.—Brigade-Major on General Pretyman's Staff.

Waziristan Field Force, 1894-95.—Mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette,* dated 14th June and 2nd July 1895, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medal with clasp.

South African War, 1899-1900.—On staff, twice mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette,* of 8th February 1901. General Sir G. White's despatches of 2nd December 1899 and 23rd March 1900. Medal with 5 clasps, C.B.

FROM THE 16TH MARCH 1906 IN THE ROOM OF MAJOR-GENERAL A. CLARK-KENNEDY, INDIAN ARMY, DECEASED.

Major-General George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	23rd March 1866.
Lieutenant	5th March 1869.
Captain	23rd March 1878.
Brevet-Major	2nd March 1881.
Major	23rd March 1886.
Lieutenant-Colonel	23rd March 1892.
Brevet-Colonel	23rd March 1896.
Substantive Colonel	12th October 1900.
Major-General	1st January 1904.

Appointments.

Doing duty 38th Regiment of Foot, 1866-69.

Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1869-71.

Officiating Adjutant, Squadron Subaltern and Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 1871-78.

[Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces (1875-76).]

Officiating Brigade-Major, Sirhind District, 1878-79.

Squadron Officer, officiating Squadron Commander and Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 1879-87.

Officiating 2nd-in-command, 2nd-in-command and officiating Commandant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 1887-91.

Commandant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 1891-98.

Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar District, and officiating Colonel on the Staff, Delhi and Cawnpore, 1898-1900.

Colonel on the Staff, Rawal Pindi, 1900.

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, 1900-01.

Commanding at Shanghai, 1901.

Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, 1901-02.

Commanding 2nd class district, 1901-03.

Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, 1903 to date.

War Services.

Hazara Expedition, 1868.

Afghan War, 1879-80.—Medal, Brevet-Major.

Mahsood-Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890.—Despatches, *London Gazette,* 19th May 1891.

North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, Commanded the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley. Despatches, *London Gazette,* 11th February and 3rd May 1898. Medal with two clasps.

Tirah, 1897-98.—Clasp, C.B.

China, 1900.—Despatches, *London Gazette,* 14th May 1901, C.S.I., Medal.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 399.—Captain John Brownley Rutherfoord, D.S.O., to be Major, *vice* Hickley, promoted. Dated 25th May 1906.

Captain George William Disney to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 25th May 1906.

United Provinces Light Horse.

No. 400.—Edward William Oliver, gentleman, Civil Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary-Lieutenant. Dated 9th June 1906.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 401.—Lieutenant Cecil William Layard to be Captain, *vice* Ward, transferred to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. Dated 2nd May 1906.

Second Lieutenant Charles William Moss to be Lieutenant, *vice* Layard, promoted. Dated 2nd May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Edmed Hooper to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stephens, resigned. Dated 17th July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant John Collyer Adam to be Lieutenant, *vice* Elwes, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 17th July 1906.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 402.—George Herbert Lyle, Esq., to be Captain, *vice* Ward, transferred to the Madras Volunteer Guards. Dated 5th May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Robert Lee-Hart to be Lieutenant, *vice* Macfarlane, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 5th May 1906.

Herbert Henry Hudson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lee-Hart promoted. Dated 5th May 1906.

Lewis Hawker Kirkness, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hamilton-Smythe, resigned. Dated 5th May 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 403.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Major John Tyndall Bruce Dalrymple Sewell.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Major Arthur John Driberg Dunne.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th August, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Army Department between the 4th and 17th August 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gerard Burton.	2nd August 1906	England ...	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor Theodore Rossiter.	3rd August 1906	Naini Tal ...	...	...
Ditto ...	Honorary Lieutenant Charles Wilson.	4th August 1906	Secunderabad	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 17th August 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
William Albert Wilson.*	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	7th February 1905.	Intestate.	*Rs. a. p.* 37 2 6	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bombay.

* *Next-of-kin*—Father—W. H. Wilson, Esq.
Address—Carrickmines House, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 17th August 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 90.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 800, Muhammad Faiyaz Khan (E),—1st May 1904.

No. 758, Fazlur Rahman (E) }
No. 779, Jagat Singh (E) } ,—16th April 1905.

(E) Passed in English.

No. 828, Hakim Rai (E)
No. 833, Dula Ram (E)
No. 841, Darbari Ram (E)
No. 846, Tirath Ram (E) } ,—17th April 1905.

No. 793, Saiyid Zamirud-din (E),—15th October 1905.

No. 902, Lal Singh (E),—1st May 1906.

No. 91.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 967, Fazl-i-Ilahi (E),—11th April 1904.

No. 977, Bishan Singh (E),—1st May 1904.

No. 984, Kishan Singh (E),—20th December 1904.

No. 987, Mahbub Ali Khan (E),—30th March 1905.

No. 1010, Sant Ram (E),—2nd July 1905.

No. 1023, Lal Chand (E),—31st March 1906.

No. 1028, Muhammad Rashid (E)
No. 1029, Daya Singh (E) } ,—22nd April 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 92.—Conductor William Vanster Copley from the seconded list is absorbed, with effect from the 27th April 1906, *vice* Conductor R. Johnstone, deceased.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 45.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th August 1906 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant V. F. L. R. Price.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant B. C. Marsh, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for one month.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1906.

No. 165.—Mr. A. Dale Green, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 6th June 1906, and until further orders.

The 15th August, 1906.

No. 166.—In clause (ix) of paragraph II of new rule V of Appendix A of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with the Railway Board's Circular No. R.T. 337/4, dated the 8th May 1906, and published under their notification No. 110, dated the 23rd idem, in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th May 1906, *for* the words "Motor spirit" *substitute* the words "these goods."

The 17th August, 1906.

No. 167.—Mr. J. H. Monk-Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th June 1906.

No. 168.—Messrs. W. R. B. Wight-Boycott and C. J. Silvester, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendents, held officiating rank in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways from the 9th January to 31st March 1906, and will hold temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, from the 1st April 1906, and until further orders.

Railway Board Notification No. 134, dated 15th June 1906, so far as it relates to these officers, is cancelled.

No. 169.—The following is published for general information:

Circular No. R. T. $\frac{197 A.}{3}$, dated the 13th August 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Amendments in Appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Read also—

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 34, dated the 29th January 1902, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 5484—4-10, dated the 2nd October 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 226, dated the 3rd November 1905, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{107}{11}$, dated the 25th October 1905.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 5631—17, dated the 20th July 1906.

RESOLUTION.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5631—17, dated the 20th July 1906, read above, it was directed that certain amendments be made in the rules published in the like notification No. 5484—4-10, dated 2nd October 1905, in connection with picric acid.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under

section 47, sub-section (*4*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the adoption by the administrations of the railways concerned, whether in British India, in foreign territory, or in Native States to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, as amended by the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{127}{11}$, dated the 25th October 1905, apply, of the accompanying amendments in Preliminary, Rule 1, of Appendix B to the General Rules referred to.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular, and o its enclosure, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, Kalka-Simla Railway.

[Enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{197A}{3}$, dated the 13th August 1906.]

Amendments in Preliminary, Rule 1, of Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, as amended by the Government of India circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{127}{11}$, dated the 25th October 1905.

— — — — —

In the "Note" added by the Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{127}{11}$, dated the 25th October 1905, to the list of explosives in Class 3—*Nitro compound class*—Division 2, *for* the word "exception" above the second clause (*a*), *substitute* the word "exceptions" and *add* the following new clause (*b*) *below* the second clause (*a*):

(*b*) Picric acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 16th August, 1906.

[…]wing statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the […] the 11th August 1906, is published for general information:

[…]sion.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	35	26
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I & B. G.-J. P.	1	1
		Kaira District	„ „	36	18
		Broach District		7	3
		Mahikantha State	„ „	46	10
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	2	2
		Bulsar Port	„ „	4	2
		Surat District	„ „	32	27
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan „	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava „	„ „	...	...
		Kelva „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori „	„ „	...	...
		Mahim „	„ „	...	...
		Dhanu „	„ „	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Agashi „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	...
		Bassein „	„ „	...	...
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana „	„	2	1
		Bandra „	B. B. & C. I	10	7
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon „		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	8	8
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	160	152
		Poona District	„ „	7	3
		Satara „	S. M.	133	73
		Ahmednagar District		11	9
		Khandesh District	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nasik „	„	...	...
		Sholapur Town	„	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	13	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizodrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	5
		Malwan "		9	4
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		3	3
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	34	14
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	(b) 6	(b) 6
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	2	1
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	7	7

(a) Imported.

(b) Figures for six days.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	8	4
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	6	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	124	73
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	3	3
		Kodinar Port	"	30	18
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	761	187
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	4	5
		Bellary District	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	5	4
		Tellicherry Port	"	...	...
		Cuddalore "	"	1	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ernaula Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	10	9
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	2	2
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	3	3
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	21	14
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Darbhanga District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	2	2
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	1	...
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL .	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa .	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	29	21
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	1	1
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	14	5
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra .	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	3	2
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	...	...
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" "	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	"	19	14
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	"	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	3	3
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	...	...
		Basti District	"	28	21
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	"	1	1
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	1	...
		Lucknow District	" "	...	...
		Hardoi "	"	...	...
		Rae Bareli "	"	2	1
		Sitapur "	R. K.	...	...
		Kheri "	"	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda "	"	...	...
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur "	"	...	...
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" & O. & R.	...	...
			TOTAL	73	49

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi.	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	5	4
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	...	...
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Hoshiarpur "	"	...	...
		Ferozepur "	"	...	...
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore.	Amritsar City	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Amritsar District	"	(a) 2	(a) 2
		Gurdaspur "	"	(a) 3	(a) 3
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Gujranwala District	"	(a) 9	(a) 9
		Sialkot "	"	(b) 5	(b) 5
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	"	(b) 18	(b) 15
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan.	Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	45	41
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	Burma	125	111
		Hanthawaddy District	"	17	1
		Pegu District	"	4	1
		Tharrawaddy District	"	4	3
		Prome "	"	30	25
	Irrawaddy.	Bassein	"	12	11
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	6	
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu.	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(a) Figures for week ending 4th August 1906.
(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 11th August 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	12	9
		Moulmein Town	"	4	4
		Amherst District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	2	2
		Mandalay District	"	12	9
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	5	5
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	217	187
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District		5	4
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	4
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	"	34	14
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	...	...
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	..	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I P & B, B & C I.	...	...
		Pachmari	,,	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	,,	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	,,	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	,,	...	...
		Narsingpur District	,,	...	...
		Betul District	,,	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	,,	.	...
		Chhindwara District	B N.	..	...
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town	B, B & C I & G I P	...	...
		Drug Town	B N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	,,	...	...
		Bilaspur District	,,	...	..
		Raipur ,,	,,	...	...
		Raipur Town	,,	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G I P.	(a) 6	(a) 4
		Akola District	,,	48	34
		Buldana Town	,,	...	...
		Buldana District	,,	(b) 1	(b) 1
		Yeotmal Town	,,	..	
		Amraoti District	,,	...	...
		Amraoti Town	,,	.	...
			TOTAL	89	53
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M & Madras	28	27
		Bangalore City	,, ,,	2	1
		Bangalore District	,, ,,	9	6
		Mysore City	,,	..	...
		Mysore District	,,	4	1
		Kolar ,,	Madras		...
		Kolar Gold Fields	,,	1	...
		Tumkur District	S M.	3	2
		Shimoga ,,	,,	...	...
		Chitaldrug ,,	,,	.	...
		Kadur ,,	,,	64	40
		Hassan ,,	,,	9	5
			TOTAL	119	82

(a) Including 1 imported
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	„	(a) 2	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	(b) 3	(b) 3
		Nimach „	„	...	...
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	...	...
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	...	...
		Rewa State	„	...	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	...	...
		Jaora „	„	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	5	3

(a) Figures for week ending 4th August 1906.
(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 11th August 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwár State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	...	...
		Kathua "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	1,353	936

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 16th August 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Pressure was unusually high at the head of the Bay during the week and the trough of low pressure remained close to the hills. Rainfall due to the Bombay current was accordingly concentrated chiefly in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and the submontane Punjab. On the other hand, the Bay current gave widespread rain in the remainder of northeast India and scanty rain in Burma. Towards the close of the week a low pressure area appeared over the south of the Peninsula, and was followed by a large increase of precipitation in that area.

Burma.—Owing to the pressure distribution rainfall was very light and generally local on the coast, while in the interior it was limited every day to isolated falls. Skies were moderately overcast, and temperature was in excess during the period.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The high pressure at the head of the Bay was very beneficial for this division, and throughout the week widespread rain, varying from light to heavy, fell except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa: in these areas rain fell on several days, and was normal for this time of year in the former area, but lighter in the latter. Temperature was in slight defect and skies were generally completely overcast.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the United Provinces and the east of Central India precipitation for the first three days of the week was fairly general, but on the 13th it diminished rapidly and was confined to the submontane districts for the rest of the period. In the remaining area the break in the rains continued throughout the week and only occasional falls occurred. Skies were heavily overcast in the submontane districts, but elsewhere they were moderately overcast. Temperature was in defect in the United Provinces and normal or in excess in the other two areas.

Northwest India.—The monsoon extended freely into the submontane Punjab throughout the week, and rainfall was of daily occurrence, but it did not extend far beyond this area: at Lahore only a fall of a quarter of an inch occurred and in the southwestern districts weather was dry. On the 15th precipitation was also reported from the Frontier Province and parts of Kashmir. In Rajputana practically no rain fell except at Mount Abu, and in Gujarat it was very light. Skies were generally moderately to heavily overcast in the submontane Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and elsewhere they were lightly overcast or clear. Temperature was in defect in the first area, and in the remainder of northwest India it was normal or in slight excess.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was very weak except during the latter half of the period in south India. On the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan the total fall for the week was very small, but in the south of the Peninsula, excluding Malabar, rainfall has been widespread and plentiful during the last two days. In Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan all the stations except Aurangabad have reported over an inch of rain and more than the normal amount has fallen. Temperature was generally in defect in the southeastern districts and in excess elsewhere, while skies were moderately clouded.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 16th August has been practically normal or in excess everywhere except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of Central India, Rajputana, west Gujarat, Sind, the Frontier Province and the Punjab excluding the eastern districts. The defect is most marked in northwest India and amounts to 60 per cent. of the normal fall in the rainfall division of the North West Dry Area. The largest excess is that of 35 per cent. in the subdivision of Darbhanga.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 10th. Thayetmyo 1·21″, Dibrugarh 2·88″, Darbhanga 3·03″, Ambala 1·43″, Rawalpindi 2·34″ and Ootacamund 1·79″.

" 11th. Tezpur 3·72″, Dhubri 6·75″, Cherra Poonjee 12·36″, Ranchi 1·52″, Benares 2·18″, Jhansi 2·82″ and Cuddapah 1·81″.

" 12th. Dinajpur 3·70″, Purnea 2·13″, Gaya 2·22″ and Hyderabad 1·48″.

" 13th. Lashio 2·60″, Chittagong 4·75″, Darbhanga 5·45″, Gorakhpur 6·10″, Sialkot 1·43″, Chitaldroog 2·85″ and Bangalore 2·59″.

" 14th. Sibsagar 3·90″, Darjeeling 4·71″ and Rawalpindi 1·25″.

" 15th. Burdwan 2·18″, Ludhiana 0·76″, Dera Ismail Khan 0·88″, Coimbatore 1·39″ and Pamban 1·85″.

" 16th. Balasore 1·43″, Mercara 1·79″, Mysore 1·97″, Trichinopoly 1·33″, Madura 1·65″ and Tinnevelly 1·42″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH AUGUST 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 16TH AUGUST 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	0·43	2·75	—2·32	62·73	58·23	+ 4·50	+ 8	+ 12
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	2·04	2·44	—0·40	88·30	94·57	— 6·27	— 7	— 6
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·34	3·27	—0·93	35·50	36·95	— 1·45	— 4	— 2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·13	1·02	—0·89	15·40	15·65	— 0·25	— 2	+ 4
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	7·83	3·64	+4·19	57·02	52·55	+ 4·47	+ 9	+ 1
	Calcutta	3·60	2·80	+0·80	41·07	36·32	+ 4·75	+ 13	+ 12
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	14·52	5·78	+8·74	97·72	83·20	+14·52	+ 17	+ 7
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	10·60	4·54	+6·06	69·90	60·23	+ 9·67	+ 16	+ 6
	Darbhanga	11·30	3·40	+ 7·90	41·31	30·55	+10·76	+ 35	+ 11
	Bahraich	2·91	3·31	—0·40	33·67	28·77	+ 4·90	+ 17	+ 21
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	5·11	2·71	+2·40	37·20	34·12	+ 3·08	+ 9	+ 2
	Patna	4·96	2·90	+2·06	29·56	27·29	+ 2·27	+ 8	+ 1
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	5·05	3·34	+1·71	33·88	28·73	+ 5·15	+ 18	+ 14
	Ludhiana	4·38	3·19	+1·19	26·14	25·90	+ 0·24	+ 1	— 4
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	2·28	2·18	+0·10	21·63	21·12	+ 0·51	+ 2	+ 2
	Lahore	0·94	1·60	—0·66	10·20	14·69	— 4·49	— 31	— 29
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·15	0·69	—0·54	2·48	6·19	— 3·71	— 60	— 58
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0·09	1·21	— 1·12	— 93	— 92
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·76	1·48	—0·72	19·13	15·61	+ 3·52	+ 23	+ 30
	Cuttack	1·13	2·93	—1·80	20·97	33·76	—12·79	— 38	— 36
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	2·97	3·33	—0·36	27·92	36·54	— 8·62	— 24	— 25
	Raipur	1·90	3·06	—1·16	30·36	33·50	— 3·14	— 9	— 7
	Jubbulpore	0·10	3·61	—3·51	34·20	39·12	— 4·92	— 13	— 4
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	1·95	2·98	—1·03	22·50	29·25	— 6·75	— 23	— 22
	Jaipur	0·06	1·40	—1·34	9·18	14·36	— 5·18	— 36	— 30
	Indore	0·61	2·46	—1·85	26·23	26·91	— 0·68	— 3	+ 5
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·73	3·42	—1·69	56·65	64·59	— 7·94	— 12	— 10
	Bombay	0·71	5·09	—4·38	61·35	74·43	—13·08	— 18	— 13
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·85	2·11	—1·26	23·92	28·09	— 4·17	— 15	— 11
	Rajkot	0·23	0·88	—0·65	11·49	15·61	— 4·12	— 26	— 24
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·14	1·42	—1·28	22·77	20·07	+ 2·70	+ 13	+ 21
18 Deccan	Bellary	1·88	1·33	+0·55	12·22	10·36	+ 1·86	+ 18	+ 15
	Bijapur	0·10	1·09	—0·99	13·03	15·70	— 2·67	— 17	— 11
	Hyderabad	2·80	1·77	+1·03	15·56	14·34	+ 1·22	+ 9	+ 2
19. South India	Mysore	4·35	0·78	+3·57	15·23	11·63	+ 3·60	+ 31	0
	Madura	3·00	0·82	+2·18	9·53	7·63	+ 1·90	+ 25	— 4
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·98	0·87	+0·11	8·05	6·67	+ 1·38	+ 21	+ 22

J. PATTERSON,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 16th August, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th August 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was general and from light to moderate, but was mostly deficient in Lower Burma. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy is completed in Tavoy and reaping is completed in Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. Sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are progressing. Ploughing for and sowing of *juar* and beans have commenced and ploughing for millet is completed in Myingyan. Agricultural operations are retarded in Bassein owing to insufficient rain. Young plants are suffering for want of rain in the Pantanaw Township of Maubin and the Kyonpyaw township of Bassein. Sessamum plants have withered in some places in Myingyan from the same cause. More rain is also needed in Myaungmya, Lower Chindwin, Yamethin, and in parts of the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are on the whole doing well. The price of paddy is practically stationary, slight changes are reported for five districts only.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—Heavy rain has fallen in most districts and has retarded agricultural operations and damaged crops in low-lying areas in some districts. The weather is unfavourable for tea in Lakhimpur and Cachar, elsewhere tea prospects are generally fair. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. The prospects of the crops are generally good in most of the Eastern-Bengal districts and Nowgong and fair in other districts. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 13; Kohima 11; Tezpur 9; Dibrugarh 8⅛; Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong, Silchar, and Sibsagar 8; Gauhati, Faridpur 7½; Barisal 7¼; Jalpaiguri, Malda, Mymensingh, Dacca, Dhubri, Nowgong, Rampur Boalia, Pabna 7; Dinajpur 6 $\frac{9}{16}$; Shillong 6¼; Bogra, Aijal, Rangpur, Rangamati and Tura, 6; and Sylhet 5⅜ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in twelve; fallen in one; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity prevails in Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Noakhali and Faridpur. 662 persons are on gratuitous relief in Mymensingh. 1,049 men, 1,954 women, and 1,285 children are being gratuitously relieved and 1,039 men, 40 women, and 306 children are employed on test works in Bakarganj. 348 men and 53 children are employed on relief works and 4,131 persons on gratuitous relief in Noakhali. 1,553 persons received gratuitous relief in Faridpur. Individual cases of distress are reported from Dinajpur.

Bengal.—Rain was very heavy in the Patna Division and also in Darjeeling, Cooch Bihar and Purnea, and moderate in the rest of the Province, except Cuttack and Balasore where there was practically no rain. Considerable damage by floods to the autumn crops and young *aman* paddy is apprehended in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga; while more rain is reported to be required for the transplantation and weeding of *aman* paddy in some of the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and also in Cuttack and Balasore. Slight distress on account of high prices of food-grains is reported from Jessore. Prospects of *aman* paddy is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in fifteen and fallen in four districts; it continues to be high in most districts.

United Provinces.—Heavy rain continues and has interfered with the progress of agricultural operations in several districts. The standing crops have been somewhat damaged by rain and floods in Saharanpur, Moradabad, Aligarh, Kheri, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur and by grasshoppers in Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Weeding continues; rice is being transplanted and fields prepared for spring cultivation. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpur. Fodder and supplies are generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen or are falling in twelve districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rain continues in all districts, but a break is needed in Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Banda, and Jalaun where agricultural operations are hampered by continuous rain. The standing crops are in good condition and weeding continues. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpur and has broken out in a few villages in Jhansi also. Cattle are healthy and fodder-supplies are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are falling in Cawnpore, Jhansi, and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division:—workers 3,000; on gratuitous relief 93,000; Agra Division:—workers *nil;* on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 105,000.

Punjab.—Ambala reports excess of rain; Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and the greater part of Hissar have received sufficient rainfall; the other reporting districts except Shahpur, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Multan have also received light to moderate rain. The monsoon is still in considerable defect over nearly the whole of the central and the south-western portion of the Province. The price of wheat is falling in

Hissar, Gurgaon, and Rawalpindi and rising in Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Lyallpur: there is slight fluctuation in the prices of other food-grains. Tobacco is still being harvested in Lahore. Sowings of autumn crops continue and are restricted to a certain extent in some districts for want of rain. Ploughings for the next spring crops are in progress in Gurgaon, Delhi, Amritsar and Shahpur. The condition of the standing crops is generally good to average, but poor on unirrigated lands in Ferozepore and Mianwali. The crops are withering for want of rain in parts of Shahpur. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Ambala and by river floods in parts of Lahore; while insects are reported to be causing damage to crops in Multan; locusts are also responsible for slight damage to the standing crops in parts of Shahpur and Multan. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hissar and Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week except 1·97 inches at Swabi. Rain is badly needed for the autumn crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average except in Mardan and Peshawar districts where it is below average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair. Locusts appeared in Bannu tahsil but passed on without doing any damage. Canal water is sufficient. Floods have occurred in the river Indus; the Kilapani supply is normal; there is some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good but is poor in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat $14\frac{1}{16}$ to 17; gram $15\frac{3}{4}$ to 19; *bajra* 12 to $13\frac{3}{4}$; maize $14\frac{1}{16}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was heavy rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—There was slight rain in different parts of the State. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall:—Bikanir—slight rain in two districts, Marwar—26 to 46 cents in four districts, Sirohi 650, at Abu and Udaipur 45, Tonk 85, Bundi 24, Shahpura 65, Kotah 130, Jaipur 73, Kishangarh 45, Alwar 73, Karauli slight, Bharatpur 57, Dholpur 106, Ajmer-Merwara slight. The standing crops are being weeded and their condition is generally good but more rain is needed in Marwar, Shahpura, Bundi, Tonk, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Karauli, parts of Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Slight damage from locusts is reported from parts of Shahpura, Jaipur, and Ajmer-Merwara. The condition of cattle is generally fair and pasturage is available. Prices have fallen in Tonk and Bharatpur and slightly in Shahpura, Bundi, Dholpur, and Merwara.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 481, on gratuitous relief 893, total 1,374; Merwara—on works 8,582, on gratuitous relief 6,597, total 15,179, total for district 16,553 or an increase of 2,921 due to the protracted break in the rains. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 792; Tonk—on works 1,779, on gratuitous relief 674, total 2,453; Jaipur—on works 5,652, on gratuitous relief 275, total 5,927; Kishangarh—on works 1,047, on gratuitous relief 2,571, total 3,618; Alwar—on works 19, on gratuitous relief 1,011, total 1,030; Eastern States—on works 5,367, on gratuitous relief 2,433, total 7,800; total Native States 21,620. Relief works closed during the week in Bharatpur and both works and gratuitous relief in Mewar. Prices vary between 13 seers in Karauli and $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Alwar. Cholera is decreasing in Karauli but continues in Bharatpur and Dholpur States, in the latter there were 289 cases and 132 deaths; in Ajmer city there were 10 deaths.

Central India.—Rainfall general. Preparation of land for spring cultivation is in progress. The condition of the standing crops and estimate of probable outturn are good. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Indore. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and falling in Bhopal and in parts of Malwa.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—on works in Gwalior 5,000, in Bundelkhand 5,000, on gratuitous relief—Gwalior 3,000, Bundelkhand 3,000, total 16,000. Prices in Bundelkhand 12 to 10 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues warm and cloudy. Local showers were received in all districts except Seoni, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Akola, and Amroati. The rainfall during the week was:—Raipur $3\frac{3}{4}$, Bilaspur $3\frac{1}{4}$, Balaghat 2, Bhandara $1\frac{1}{4}$, Wardha and Drug each 1 inch, the remaining districts received under 1 inch. A break in the rains has facilitated weeding, transplanting, and ploughing for spring cultivation throughout the Provinces. More rain is now required in Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Betul, Hoshangabad, and in Chhindwara tahsil and if delayed will cause damage to crops in Hoshangabad and Betul. The want of rain has stunted growth of crops in Akola where also the borer insect is causing damage in parts to *juar*. Minor crops in Damoh, and black *til* and *kutki* in Jubbulpore, and autumn crops generally in Melghat are still being sown. Sowing of *juar* in Wardha, Banda, and Akola, and of *kodo* and *kutki* in Balaghat is almost completed. Cotton lands damaged by heavy rain have been prepared

for spring crops in parts of the Warora tahsil in Chanda; *til*, *kodon*, and *arhar* have been slightly spoilt by floods in the Bhilai circle of Drug tahsil; transplantation is well advanced in Balaghat but is retarded in places in Bhandara owing to insufficient rain; thinning still continues in Chhattisgarh. The standing crops are generally in good condition and prospects in Jubbulpore, Balaghat, and Raipur are excellent, elsewhere they are good including Bilaspur. Prices are stationary with slight fluctuations but *juar* is still unobtainable in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Prices of staple grains still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was moderate rain during the week in Konkan, Kolhapur, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha, and slight rain in Karachi, Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Sowing of cotton is progressing except in Bijapur where it is retarded and of other crops is almost completed. Transplantation continues but is retarded in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha for want of sufficient rain. The area sown is above the normal, in the Deccan and nearly normal in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Konkan, Karnatak and Palanpur. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Larkana; by rats in parts of Karachi; and by insects in parts of Poona; they are suffering for want of sufficient rain in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kolhapur, and Rewa Kantha and are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton plants over a large area in Broach have been damaged by excessive rain and are being re-sown. The supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are fairly replenished. Agricultural stock continues deficient and cattle are improving slowly. Local fodder is still scarce and dear, but green grass is available for grazing almost everywhere. Stocks of grain with merchants are still sufficient and trade is active. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 17 to 55 per cent; in the Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 4th instant were:—Phaltan 132, Miraj (Junior) 152, total 284. The condition of agricultural labourers is generally good and they get sufficient employment in fields. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The numbers on relief are falling. The numbers are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 12,899, on gratuitous relief 28,589, total 41,488; Karnatak—on works 14,308, on gratuitous relief 14,510, total 28,818; Native States—on works 3,109, on gratuitous relief 2,241, total 5,350.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—25 cents. The autumn crops are withering in two taluks of Nalgondah and three of the Karmnagar district; sowings have been suspended in two taluks in the Raichur district; elsewhere crops are in fair condition. Autumn and early rice sowings continue. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, and in parts of Kolar and slight rain elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. The prospects of the season are improving but more rain is needed in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Tumkur. The water-supply is sufficient. Fodder is available except in parts of Tumkur.

Coorg.—Rainfall—49 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in Salem, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Nilgiris, and Vizagapatam littoral; good in South Arcot, South Canara, Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam Agency, Tanjore, Ganjam, Cuddapah, Madura, Guntur, Anantapur, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, and Coimbatore; light in Bellary; and fair in Malabar, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Southern districts, and South Canara. Ploughing, manuring, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly require more rain. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Salem, Coimbatore, and the Southern districts. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in ten; and has slightly risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in two districts; has fallen in ten; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in two.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	4,974	10,324	15,298	1,786	10,634	12,420	—2,878
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	4,000	91,000	95,000	3,000	102,000	105,000	+10,000
Punjab*	2,988	5,038	8,026	...	...	...	—8,026
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	8,665	4,967	13,632	9,063	7,490	16,553	+2,921
Bombay	29,371	45,182	74,553	27,207	43,099	70,306	—4,247
Total British Provinces .	49,998	156,511	206,509	41,056	163,223	204,279	—2,230
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	15,661	8,154	23,815	13,864	7,756	21,620	—2,195
Central India States . .	12,000	6,000	18,000	10,000	6,000	16,000	—2,000
Baroda*.	1,320	148	1,468	...	...	...	—1,468
Bombay Native States . .	3,865	2,290	6,155	3,393	2,241	5,634	—521
Total Native States .	32,846	16,592	49,438	27,257	15,997	43,254	—6,184
GRAND TOTAL .	82,844	173,103	255,947	68,313	179,220	247,533	—8,414

* Relief works have been closed.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. R. Stat. $\frac{11-2}{29}$.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1906.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, the automatic vacuum brake on railways in India, during the six months ended the 31st December 1905, tables Nos. I and II.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Government of India letter No. 424 R. Stat., dated the 21st October 1896.

Government of India letter No. 225 R. Stat., dated the 19th June 1903.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers, noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Ordered, also, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Enclosure to the Railway Board's letter No. R. Stat. $\frac{11-2}{29}$ of 1906.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, the automatic vacuum brake on railways in India, during the six months ended the 31st December 1905, tables Nos. I and II.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, the railways on which the automatic vacuum brake was in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brake, the number and proportion of rolling-stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railway (including lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives. Fitted.	Locomotives. Not fitted.	Locomotives. Percentage of fitted on total.	Coaching Vehicles (including all brake-vans). Braked.	Coaching Vehicles. Piped.	Coaching Vehicles. Not fitted.	Coaching Vehicles. Percentage of braked and piped on total.	Goods Vehicles (excluding all brake-vans and cranes). Braked.	Goods Vehicles. Piped.	Goods Vehicles. Not fitted.	Goods Vehicles. Percentage of braked and piped on total.	Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Percentage of mileage run by trains fitted on total train-mileage.	Total number of instances in which the brake failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	Number of miles run by trains fitted to each case of failure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5' 6" Gauge.																
engal Central	First-half, 1905	5	22	18·52	...	3	106	2 75	...	...	505	..	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	Amalgamated with	the	Eastern	Bengal State	railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
engal-Nagpur	First-half, 1905	140	115	54 90	678	20	213	76·62	1,206	10	6,141	16·53	804,700	28·15	2	402,350
	Second-half, 1905	176	115	60 48	715	12	184	79·80	1,217	13	6,138	16·69	802,136	29·75	2	401,068
ombay, Baroda and Central India	First-half, 1905	177	43	80·45	458	4	134	78·59	2	49	(a)5,050	1 00	1,001,565	55·87	10	100,156
	Second-half, 1905	181	38	82·65	495	4	134	79·90	2	49	(a)5,050	1·00	1,016,121	60·81	6	169,353
astern Bengal State	First-half, 1905	176	35	76·92	494	43	63	89·50	...	11	3,326	0 33	434,898	43 90	6	72,483
	Second-half, 1905	129	57	69 35	503	44	166	76·69	...	13	4,033	0 32	463,003	29 07	6	77,167
ast Indian (b)	First-half, 1905	456	436	51·05	1,517	92	853	65·35	35	78	17,144	0·65	2,585,702	31·83	21	123,129
	Second-half, 1905	487	465	51·16	1,532	92	761	67·95	235	78	17,151	1·79	3,026,164	37·26	40	75,654
reat Indian Peninsula	First-half, 1905	474	349	57·59	1,660	14	591	73·91	...	163	11,697	1·37	2,877,334	36·49	17	169,255
	Second-half, 1905	491	332	59 66	1,721	11	556	75·70	...	165	11,782	1·39	2,933,065	41·26	22	136,048
adras	First-half, 1905	151	114	56·98	921	24	267	77 97	46	14	4,646	1·22	668,155	25·72	3	222,718
	Second-half, 1905	152	114	57 14	935	20	257	79 80	164	15	4,724	3·65	713,092	27·63	5	142,618
izam's Guaranteed State	First-half, 1905	...	61	...	55	3	130	30 85	...	...	1,006	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	...	61	...	55	3	130	30·95	...	...	1,006	...	...	...	...	...
orth Western State	First-half, 1905	673	70	90·58	2,047	85	244	89·73	902	117	10,545	8 81	2,749,235	31·35	6	458,037
	Second-half, 1905	705	51	93·25	2,086	90	223	90 70	1,046	103	10,421	9·93	2,948,769	34·19	3	982,923
udh and Rohilkhand State	First-half, 1905	112	91	55·17	711	49	92	89·20	27	10	5,523	0·67	1,088,177	43·95	5	217,635
	Second-half, 1905	122	83	59 51	714	49	90	89·45	29	10	5,523	0·70	1,131,784	45·27	1	1,131,784
otal of all Railways (5' 6" gauge)	First-half, 1905	2,334	1,366	63·08	8,571	337	2,693	76·78	2,218	452	65,783	3 90	12,208,756	33·76	70	174,411
	Second-half, 1905	2,443	1,316	64·99	8,746	325	2,501	78·39	2,693	446	65,928	4·55	13,094,124	36·85	85	154,048

3' 3⅜" GAUGE.																
Assam-Bengal	First-half, 1905	69	9	88·31	239	2	11	95·63	102	6	1,689	6·01	41,730	5·89	*Nil*	...
	Second-half, 1905	68	9	88·31	245	2	13	95·37	103	7	1,689	6·06	42,412	5·64	*Nil*	...
Bengal and North-Western	First-half, 1905	51	175	22·57	248	10	696	27·04	...	2	6,131	0·03	313,645	13·46	10	31,364
	Second-half, 1905	65	175	27·08	362	2	665	35·37	...	...	6,251	...	214,430	9·60	22	9,747
Burma	First-half, 1905	145	97	50·92	419	34	(e) 531	(c) 46·04	155	9	(e) 4,836	(c) 3·28	557,163	22·95	6	92,860
	Second-half, 1905	144	107	57·37	421	34	530	43·29	155	9	4,961	3·20	560,266	23·76	7	80,038
Eastern Bengal State	First-half, 1905	106	31	77·37	443	41	195	71·28	...	2	3,614	0·05	181,000	17·47	2	90,500
	Second-half, 1905	106	31	77·37	440	42	199	70·78	...	2	3,542	0·06	186,735	15·58	2	93,367
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	First-half, 1905	...	* 55	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	814	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	...	55	...	3	...	161	1·83	...	...	815	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	First-half, 1905	...	8	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	933	...	...	...	...	...
	Second half, 1905	...	48	...	...	1	216	0·46	...	...	941	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri and Shoranur Cochin	First-half, 1905	4	12	25·00	12	...	38	28·00	16	...	149	9·70	25,400	31·04	*Nil*	...
	Second-half, 1905	6	12	33·33	12	1	30	25·00	21	...	149	12·35	24,416	31·04	*Nil*	...
Rajputana-Malwa	First-half, 1905	45	389	10·37	75	33	1,679	6·40	...	...	7·967	...	250,369	5·45	4	52,342
	Second-half, 1905	45	403	10·04	97	35	1,517	7·86	...	...	7·982	...	215,946	5·88	12	7,995
Rohilkund and Kumaon	First-half, 1905	10	30	25·00	...	...	134	...	...	...	1·136	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	10	30	25·00	...	...	184	...	...	...	1·211	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	First-half, 1905	48	180	21·05	201	2	875	18·83	...	...	3·645	...	365,441	16·51	5	73,080
	Second half, 1905	48	190	21·05	210	2	887	19·29	...	...	3·745	...	335,700	13·94	3	111,930
Southern Mahratta	First-half, 1905	(d) 36	202	15·13	(c) 65	(f) 3	934	0·46	...	...	4·856	...	(g) 24,046	1·13	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	(d) 42	195	17·72	(e) 106	(f) 3	944	10·35	...	...	5·197	...	(h) 290,377	13·23	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (3' 3⅜" GAUGE) (i)	First-half, 1905	513	1,308	28·17	1,702	125	(e) 5,901	(c) 23·64	273	19	(c) 38,342	0·75	1,717,784	10·25	27	63,623
	Second-half, 1905	534	1,323	28·76	1,896	122	5,579	25·55	278	18	39,062	0·75	1,970,382	11·17	46	40,658
2' 6" GAUGE																
Jubbulpore-Gondia and Raipur-Dhamtari, Bengal-Nagpur.	First-half, 1905	10	7	58·82	28	...	22	56·00	200	...	75	72·73	106,510	75·11	*Nil*	...
	Second-half, 1905	12	7	63·16	34	...	22	60·71	223	...	77	74·33	124,176	79·87	*Nil*	...
Kalka-Simla	First-half, 1905	18	..	100·00	78	...	...	100·00	79	61	...	100·00	84,573	100·00	3	28,191
	Second-half, 1905	24	...	100·00	78	...	...	100·00	79	61	...	100·00	79,577	100·00	9	9,947
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	First-half, 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	3	...	100·00	...	...	11	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (2' 6" GAUGE) (i) and (j).	First-half, 1905 (k)	28	92	23·33	106	...	377	21·95	279	61	1,318	20·50	101,983	(c) 26·56	3	63,694
	Second-half, 1905	39	102	27·66	112	...	404	21·71	302	61	1,410	20·47	203,753	28·12	8	25,469
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (2' 0" GAUGE)	First-half, 1905	...	58	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	924	...	...	...	...	...
	Second-half, 1905	..	59	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	926	...	..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ALL RAILWAYS (j)	First-half, (k) 1905	2,975	2,824	50·45	10,379	463	(c) 9,229	(c) 54·01	2,770	532	(c) 106,367	3·01	14,117,623	(c) (l) 26·18	100	141,176
	Second-half, 1905	3,016	2,799	51·87	10,754	447	9,061	55·29	3,273	525	107,226	3·42	15,166,159	(l) 28·47	139	109,123

(a) Includes one hundred 5'6" gauge coal wagons borne on the Rajputana-Malwa railway rolling-stock list.
(b) Excludes locomotives and vehicles in use on lines under construction.
(c) Revised figures.
(d) Includes 7 engines fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(e) Includes 47 coaching vehicles fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(f) Fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(g) Mileage run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(h) Includes 26,079 miles run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(i) The detailed figures in columns 4, 8 and 12 do not work up to the totals, as the latter include stock of railways not detailed in the table.
(j) Excluding the Thaton-Duyinzaik Light railway for which no information is available.
(k) Excluding the Barasat-Basirhat Light railway for which no information was available.
(l) Calculated on the train-mileage excluding that run on the Dandot Light railway for which train-mileage statistics are not available.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge.				
Bengal-Nagpur.	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	802,136
		12th December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 down passenger train started 14 minutes late from Chakardharpore, due to the hose pipe rubber washer in a horse-box being defective.	
		31st December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train started 25 minutes late from Bilaspur owing to defective vacuum, and also lost 7 minutes at Gondia to rectify the defect. The train worked non-vacuum from Gondia to destination.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	1,016,121
		12th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 7 minutes between Sayan and Amroli, owing to the horn of the vacuum coupling of the brake-van having broken and the pipes between the engine and brake having uncoupled in consequence.	
		2nd September 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 down mail train lost 27 minutes between Boisar and Vangaon, owing to the vacuum auxiliary pipe having a large hole in it, on account of the fabric of the pipe having been burnt away.	
		6th October 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 down passenger train was detained 12 minutes at Anklesvar, owing to the piston of a carriage having stuck.	
		19th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down passenger train lost 41 minutes between Surat and Anand, as the train was pulling very heavy owing to the escape valve of a saloon carriage being open.	
		28th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 down passenger train was detained 18 minutes at Mehmedabad to examine and pull wires, as the engine could not maintain more than 7-inch vacuum owing probably to the brake of a coach rubbing.	
		12th December 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 up passenger train was detained 27 minutes at Derol, owing to the driver not exerting himself to release the piston of a third class bogie carriage which stuck.	
Eastern Bengal State.	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 1827.
		2nd August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 34 down passenger train was detained 18 minutes at Bhairamara, due to the universal train pipe washer in a carriage truck being defective.	
		3rd August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 42 down passenger train was detained 6 minutes at Kooshtea, due to the universal train pipe washer in a carriage truck being defective.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or, improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.* Eastern Bengal State—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	3rd October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 34 down passenger train lost 13 minutes and worked non-vacuum from Rajbari to Calcutta, due to the hose pipe in a carriage truck being broken.	463,003
		4th October 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 34 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Rajbari to Poradaha, owing to the spring cap of the release valve being loose. No detention.	
		20th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 42 down passenger train lost 16 minutes at Debagram and worked non-vacuum to Calcutta, due to the engine hose pipe leaking.	
		17th December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 33 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Jagati to Rajbari owing to some defect in three carriages.	
East Indian	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii) *Nil.*	
		2nd July 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up train lost 23 minutes at Tundla, due to defect in the pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway carriage on the train.	See page 1829.
		5th July 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up train lost 7 minutes and worked non-vacuum between Patna and Buxar, due to the packing spindle seizing.	
		8th July 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up train worked non-vacuum from Tundla to Ghaziabad, due to the small ejector cone being dirty and the engine hose pipe washer drawing air.	
		19th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 13 up train lost 10 minutes between Kanchausi and Phapund and worked non-vacuum to Tundla, due to a leak caused by a pipe breaking.	
		26th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 13 up train lost 19 minutes at Moghal Sarai and 7 minutes between Chunar and Mirzapur and worked non-vacuum from Chunar to Allahabad, due to a heavy leak in the rear brake-van.	
		26th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material —No. 8 down train worked non-vacuum, due to the piston rods of certain carriages having been jammed.	
		30th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up train lost 14 minutes at Chola, owing to a hole having developed in the tender hose pipe, and the copper train pipe on ejector breaking.	
		6th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up train lost 18 minutes at Howrah, due to defective vacuum.	
		7th August 1905	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 7 up train lost 33 minutes between Jhajha and Gya, due to some defect in the train.	
		7th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down train lost 15 minutes at Allahabad, due to bad fitting of the train pipe under ejector.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arise from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.*				
East Indian—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic	13th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up train lost 13 minutes at Serampore, 14 minutes at Burdwan and 15 minutes at Baraj, due to defective vacuum stock in the train.	See page 1829
		15th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down train lost 15 minutes between Naini and Mirzapur, due to some substance getting between the drop ball valve and seating.	
		17th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down train lost 31 minutes between Moghal Sarai and Karmnasa, due to some defect in the train vacuum.	
		22nd August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down train lost 36 minutes and worked non-vacuum from Wazirganj to Jhajha, due to defective vacuum.	
		24th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 13 up train lost 12 minutes at Bharwari, due to defective washer between two carriages	
		25th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up train worked non-vacuum from Nawadah to Gya, due to defective vacuum.	
		27th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down train lost 10 minutes at Manpur, 10 minutes at Nawadah, 10 minutes at Worsleyganj and 15 minutes between Gya and Jhajha, due to some defect in the train.	
		31st August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up train lost 22 minutes at Delhi-Shahdara, due to the coupling hose of the rear vehicle not being properly placed on the dummy plug.	
		3rd September 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 14 down train lost 18 minutes at Bharthna, due to the hose pipe of a carriage truck being defective.	
		4th September 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up train lost 36 minutes between Howrah and Jhajha, due to some defect in a 1st class carriage.	
		4th September 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down train lost 22 minutes between Buxar and Dinapore, due to the front coupling pipe of the engine not being properly placed on the dummy plug.	
		7th September 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 18 down train lost 13 minutes at Aligarh, due to the hose pipe of the brake-van having perished.	
		16th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 6 down train lost 13 minutes at mile 72, due to the vacuum pipe of the engine having broken.	
		19th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 20 down train worked non-vacuum, due to the train pipe of the brake-van having been broken near the swan neck.	
		1st October 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 46 down train lost 22 minutes at Seoraphuli, due to some defect in the hose pipe and rubber washer of a carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum, automatic	10th October 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 8 down train lost 30 minutes at Tundla, due to some defect in the train pipe.	3,026,164
		31st October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 23 up train lost 19 minutes at Burdwan, due to the piston of a 1st class carriage leaking.	
		31st October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 23 up train worked non-vacuum from Sahebgunge to Jamalpur, due to the piston leaking badly.	
		4th November 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up train lost 10 minutes at Ahraura Road, due to the train pipes of two carriages leaking.	
		15th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 17 up train lost 15 minutes at Tundla and worked non-vacuum to Burhan, due to a leak in the piston of a carriage truck.	
		16th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 24 down train lost 6 minutes at Sultangange and worked non-vacuum to Sahebgunge, due to a leak in the piston of a carriage.	
		22nd November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 19 up train lost 13 minutes at Barharwa to change a defective rubber washer of a hose pipe.	
		23rd November 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up train lost 9 minutes at Akbarnagar and worked non-vacuum to Mokameh, due to the train pipe breaking.	
		24th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up train lost 25 minutes at Howrah and 20 minutes between Howrah and Asansol, due to some defect in a 1st class carriage.	
		29th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down train worked non-vacuum, due to some defect in the train.	
		7th December 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 26 down local train worked non-vacuum, due to a hose pipe between a horse-box and a milk-van not having been properly coupled up.	
		17th December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up train lost 15 minutes between Aligarh and Khurja, due to defective vacuum in one of the carriages.	
		21st December 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 20 down train lost 15 minutes at Burdwan, due to defective washers.	
		28th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 10 down train lost 25 minutes at Mokameh, due to the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage having broken.	
		31st December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up train lost 23 minutes between Jhajha and Buxar, due to some defect in a bogie carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 1831.
		2nd July 1905 ...	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 down mail train was detained 15 minutes at Nasik, the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum owing to the inter-communication valve of an East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railway joint stock 2nd class carriage having been open and causing a heavy leak.	
		12th July 1905 ...	(iii) Failure of materials.—2nd up special train lost 30 minutes on the journey and worked non-vacuum from Kilokri to Agra Road, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a North Western railway brake-van having perished.	
		16th July 1905 ...	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 down mail train worked non-vacuum from Nasik to Manmad, the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum owing to the inter communication valve of an East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railway joint stock 1st class carriage having been open.	
		24th July 1905 ...	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 354 up passenger train lost 9 minutes at Shegaon, due to the flexible pipe of a horse-box being broken near the joint.	
		25th July 1905 ...	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 112 up local train was delayed 15 minutes at Sion, due to the piston of the brake-van having stuck.	
		4th August 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—The North East Express train was delayed 19 minutes at Victoria Terminus, due to a leak in the cylinder piston neck ring of an East Indian railway brake-van.	
		15th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 115 down local train was detained 10 minutes at Curry Road and worked non-vacuum to Dadar, owing to the big ejector spindle packing nut having slackened which kept the radial disc off the face and prevented re-creation of vacuum.	
		10th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 up passenger train lost 7 minutes between Babina and Talbahat, due to a leak in a North Western railway reserved carriage.	
		16th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 up passenger train lost 29 minutes on the journey owing to a heavy leak in the valve diaphragm of the brake-van.	
		22nd October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 12 up passenger train lost 12 minutes at Dabra distant signal and worked non-vacuum to Jhansi, owing to the hose pipe of a horse-box leaking badly.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic	23rd October 1905	iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down Punjab mail train lost 7 minutes at Victoria Terminus, 13 minutes at Musjid and 18 minutes at Kalyan, the driver being unable to create sufficient vacuum owing to the inter communication valve of a North Western railway carriage being left open. The train worked non-vacuum from Musjid to Igatpuri.	
		23rd October 1905	(ii) Failure of material.—No. 11 down passenger train lost 6 minutes on the journey, due to a leak, the neck rings of two third class carriages having perished.	
		25th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 up passenger train lost 18 minutes on the journey, due to the pistons of seven carriages having stuck.	
		28th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 13 down passenger train had a late start of 15 minutes from Jhansi, the driver being unable to create sufficient vacuum owing to a leak in the train pipe.	
		10th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 12 up passenger train had a late start of 15 minutes from Jhansi, owing to a leak through the diaphragm of the brake-van.	
		13th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 12 up passenger train had a late start of 16 minutes from Jhansi, the driver being unable to create vacuum owing to a leak in the train pipe between the engine and tender.	2,993,055
		26th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 11 down passenger train was detained 30 minutes at Jhansi, owing to a leak in a 3rd class carriage.	
		26th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down mail train was detained 18 minutes at Bhopal, owing to the inter-communication valve on a North Western railway carriage having broken.	
		4th December 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No 157 down passenger train was detained 40 minutes at Byculla and worked non-vacuum to Kasara, the driver being unable to create vacuum due to some defect which could not be detected.	
		5th December 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 up passenger train lost 18 minutes at Jhansi, due to the small ejector cone of the engine having become choked.	
		19th December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 51 down local train was detained 18 minutes at Victoria Terminus, due to the back flexible brake pipe of the engine having been put on twisted.	
		28th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down mail train was detained 20 minutes at Agra Road, due to the piston rod of the automatic cylinder of the engine having become disconnected from the piston head.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5'6" Gauge—*concld.*				
Madras ...	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	713,092
		6th July 1905 ...	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 74 up mail train was detained 7 minutes at Malur, owing to the piston of a carriage having become jammed.	
		11th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 42 up mail train worked vacuum brake from Jalarpet to Madras on the Bangalore through carriages only, owing to the driver being unable to create vacuum in the Mettupalaiyam portion of the train.	
		4th October 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 31 down mixed train lost 3 minutes at Ariyanur, owing to the ball valve of the brake-van leaking and causing the brake to bind.	
		8th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 42 up mail train was detained 6 minutes at Olavakkot, owing to the piston of a carriage having stuck.	
		12th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up local train was detained 20 minutes at Rayapuram, owing to the fracture of the universal coupling pipe.	
North Western State.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	2,948,769
		8th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 30 down passenger train was detained 6 minutes at Samasata, due to the piston packing ring of a composite carriage drawing air.	
		26th September 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 13 down passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Umballa, due to a 2" coupling washer of a reserved carriage being deficient.	
		12th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 44 down passenger train was detained at Sukkur, due to the drip trap valve of the engine being in a neglected state.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand State.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	1,131,784
		15th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 43 up passenger train lost 26 minutes between Chandausi and Aligarh, owing to the small ejector cone of the engine being defective.	
3' 3⅜" Gauge.				
Bengal and North-Western.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 1834.
		8th July 1905 ...	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 1 up passenger train was detained 30 minutes at Bidyanagar, due to attaching a non-vacuum 3rd class carriage next to the engine and all the brakes having to be released.	
		10th July 1905 ...	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Bhatni, owing to the train pipes of a carriage not having been coupled.	
		24th July 1905 ...	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train lost 22 minutes at Gonda in creating vacuum.	
		15th August 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down passenger train lost 6 minutes at Savan, due to the auxiliary vacuum pipe having given way, and 7 minutes between Savan and Dighwara, due to a leak in the vacuum.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3'3⅜" Gauge—*contd.* Bengal and North-Western—*contd.*	Vacuum, automatic.	19th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Basti, owing to the train pipe hose coupling of the front brake van working loose on the hose.	See page 1834.
		20th August 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down passenger train was detained 12 minutes at Sonepore, due to defective vacuum in a 1st class carriage.	
		20th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Savan, due to defective vacuum.	
		24th October 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 1 up passenger train worked non-vacuum from Bachhwara, vacuum not having been maintained. No detention.	
		2nd November 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 17 minutes at Chupra and worked non-vacuum to Gorakhpur, owing to leaks in some of the vehicles.	
		8th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 20 minutes at mile 136, due to the guard applying the brake and stopping the train on account of the brake hanger pin of a 3rd class carriage having worked out.	
		16th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down passenger train lost 8 minutes at Gonda, owing to the hose pipes between the 1st and 2nd class carriages not having been properly coupled.	
		23rd November 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Sonepore, due to a leak in the train.	
		8th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 9 minutes at Bachhwara, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a 3rd class carriage having perished.	
		17th December 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Barauni, due to a leak in the train.	
		18th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Sonepore, due to the vacuum chamber connecting the screw of the brake-van having broken.	
		18th December 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 17 minutes at Barauni, due to a leak in the train.	
		20th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up passenger train was detained 14 minutes at Shahpur Patoree, due to the vacuum chamber pipe of a horse-box having dropped off.	
		23rd December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 24 minutes at Sonepur, due to leaks in two 3rd class carriages.	
		28th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down passenger train was detained 7 minutes at Sonepore, due to a leak in the train pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3⅜" Gauge—*contd* Bengal and North-Western—*concld*	Vacuum, automatic.	29th December 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—Vacuum chamber pipe of No. 4 down passenger train struck against the ballast and was broken while coming into Maijapur. No detention.	214,430
		31st December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Shahpur Patoree, due to leaks in the train pipe of the rear brake-van and a 1st class carriage.	
		31st December 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Bachhwara, due to a leak in the hose pipe of the rear brake-van.	
Burma ...	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii) —*Nil.*	500,266
		3rd July 1905 ...	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 105 up mixed train lost 27 minutes between Thandaung and Maymyo, owing to the hose pipe of a coaching vehicle having been worn and leaky.	
		18th August 1905	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up express train lost 40 minutes between Rangoon and Phuntaza, due to a leak in the packing of the piston rod of a passenger vehicle.	
		7th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—Down brick special from Hsipaw to Nawnghkio was cancelled at Hsipaw, owing to there being a leakage through the packing ring and rolling ring of a goods vehicle.	
		23rd October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up mail train was detained 20 minutes at Ledaunggan, owing to the iron train pipe of a coaching vehicle having corroded and finally collapsing, thereby preventing release of the brakes.	
		26th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down express train lost 24 minutes between Ela and Thawutti, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of the rear brake-van not fitting properly on the dummy plug.	
		15th November 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 108 down mixed train lost 30 minutes between Kyaukme and Pyaunggaung, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of a goods vehicle developing a hole near the swan neck clamp.	
		23rd November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up mail train was detained 15 minutes at Pyuntaza, owing to the hose pipe of the brake-van getting off the dummy plug.	
Eastern Bengal State.	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii).—*Nil.*	186,735
		28th July 1905 ...	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down Assam mail train worked non-vacuum from Jaypur-Hat to Sara Ghat, owing to the chamber pipe nut underneath the foot plate of the engine having become slack.	
		27th August 1905	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up Assam mail train lost 27 minutes between Sara Ghat and Gopalpur and worked non-vacuum to Saidpur, due to the nut on the disc of the	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure, or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether the arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3'3⅜"Gauge—*contd.*				
Rajputana-Malwa.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		31st July 1905 ...	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes at Rajgarh to rectify a leak in a bogie third class carriage, owing to a worn packing ring.	
		15th August 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train worked non-vacuum, owing to the ejector on the engine being defective.	
		19th August 1905.	(iii) Failure of material—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes at Phulera, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a bogie composite carriage breaking.	
		11th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Phulera to Sojat, as vacuum could not be created owing to a hole in the pipe leading to the vacuum gauge.	
		13th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The vacuum fitted to the engine of No. 1 up mail train was defective, due to a hole worn in the ejector pipe through the cub rubbing against it. No detention.	
		19th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of material—No. 1 up mail train was detained 6 minutes at Mehsana, due to the rubber washers of the hose pipes of two carriages being damaged.	
		10th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes at Rohira, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a bogie third class and brake-van having been damaged.	215,946
		15th November 1905.	(ii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train was detained 15 minutes at Agra Fort, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a bogie third class carriage being defective.	
		17th November 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 7 up mail train was detained 7 minutes at Agra Fort, due to leakage in the ball valve of the brake-van.	
		26th November 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 1 up mail train was detained 9 minutes at Dausa and worked non-vacuum to Phulera, owing to some defect in the vacuum pipe.	
		29th November 1905.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 1 up mail train was detained 5 minutes at Mahwa, owing to the brake blocks of the brake-van binding on the wheels.	
		8th December 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train was detained 10 minutes at Rewari due to a defective rubber washer in a composite bogie carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*concld.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 31st December 1905, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3⅜" Gauge—*concld.*				
South Indian	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	335,700
		15th July 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 38 down mail train lost 60 minutes between Madura and Trichinopoly, owing to a defect in the release valve of a bogie postal van through ordinary wear.	
		5th August 1905	(iii) Failure of material —No. 38 down mail train lost 10 minutes between Solavandan and Trichinopoly, owing to the rolling ring of a third class bogie carriage giving way through ordinary wear.	
		19th September 1905.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 19 up mail train lost 25 minutes between Madras and Cuddalore, owing to improper fitting of the universal hose pipe to a third class bogie carriage.	
2' 6" Gauge.				
Kalka-Simla	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii).—*Nil.*	79,577
		1st August 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up goods train was detained 34 minutes at Kalka, due to the vacuum pipe leaking.	
		20th August 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—Vacuum pipe of 2nd up special goods train from Kalka was leaking. No detention.	
		9th September 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—Vacuum gear of No. 1 up passenger train from Kalka was defective. No detention.	
		1st October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—Vacuum gear of No. 8 down passenger train from Simla was out of order. No detention.	
		30th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 down special passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Taradevi, due to a leak in a carriage.	
		30th October 1905	(iii) Failure of material.—Vacuum of No. 2 down passenger train from Simla was defective. No detention.	
		6th November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material—No. 7 up goods train was detained 16 minutes at Kalka, due to the vacuum gear not being in order.	
		22nd November 1905.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 down goods train was detained 22 minutes at Simla, due to a vacuum gear not being in order.	

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-05.	1905.	1906.	5th August 1905.	4th August 1906.	1905.	1906.	5th August 1905.	4th August 1906.			5th August 1905.	4th August 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	*Miles*	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,18,024	3,64,000	161	182	21,22,433	18,65,000	...	2,57,433	90,61,653	88,85,000	...	1,76,653
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,512	6,800	262	324	29,787	35,600	5,813	...	1,22,550	1,26,000	3,450	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	2,82,055	2,85,000	560	565	14,03,170	14,43,000	39,830	...	69,78,309	72,36,000	2,57,691	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,141	1,271	3,67,983	3,82,000	323	301	16,05,527	17,24,000	1,18,473	...	54,49,818	63,49,000	8,99,182	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,077	2,109	12,63,549	13,73,000	608	651	68,95,380	68,42,000	...	53,380	2,58,29,343	2,67,77,000	9,47,657	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	5,85,800	5,50,000	373	354	32,20,717	28,83,000	...	3,37,717	1,75,70,809	1,56,22,000	...	19,48,809
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	127	19,711	36,500	164	287	81,374	1,37,000	55,626	...	2,79,375	6,00,000	3,20,625	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,15,250	1,39,000	126	152	6,35,832	7,64,000	1,28,168	...	27,20,524	35,79,000	8,58,476	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,54,781	2,61,000	302	309	13,95,922	13,72,000	...	23,922	48,16,029	52,94,000	4,77,971	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,05,143	1,06,000	215	214	6,32,453	5,19,000	...	1,13,453	34,35,598	21,17,000	...	13,18,598
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	4,814	4,800	80	80	27,532	23,100	...	4,432	1,26,763	99,300	...	27,463
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	12,08,360	15,33,000	365	438	65,69,825	73,86,000	8,16,175	...	2,23,03,647	2,40,67,000	17,63,353	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,70,549	2,93,000	218	227	14,37,389	12,87,000	...	1,50,389	55,92,279	54,53,000	...	1,39,279
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6,142	5,800	192	181	32,472	26,600	...	5,872	1,16,941	1,21,000	4,059	...
Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	775	771	59,211	73,600	76	95	3,07,709	3,55,000	47,291	...	10,26,744	12,93,000	2,66,256	...
Burma	200	206	1,340	1,340	2,44,081	2,47,000	182	184	12,56,962	12,44,000	...	12,962	53,02,800	51,75,000	...	1,27,800
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	9,724	19,400	78	156	64,483	97,000	32,517	...	2,28,535	3,29,000	1,00,465	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	23,249	18,600	116	93	1,30,031	1,11,000	...	19,031	5,31,534	5,56,000	24,466	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,455	4,300	262	253	31,520	25,500	...	6,020	1,30,763	1,29,000	...	1,763
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	594	500	35	29	2,743	2,400	...	343	10,908	13,500	2,592	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,34,887	4,09,000	227	214	22,44,329	22,03,000	...	41,329	93,19,438	98,07,000	4,87,562	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,37,847	2,57,000	212	229	13,17,552	13,73,000	55,448	...	47,59,341	49,66,000	2,06,659	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10,248	11,500	104	116	68,060	64,900	...	3,160	2,29,379	2,34,000	4,621	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	11,415	9,900	106	92	49,586	53,700	4,114	...	1,71,361	1,78,000	6,639	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,44,209	1,49,000	124	128	7,95,560	8,45,000	49,440	...	32,55,401	34,57,000	2,01,599	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	586	500	18	15	2,777	3,100	323	...	2,777	12,300	9,523	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	576	700	13	16	3,534	4,000	466	...	11,519	17,000	5,481	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	29,414	29,300	99	99	1,81,421	1,64,000	...	17,421	6,47,804	6,61,000	13,196	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	614	84,215	98,000	149	160	5,12,074	4,89,000	...	23,074	22,14,789	22,83,000	68,211	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	13,224	12,300	224	208	75,194	70,600	...	4,594	2,83,242	2,99,000	15,758	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	3,600	3,600	...	...	13,100	13,100	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*)	...	...	...	26	...	800	...	31	...	4,300	4,300	...	...	18,400	18,400	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,770	1,500	59	50	8,376	8,700	324	...	26,355	32,700	6,345	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,217	22,724	61,18,378	66,89,500	275	294	3,31,41,724	3,34,29,100	2,87,376	...	13,25,56,328	13,57,99,300	32,42,972	...
All other Railways.																
Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	6,925	9,500	61	83	40,709	45,900	5,191	...	2,21,757	2,38,000	16,243	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	6,754	8,600	46	58	33,587	41,600	8,013	...	1,31,490	2,03,000	71,510	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	35,130	33,600	217	207	1,96,732	1,73,000	...	23,732	7,12,372	7,01,000	...	11,372
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	971	1,100	61	68	5,388	5,900	512	...	20,074	22,400	2,326	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,749	2,600	375	260	18,732	18,900	168	...	68,307	75,700	7,393	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	13,348	10,200	169	129	55,056	49,200	...	5,856	1,52,474	1,74,000	21,526	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2,662	1,600	78	47	14,973	8,400	...	6,573	73,215	61,300	...	11,915
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	64,693	60,000	194	180	4,10,874	3,30,000	...	80,874	15,55,572	14,72,000	...	83,572
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	1,687	2,800	53	85	11,498	12,900	1,402	...	67,796	70,500	2,704	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	24,009	20,900	224	195	1,32,710	1,07,000	...	25,710	4,51,602	3,77,000	...	74,602
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	61,214	54,600	144	128	3,51,453	2,98,000	...	53,453	11,52,987	11,28,000	...	24,987
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	358	11,000	5	71	3,144	54,100	50,956	...	3,654	1,79,000	1,75,346	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	8,637	8,900	56	57	47,323	40,400	...	6,923	3,40,480	3,14,000	...	26,480
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	3,779	6,300	172	286	28,708	31,700	2,992	...	1,23,732	1,35,000	11,268	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	907	1,400	27	41	6,961	8,300	1,339	...	37,093	37,700	607	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	1,695	3,300	31	60	10,731	16,300	5,569	...	67,783	84,500	16,717	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	937	92,776	1,15,000	103	123	5,44,763	5,61,000	16,237	...	22,45,650	26,03,000	3,57,350	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	8,988	5,400	250	150	39,390	34,900	...	4,490	1,08,878	1,19,000	10,122	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	8,957	7,300	77	62	43,029	46,200	3,171	...	1,45,205	1,83,000	37,795	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	21,322	21,300	64	64	1,23,698	1,12,000	...	11,698	6,51,683	7,06,000	54,317	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,400	1,800	37	47	6,938	10,500	3,562	...	29,439	42,200	12,761	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	147	1,000	7	48	2,726	5,200	2,474	...	15,737	28,900	13,163	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	19,489	17,300	250	222	95,500	88,800	...	6,700	3,25,884	3,41,000	15,116	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	4,677	7,400	35	55	32,346	39,500	7,154	...	1,78,589	2,07,000	28,411	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	31,529	36,700	80	94	1,86,172	1,89,000	2,828	...	11,97,144	11,33,000	...	64,144
Jaipur (*e*)	53	55	...	32	...	800	...	25	...	7,300	7,300	...	...	27,800	27,800	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,398	2,500	44	46	11,110	10,600	...	510	50,447	52,500	2,053	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3,777	3,100	82	67	16,226	15,300	...	926	62,933	68,900	5,967	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	47,942	62,800	68	89	2,38,798	3,51,000	1,12,202	...	8,63,278	12,86,000	4,22,722	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,045	2,900	70	100	13,895	15,600	1,705	...	63,156	59,700	...	3,456
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5,872	4,900	65	55	25,308	25,100	...	208	1,07,702	1,25,000	17,298	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	4,844	4,600	95	90	17,572	17,900	328	...	60,946	68,500	7,554	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	12,815	9,200	194	139	66,598	58,900	...	7,698	2,37,588	2,44,000	6,412	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*f*)	...	...	...	64	...	6,100	...	95	...	21,700	21,700	...	...	1,15,000	1,15,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	5,799	7,400	89	114	32,358	35,100	2,742	...	1,37,355	1,42,000	4,645	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,201	3,500	48	52	18,822	21,300	2,478	...	77,910	94,200	16,290	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,567	7,000	98	104	33,582	40,300	6,718	...	1,45,983	1,71,000	25,017	...
Barsi	143	173	22	43	3,208	3,300	146	70	17,228	18,700	1,472	...	92,174	62,000	...	30,174
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	1,875	800	55	24	9,881	12,000	2,119	...	43,246	51,400	8,154	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	2,956	5,700	31	61	20,320	22,200	1,880	...	1,44,715	1,49,000	4,285	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	604	700	16	19	3,734	4,000	266	...	23,338	23,000	...	338
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	16,032	14,000	314	275	84,979	76,000	...	8,979	3,58,760	3,85,000	26,240	...
TOTAL	124	131	5,338	5,574	5,45,738	5,88,900	102	106	30,53,552	30,81,700	28,148	...	1,25,48,128	1,37,61,200	12,13,072	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,555	28,298	66,64,116	72,78,400	242	257	3,61,95,276	3,65,10,800	3,15,524	...	14,51,04,456	14,95,60,500	44,56,044	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*c*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 16th August, 1906.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3181 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th August 1906:—

No. 408 of 1906.—Alfred Ebenezer Standen, gentleman, of 1803 Barry Avenue, Chicago, in the county of Cook, and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Measuring, protecting and display means for fabrics.*

No. 409 of 1906.—John Charles Fredell, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 754 Arthur Ave, Pocatello, county of Bannock, and state of Idaho, United States of America. *Improvements in electrically controlled optical appliance.*

No. 410 of 1906.—The Imperial Automatic Light, Limited, manufacturers, of 23/27 Station Buildings, Haggerston, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in acetylene storm lamps.*

No. 411 of 1906.—Andrew Murray Anderson, engineer, of Invercargill, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in the control cocks of Westinghouse brake couplings.*

No. 412 of 1906.—Kedarnath Mondul and Hiralal Mondul, tradesmen and land holder, of Baisnavpara lane, Khooroot, Howrah, carrying on business both at the said place as well as at No. 77 Clive street, Calcutta. *Hand wheel bomar press for pressing of loose jutes in one bundle of one and a half maund in weight.*

No. 413 of 1906.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, engineers, of Nile street, Birmingham, England. *Improvements in hose and pipe couplings.*

No. 414 of 1906.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, engineers, of Nile street, Birmingham England. *Improvements in straightway valves.*

No. 415 of 1906.—Arthur James Jackson, manufacturer, of Surrey Lodge, Ashton-on-Mersey, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in looms for weaving and in means for automatically changing the cops in shuttles used in such looms.*

No. 416 of 1906.—David Muller, official, of Jasnagasse 8, Cracow, Josef Gottlieb, merchant and house-owner, of Jasnagasse 8, Cracow, and Dr Adolf Meisels, advocat, of Dominikaner-platz 5, Cracow, in the Austrian Empire. *Process for the manufacture of artificial butter.*

No. 417 of 1906.—Thomas Alexander Stephen Wood, engineer, of 4 St. Thomas' road, Craven Park road, Harlesden, London, England. *Improved construction of apparatus for cleaning, dyeing or otherwise treating wool, hair, cotton and other animal or vegetable fibrous or textile material.*

No. 418 of 1906.—Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boiler, The Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in punching machines.*

No. 3182 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta,

on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 501 of 1905.—Richard Wingfield Stuart, mining engineer, of 95, Elizabeth street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improved apparatus for carburetting air and producing a combustible gas for lighting and heating purposes, and means for burning the same.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 559 of 1905.—Francis Henry Crittazl, engineer, of Manor Works, Braintree, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of expanded metal.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 3 of 1906.—Bernhard Wagner, merchant, of No. 99 Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, Stettin, German Empire. *Improvements in apparatus for rendering briquets weatherproof.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 4 of 1906.—Bernhard Wagner, merchant, of No. 99 Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, Stettin, German Empire. *Improvements in processes of preparing a mass for making briquets.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 5 of 1906.—John Gill, gentleman, of Beechwood Mains, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improved means and apparatus for compressing air or other elastic fluid for the production of motive power and other purposes.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 6 of 1906.—Thomas Leopold Willson, engineer, of 188 Metcalf street, in the city of Ottawa, county of Carleton, province of Ontario. dominion of Canada *Improvements in whistling, bell and lighting buoys.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No 7 of 1906.—Friedrich Wilhelm Klever, manufacturer, at Cologne on Rhine, 6 Brandenburgerstrasse, Germany. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of lubricating and anticorrosive oils* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 25 of 1906.—Thomas Forrest Smith, cabinet maker, of 2 Market, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in humidifiers for moistening the warp threads of looms when weaving.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 26 of 1906.—Jacob Aivaz, merchant, and Henryk Kurkiewicz, gentleman, both of 125 Nevsky, St. Petersburg, Russia. *Improvements in or relating to machines for filling tobacco into paper tubes in the manufacture of cigarettes* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 28 of 1906.—Ralph Waldo Webster, engineer, of Greenbank, Weybridge, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in cotton gins and the like* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 207 of 1906.—Dick Edwards Radclyffe, manufacturer, of Hythe End, Staines, in the county of Middlesex, England. *A combination gill box and fibre softening machine for preparing and opening or otherwise treating fibres or fibrous material preparatory to combing.* (Specification filed 8 August 1906.)

No. 230 of 1906.—Hari Sakharam Chowan and Karve, blacksmiths mistry c/o Mr. Gangadher Krishna, pensioned accountant, P. W. D., Nasik. *A mote for pumping or drawing out water from wells by means of bullock power.* (Specification filed 16 July 1906.)

No. 300 of 1906.—Peter Cameron Douglas Castle, Secretary, of Bebington, in the county of Chester, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in the manufacture of gum tragasol from locust bean kernels.* (Specification filed 3 August 1906.)

No. 311 of 1906.—Samuel S. Harper, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and John Uhle Bethell, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in windmills.* (Specification filed 3 August 1906.)

No. 3183 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 56 of 1896.—George Alexander Dick. *Improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for compressing, squeezing, or squirting heated metals.* (From 7 August 1906 to 7 August 1907.)

No. 90 of 1897.—Donald Cameron and Frederick James Commin. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically alternating the delivery of liquid to two chambers or receptacles and also its discharge therefrom, particularly applicable to sewage filters.* (From 13 August 1906 to 13 August 1907.)

No. 92 of 1897.—Donald Cameron and Frederick James Commin. *Improvements in the treatment of sewage, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 13 August 1906 to 13 August 1907.)

No. 93 of 1897.—Donald Cameron, Frederick James Commin and Arthur John Martin. *Improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage or other liquids.* (From 13 August 1906 to 13 August 1907.)

No. 258 of 1898.—Tito Livio Carbone. *Apparatus for making sheet metal boxes.* (From 31 August 1906 to 31 August 1907.)

No. 280 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in alternating current measuring instruments.* (From 9 September 1906 to 9 September 1907.)

No. 98 of 1901.—Michael Idvorsky Pupin. *The art of reducing attenuation of electrical waves and apparatus therefor.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907.)

No. 314 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company. *Improvements in apparatus for operating signals and other objects.* (From 30 November 1906 to 30 November 1907.)

No. 8 of 1902.—Harichund Muncharam. *Manufacturing fire and thief-proof iron and steel safes with secret chambers.* (From 11 August 1906 to 11 August 1907.)

No. 75 of 1902.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improved collector rings for electrical machines.* (From 30 September 1906 to 30 September 1907.)

No. 96 of 1902.—Rochester Illingworth, John Thomas Mazey and George Naylor. *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing and otherwise treating fibrous material in a spun or other state.* (From 16 August 1906 to 16 August 1907.)

No. 213 of 1902.—Heinrich Severin. *Improvements in the manufacture of hollow glass articles and in apparatus therefor.* (From 8 August 1906 to 8 August 1907.)

No. 3184 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased: -

No. 402 of 1901.—Henry Johnston. *Combined windlass and steering gear.* (Specification filed 7 May 1902.)

No. 420 of 1901.—Frederick Sharman. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for measuring and delivering aerated liquids.* (Specification filed 7 May 1902.)

No. 94 of 1902.—Jean Baptiste Germeuil Bonnaud. *Improvements in nitrocellulose compounds for various useful purposes.* (Specification filed 9 May 1902.)

No. 119 of 1902.—Albert Hayes. *Improvements in and connected with gas and vapor burners.* (Specification filed 7 May 1902.)

No. 132 of 1902.—William John Robinson and Henry Higgins. *Improvements in or relating to the drying of grain and the like.* (Specification filed 9 May 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 380 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for protecting electrical apparatus from abrupt changes in static potential.* (Specification filed 10 May 1901.)

No. 77 of 1901.—The British Motor Traction Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to driving mechanism for motor road vehicles.* (Specification filed 6 May 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within he meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions
and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th August 19c5.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th August 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,20,65,500	15,67,18,330	17,87,83,830	5,07,59,859	*1,14,76,485	99,94,315	6,37,50,000	...	...	36,90,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	25,96,70,605	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,36,85,095	2,36,85,095	1,76,71,477	35,84,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,55,487	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	2,97,56,810	2,97,56,810	1,88,33,917	74,12,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,62,46,047	
Bombay	4,14,91,970	10,33,54,915	14,48,46,885	7,05,96,480	99,92,679	1,10,61,337	...	...	...	36,15,000	...	...	9,52,65,496	
Karachi	...	1,05,56,405	1,05,56,405	21,12,740	1,09,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,22,675	
Madras	23,98,335	4,58,07,830	4,82,06,165	1,12,11,555	6,75,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,87,245	
Calicut	...	23,81,435	23,81,435	16,45,630	10,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,55,845	
Rangoon	...	2,35,65,155	2,35,65,155	4,28,49,500	3,91,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,32,40,940	
	6,59,55,805	39,58,25,975	46,17,81,780	21,55,81,158	3,36,52,584	2,10,55,652	6,37,50,000	...	...	73,05,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,14,44,340	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			3,37,440	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil.*	
Total Circulation R			46,14,44,340	Total Reserve R									46,14,44,340	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th August 1906.
The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th August 1906 to 276 lakhs of tolas.

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th August 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	1,52,56,622 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	57,39,978 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,24,78,820 2 4
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,20,10,152 15 1; Public Deposits at Branches 1,11,31,694 13 2	2,31,41,847 12 3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,76,73,587 13 5
		Bills discounted and purchased	3,20,79,638 9 2
		Balances with other Banks	18,53,238 13 1
		Bullion	...
		Dead Stock	18,32,004 0 9
		Stamps	10,873 7 10
		Sundries	7,04,789 14 3
			11,76,29,552 12 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	12,26,56,412 9 0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *2,33,66,542 10 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,20,07,195 8 1	6,53,73,738 2 4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,76,222 14 2		
Sundries	16,28,807 11 9		
RUPEES	18,30,03,290 15 2	RUPEES	18,30,03,290 15 2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R2,06,925 0 0
† Do. do. do. R5,22,552 8 0

R7,29,477 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th August 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 44·02.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1906.

No. 23.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 11th of August 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Nagpur Sadar Bazar	Central Provinces	1st August	Opened.
Prithimpassa	Assam	Ditto	Do.
Ramnagar (Champaran)	Bengal	Ditto	Do.
Vijayapuram (Tanjore)	Madras	Ditto	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Amolwa	Bengal and North-Western Railway	Ditto	Closed.
Bhikna Thoree	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Gaunaha	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

****N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.**

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia-Gali, the 7th August 1906.

No. 704-*N*.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue in supersession of all previous rules issued on the subject, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1906.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration :—

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—OF POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER V.—OF LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

PART III.

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces.

FORMS.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899- FOR THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETRO, LEUM IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

(*a*) "Part" means a Part of these rules;

(*b*) "Certificated petroleum" means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Local Government may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

(*c*) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*d*) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(*e*) "major installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(*f*) "minor installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*g*) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by notification;

(*h*) "testing officer" means the testing officer appointed by the Local Government under section 10 of the Act for any port at which petroleum may be imported under these rules;

(*i*) "motor-vehicle" includes a motor-bicycle, a motor-tricycle, a motor-boat and a motor-launch; and

(*j*) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

Part II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godown in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per cubic foot,

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Material for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except on a ship certified as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the petroleum shall be stowed in such part of the ship and in such manner as may be approved, by general or special order, by the authority so appointed.

Conditions of carriage of petroleum in bulk by water.

2. Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported on any barge or flat which is not towed by a steamer.

Petroleum in bulk on barges or flats.

3. No ship shall carry petroleum in bulk which carries at the same time other inflammable cargo, or passengers.

Inflammable cargo, or passengers.

4. No steamer carrying any inflammable cargo, or having in tow at the same time any other ship carrying inflammable cargo, shall tow a barge carrying petroleum in bulk.

Towage of barge carrying petroleum.

5. When any ship has discharged petroleum in bulk, the oil compartments shall thereupon be thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Cleaning of compartments.

6. The hatches of oil tanks in all ships licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk, and the man-holes in the hatches, shall be kept closed (except in so far as it may be necessary to open them to take on board or discharge petroleum or to clean the tank) so long as there is oil in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Hatches to be kept closed.

7. No petroleum shall be taken on board or discharged from any ship licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk except through a suitable pipe prepared for the purpose.

Loading and discharge.

8. No fire, naked lights or smoking shall be allowed on board any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk.

Naked lights, fire, or smoking prohibited.

9. The person in charge of any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag, 18 inches long and 12 inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

Flag to be carried.

10. No petroleum shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship between sunset and sunrise, except when electric light is exclusively used.

Loading and unloading by night.

11. Petroleum may be transported within under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another province.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Refusal of License.

Provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license.

6. (*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

3. (*1*) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not in exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Effect of general license.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Effect of special license.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer, or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or, in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by water, shall state that the ship in which it is to be carried has been certified as required by rule 1 of Chapter II of this Part.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (*1*) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(*2*) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(*3*) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petrolem, namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	1
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months.	100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.	
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eight gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water.	100	

PART III.

OF IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces only.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below. of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Conditions of the License.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet	5,000 and under.
" 20 "	Over 5,000 and up to 15,000.
" 30 "	15,000 " 30,000.
" 40 "	30,000 " 50,000.
" 60 "	50,000 " 75,000.
" 80 "	75,000 " 100,000.
" 100 "	100,000 " 150,000.
" 150 "	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

[Description of the place above referred to.]

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except, under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthern floors.

9. Either the doorway's and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11 No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation,

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000 "	40	50
" 5,000 to 10,000 "	60	70
" 10,000 to 15,000 "	90	100
" 15,000 to 20,000 "	130	150
" 20,000 to 30,000 "	180	200
" 30,000 and over "	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling-house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons . 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be will ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Conditions of License.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank ;
(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(*a*) **each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or**

(*b*) **the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.**

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter IV, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

* Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.	District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

Conditions of the License.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch: Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

		Not less than
1	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
2	When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever, which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk / otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the petroleum is in bulk. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

Condition of the License.

The pertroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons not less than 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . not less than 16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk/in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of *Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No. .

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

This pass covers (drums/tins/cases containing*) gallons of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

The 190 . Holder of General License No.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

Conditions of Pass.

I.—For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting scerw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight

under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to * (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely :—

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the petroleum is in bulk. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely :—

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated ., and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5.

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw-plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . . . not less than 22 B. W. G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

By order,

E. B. HOWELL,

Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

II D

The 7th August 1906.

No. 716-N.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 91-N., dated the 4th June 1906, Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th July 1906.

No. 724-N.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 54, dated the 19th March 1906, Jalal-ud-din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, on the forenoon of the 19th July 1906.

LEAVE.

The 11th August 1906.

No. 770-N.—Lieutenant A. A. Smith, I.A., Adjutant, Kurram Militia, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd July 1906.

No. 773-N.—Major C. S. Prince, I.A., Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1906.

The 14th August 1906.

No. 122.—Munshi Mahbub Alam, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th August 1906.

APPOINTMENT.

The 14th August 1906.

No. 123.—Mr. P. J. Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Commissioner's Office, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, *vice* Munshi Mahbub Alam granted leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th August 1906.

By Order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th August 1906.

No. 3189.—The following Bye-law under section 143, sub-section (1), clause *e* (ii), of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, framed at a special meeting by the Municipal Committee of Lakki in the Bannu District, and approved by the Chief Commissioner under section 146 (1) of the said Act, is hereby published for general information and will come into force within the said Municipality six weeks from the date of publication in the Gazette:—

(1) All traders sitting beneath the municipal shed on the Friday fair ground in Lakki shall pay the following fees:—

With a charpoy—9 pies per diem; without a charpoy—6 pies per diem.

(2) Traders sitting in the environs of the Friday fair ground and outside the municipal shed shall pay the following fees:—

With a charpoy—6 pies per diem; without a charpoy—3 pies per diem.

(3) Gardeners, cobblers, bread sellers, who make very little profit at the fair shall be exempt.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August 1906.

No. 01100-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Main Line of Paharpur Canal from R. D. 95,000 to R. D. 211,586, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kaharpur . . .	21'27	A strip of land of varying width, 21 miles long. General direction North and South.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.
		Nadir Shah . . .	39'27		
		Band Korai . .	68'77		
		Kech . . .	38'76		
		Sohlan . . .	10'16		
		Thatha . . .	2'36		
		Girsal . . .	23'39		
		Dial . . .	22'55		
		Bali . . .	9'38		
		Shorkot . . .	11'77		
		Hadisra . . .	9'13		
		Ratakulachi . . .	10'30		
		Dera Ismail Khan .	2'09		
		Kot Butah . .	8'38		
		Lachra . . .	1'76		
		TOTAL .	279'34		

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 10th August 1906.

No. 01396-*E. I. F.*—Mr. J. P. Cook, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, took over executive charge of the Swat River Canal Division, on the afternoon of the 26th July 1906, from Mr. W. P. Sangster, Executive Engineer, who has proceeded on 1 month and 11 days' privilege leave.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

II D 2

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 9th August 1906.

No. 321-*H*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Haripur in the Hazara District:—

Non-Official.

Name	
Mehta Lakhmi Das	Re-appointed.
Bhai Prem Singh	Re-appointed.
Bua Shah	Re-appointed.
Kazi Fazl Ilahi	Re-appointed.
Sheikh Mahtab-ud-din	Re-appointed.
Jamal Din	Re-appointed.
Malak Bala	Re-appointed.
Baba Jit Singh	Re-appointed.
Duni Chand Gulhati	Re-appointed.
Sewa Ram	Re-appointed.
Rahmatullah Khan	Re-appointed.
Kazi Abdullah Khan	Re-appointed.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major, C.I.E.,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Irrigation operation Statement of Rabi, 1905-06, for the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals.

District.	Of the District. Total area in acres.	Of the District. Culturable area in acres.	Of the District. Cultivated area in acres.	Culturable area commanded by Canals in acres.	Culturable area at present irrigable by Canals in acres.	Area irrigated in acres. Rabi, 1905-06.	Area irrigated in acres. Rabi, 1904-05.	Comparison with last crop. Increase.	Comparison with last crop. Decrease.	Rainfall in Rabi months (inches). October. 1905.	October. 1904.	November. 1905.	November. 1904.	December. 1905.	December. 1904.	January. 1906.	January. 1905.	February. 1906.	February. 1905.	March. 1906.	March. 1905.	Total. 1905-06.	Total. 1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	·	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Peshawar. Lower Swat River Canal	1,668,678	1,243,225	889,641	155,153	155,153	97,936	101,283	...	3,347	...	0·43	...	0·03	2·52	0·33	...	2·25	4·55	2·77	1·55	4·23	8·62	10·04
Peshawar. Kabul River Canal				20,687	20,687	12,344	13,074	...	730	...	0·36	...	...	2·08	0·20	...	1·40	4·82	1·64	1·19	3·55	8·09	7·15
TOTAL	...	...	...	175,840	175,840	110,280	114,357	—4,077		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W Frontier Province.

SIMLA;
The 10th August 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. II.

Irrigation operations of the Rabi Crop of 1905-06, Lower Swat River and Kabul River Canals.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in the Canal District of Peshawar.

—	PESHAWAR.		
	Lower Swat River Canal.	Kabul River Canal.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
Wheat	66,846	5,851	72,697
Barley	12,272	1,714	13,986
Gram	3,733	63	3,796
Rape	5	1	6
Miscellaneous	15,080	4,715	19,795
Total Rabi, 1905-1906	97,936	12,344	110,280
Total Rabi, 1904-1905	101,283	13,074	114,357
Increase in 1905-1906	...	...	...
Decrease in 1905-1906	3,347	730	4,077

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA:
The 10th August 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. III.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 in the Peshawar District, irrigated by the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals.

Civil District.	Canal.	Of the Civil District.				Culturable area commanded by Canals in acres.	Culturable area at present irrigable by Canals in acres.	Area Irrigated.									Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1905-06.	Rainfall.		
		Population.	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.			Kharif, 1905. Total area in acres.	Kharif, 1905. In comparison with 1903. Increase.	Kharif, 1905. In comparison with 1903. Decrease.	Rabi, 1905-06. Total area in acres.	Rabi, 1905-06. In comparison with 1904-05. Increase.	Rabi, 1905-06. In comparison with 1904-05. Decrease.	Whole year 1905-06. Total area in acres.	Whole year 1905-06. In comparison with 1904-05. Increase.	Whole year 1905-06. In comparison with 1904-05. Decrease.		1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	[illegible]	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Peshawar.	Lower Swat River Canal	788,707	1,668,678	1,243,225	889,641	155,153	155,153	60,872	2,743	...	97,936	...	3,347	158,808	...	604	−·38	16·96	11·69	−31·07
	Kabul River Canal					20,687	20,687	19,324	4,555	...	12,344	...	730	31,668	3,825	...	+13·75	10·30	11·97	+16·21
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	175,840	175,840	80,196	7,298	...	110,280	−4,077		190,476	+3,221		+1·72	...	...	...

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA;
The 10th August 1906.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1906.

No. 31.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon James Doyle of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berars for civil employment in those provinces, with effect from the 26th April 1906.

The 13th August 1906.

No. 32.—Hospital Assistant Maheswar Das, who was appointed by this office to the late Imperial establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants on 19th June 1900, having passed the usual departmental examination and having completed five years' service, is promoted to the 3rd grade under the provisions of Home Department Resolutions Nos. 1002—1014 and 818—827, dated, respectively, the 4th July 1901 and 27th June 1902, with effect from the 19th June 1905.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 9th August 1906.

No. 6.—Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, attached to No. 19 Party (Madras Forests), is granted an extension of 2 days' privilege leave from the 30th to the 31st July 1906 in continuation of six weeks' privilege leave granted to him, *vide* Notification No. 5 of the 12th ultimo.

P. J. GORDON, Major, I. A.,
Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th/13th August 1906.

No. 4557.—Mr. T. R. Blyth, Assistant Curator, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 26 days, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th August 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

H. H. HAYDEN,
for Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

RULE OF PRACTICE.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

Dated Bangalore, the 6th August 1906.

No. 8.—Under section 554 (2) (*c*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident hereby directs that the following rule be observed in the disposal of petitions of appeal from prisoners undergoing sentence in jail :—

No appeal forwarded from jail under section 420 of the Code shall be summarily rejected until seven days have elapsed after its receipt, and in forwarding

such an appeal, the officer in charge of the jail should invariably certify that the appellant has been informed that, if he intends to appoint a pleader, an appearance must be put in within that time :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall oblige the Appellate Court to wait for the full period of seven days, if the appellant has appeared and been heard in person or by pleader within that period.

"By Order of the Court,"

N. S. TIRUMALAI AIYANGAR,
Registrar.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 3rd August 1906.

No. 67.—The Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare "cocaine" to be included in the definition of 'intoxicating drugs' contained in section 3, sub-section (i), clause (j) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Nos. 2471 I. A., 2212 I. A., dated 29th May 1903 and 25th May 1906, respectively.

No 68.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18, sub-section (2) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to this office Notification No. 67, dated the 3rd August 1906, by which cocaine is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of cocaine shall not apply—

(i) to cocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorized by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell cocaine ; or

(ii) to cocaine which has been purchased from a duly authorized vendor, for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College, and who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that the cocaine is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorized to purchase or to possess it on his behalf ; or

(iii) to cocaine required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods.

No. 69.—With reference to the Notification of the Resident in Mysore, No. 67, dated the 3rd August 1906, by which "cocaine" is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the said Act, the Honorable the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following amendments in, and additions to, the rules published under Notification No. 526, dated 5th February 1903.

In Rule 6, clause V, insert the words "except in the case of cocaine" after the words "two seers."

The following new rule shall be added as Rule 7 :—

"Licenses for the sale of cocaine for medicinal purposes may be issued by the Collector to pharmacists. Such license shall be in Form 12 and shall in all cases expire on the 31st day of March following the date of issue.

The fee payable for each license shall be R1 for each year or part thereof, and shall be paid at the time of issue of the license. No license shall authorize the possession by the Holder of more than three ounces of cocaine without the previous sanction of the Resident."

By Order,

PIERCE MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

FORM 12.

License for the possession and sale of Cocaine by Pharmacists.

I , Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, hereby license you to possess and sell cocaine in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of March subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said

1. The license shall be bound by the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and any general or special rules prescribed or which may from time to time be prescribed thereunder.

2. The licensee shall be bound by the general conditions applicable to all abkar licenses as notified by the Resident from time to time so far as they concern him and by the following conditions which are special to the license.

3. The licensee shall not transfer or purport to transfer the license to any other person.

4. The licensee shall purchase all cocaine to be sold under this license either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor thereof in India and he shall not receive or have in his possession cocaine obtained elsewhere or otherwise.

5. That he shall not have in his possession at any one time more than three ounces of cocaine.

6. The licensee shall not sell or dispense cocaine to any person other than (*a*) a qualified medical practitioner, that is to say, a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods,

(*b*) a person producing a prescription of a medical practitioner as defined in clause (*a*), according to the terms of the prescription produced,

(*c*) a pharmacist holding a license in this form.

7. The licensee shall not store any cocaine to be sold under this license in any premises other than those named herein.

8. The licensee shall retain every prescription on the authority of which he has sold cocaine and shall not sell it more than once on the authority of any one prescription.

9. The licensee shall maintain a correct daily account in the subjoined form, to be balanced at the close of each day, in a printed account book.

Date.	Balance in hand yesterday.	Quantity received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Name of purchaser.	Address.	Date of prescription (if any) and name of medical practitioner who granted it.	Remaining in store.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

10. The licensee shall produce his license and accounts of sale of cocaine for inspection at once on the demand of any officer especially or generally authorized by the Collector or Officer in charge of Excise.

This license may be cancelled by the Collector if any breach of the Excise Act, 1896, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or of the rules made thereunder or of the above mentioned condition is committed by the license holder or his partner or agent or any other person employed in the premises for which this license is granted.

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

Schedule showing boundaries of Shop.

Street and door number and name of house-owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

The 14th August 1906.

No. 76.—In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to the Resident's Notification No. 3647—350-91, dated the 3rd November 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. T. G. Turner to be a Special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from this date.

In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the said Code, the Resident is further pleased to appoint Mr. Turner to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Ziarat, the 10th August 1906.

No. 1558-Z.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13, clause (*b*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st of October 1906 the duties imposed by his Notification No. 1605, dated the 21st February 1902, on ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from another province of British India or from foreign territory shall be raised from R 4 and R 8 to R 5 and R 10 per seer, respectively.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st West Riding Regiment, dated at Calcutta, this 15th day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—6765, Private George Henry Gibson.
Age—24 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 3 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Painter.
Date of enlistment—27th July 1901.
Place of enlistment—Hounslow.
Parish and County in which born—South Lincoln.
Date of desertion or absence—8th August 1906.
Place of desertion or absence—Calcutta.
Marks—Small scar on left buttock; scar on right side of head.
Service Under six years.

S. H. ENDERBY, Major,

Commanding 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BALUCHISTAN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Dated Ziarat, the 6th August 1906.

No. 1469-Z.—The undermentioned officers are placed on the supernumerary list, with effect from the 1st April 1906:—

Captain L. B. H. Haworth.
2nd-Lieutenant F. W. Stranack.

The 10th August 1906.

No. 1559-Z.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13, clause (*b*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st of October 1906 the duties imposed by his Notification No. 1610, dated the 21st February 1902, on ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into the said territories from British India or from foreign territory shall be raised from R 4 and R 8 to R 5 and R 10 per seer, respectively.

The 11th August 1906.

No. 1580-Z.—Lieutenant E. Lorimer, 37th Lancers, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st August 1906, *vice* Lieutenant S. M. Bruce, 37th Lancers.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 26th June 1906.

No. 93.—Mr. E. G. Winn, Superintendent of the Monghyr Circle in the Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 7th August 1906.

(296 P. of 1906.)

The 26th July 1906.

No. 123.—Pandit Bhagirath Lal Jha, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Monghyr Circle of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on privelege leave of Mr. E. G. Winn, Superintendent, or until further orders.

(296 P. of 1906.)

The 10th August 1906.

No. 139.—The services of Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Superintendent, 4th grade, are permanently transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th October 1905.

(654 P. of 1903.)

No. 140.—In supersession of Notification No. 59 dated 29th May 1906, and so much of Notifications Nos. 34 and 84 dated 18th May and 19th June 1906, as refer to Messrs A. English and E. D. Bennett, the following promotions of officers are ordered, with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Mr. A. English, officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, on leave, to be Superintendent 4th grade, from the 16th October 1905, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. F. T. Palmer, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 29th March 1906, *vice* Mr. H. B. Welsh.

Mr. A. M. Young, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, from the 25th April 1906, *vice* Mr. C. A. Browne.
(654 P. of 1903.)

R. A. GAMBLE,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 27th March 1906, treasure consisting of 14 gold sovereigns valued at R210 was found by (1) Kati Narayudu, (2) Arava Ramaswami and (3) Voocha Ramaswami of Bandar while digging earth on behalf of contractor Alga Hadi Sheragi near Malkapatnam, Bandar Town, Bandar Taluk, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna on 10th January 1907 at 1-30 P.M. at Masulipatam in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. ANANTARAMAIYAN,
for Ag. Collector.

KISTNA DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Masulipatam, dated 3rd August 1906.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

No. 1566.—It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 15th May 1906 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R25-0-0 was found by Govenda Reddi and others while digging in the burial ground, situated in Ponniyar inner poramboke land within the limits of Melpattambakkam village, Cuddalore Taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January 1907, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of treasure.	Value.
	R
Shanmugam idol (stone)	20
Anuvan idol (stone)	5
	25

E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated 4th August 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1906.

No. 15268-Ap.—Mr. G. O. Hart, sub. *pro tempore* 4th assistant postmaster, Calcutta is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 2nd December 1905.

The 10th August 1906.

No. 1534s-*Ap*.—Mr. D. A. Parakh, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 11 days, with effect from the 21st July 1906.

No. 1538s-*Ap*.—Mr. C. L. Pigott, superintendent of post offces, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 12th September 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. J. Hennessey is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott or until further orders.

The 14th August 1906.

No. 1573-*S.-Ap*.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted is privilege leave for 14 days combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for 11 months and 16 days, with effect from the 1st August 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are mads during his absence on leave, or until furthers orders:—

Mr. S. J. Lalkaka, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. G. G. Dange, M.A., to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st July 1906	85,28,900	1,54,77,400	11,38,66,200	2,17,36,400	1,18,25,000	15,50,700	...	15,44,55,700	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,30,77,833
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London		...	...		...	...	...	...				.	.		.	..	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	.		.		.	.			.		...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th August 1906	...	16,700	7,15,300	...	1,000	5,000		7,39,000					.						7,39,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1906	...	...	1,33,500	...	...	50,000		1,83,500	..									..	1,83,500
	85,28,900	1,54,94,100	10,47,15,000	2,17,36,400	1,18,26,000	16,03,700	...	15,53,78,200	6,933	5,000	.	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,40,00,333
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	49,500	3,42,000	27,500	45,000	...	...	4,64,000	..		.	..		...	..		...	.	4,64,000
Balance on 15th August 1906	85,28,900	1,54,44,600	10,43,75,000	2,17,08,900	1,17,81,000	16,03,700	..	15,49,14,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	10,35,35,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1906 enfaced from India 11,501 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,204 lakhs.
,, 16th ,, 1906 ,, 30th ,, ,, ditto 6 ,, ditto 7 ,,
,, 1st July ,, ,, 15th July ,, ditto 2 ,, ditto 9 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 5 ,, ditto 12 ,,
,, 1st August ,, ,, 15th August ,, ditto 9 ,, ditto 5 ,,

11,523 lakhs 11,237 lakhs.
11,237 ,,

Balance against India . 286 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th August 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage *8a.*

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Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich. E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. *2a.* or *3d.* *(1a.)*

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A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesarsaga. Fasc. 2. By Rev. A. H. Francke. @ R1.

Akbarnamah, English, Vol. II. Fasc. 3. By H. Beveridge. @ R1.

Aitereya Brahmana, Vol. VI. Fasc. 6-8. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. @ 6*a*. each.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acharasara, Vol. II. Fasc. 2. By Sadasiva Misra. @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Bom. 2369 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees five hundred only originally standing in the name of Dadajee Bhanaji and last endorsed to Rev. C. A. C. d Sequeira, I. M. Gonsalves and J. M. D'Oliveira, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—REV. C. A. C. D SEQUEIRA.

Residence—Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, Bombay.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note of the value of R500 (five hundred only), bearing No. 167716 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, dated 17th January 1905, in the name of Mr. Bulchand Alumal.

The public are warned against receiving the abovementioned note and the finder is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

BULCHAND ALUMAL,

C/o R. B. SETH ALUMAL TRICKAMDAS,

Old Town Karachi (Sind).

Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Richard Cooksey, late Supervisor of Calcutta Canals, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 21st June 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Fsq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1906.

Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Herbert Lee, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 6th May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th August 1006

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1906 OF

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	29·91	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38·1	25·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·23	24·62	29·09	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·36	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	37·21	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·82	29·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·84	28·57	20·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	32·32	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	43·75	28·75	37·5	27·5	...	...	25	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	47·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	30	42·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	23·75	12·5	50	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	...	45	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	40	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	48·75	45	31·25	35	...	...	23·75	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	41·09	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	33·33	25	33·33	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	37·19	28·75	33·12	28·75	...	...	26·25	20	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	42·5	28·12	35	28·44	...	...	26·25	17·19	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·03	30·78	36·25	28·59	...	...	26·56	17·5	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25·31	20·99	40·68	34·9	31·93	32·6	39·63	38·59	25·73	21·35	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	23·54	19·53	42·08	30·78	31·35	30·78	34·79	31·06	24·63	21·61	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	48·75	38·12	33·44	32·81	...	...	27·03	22·86	28·75	26·2
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	28·28	27·6	34·06	32·66	22·19	17·08	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	61·56	57·13	33·33	32·66	40	37·19	26·87	21·04	32·66	23·54
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	26·67	20	...	...	28·54	28·07	...	...	21·61	19·06	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	25	20	45	34·37	31·98	30·73	39·06	36·35	23·54	20	33·33	22·66
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	20·94	47·5	42·19	32·5	31·25	...	...	24·37	20·94	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	21·92	30·19	28·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	28·19	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·84	16·67	46·04	35·56	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	20	83·12	40·25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	37·5	45	45	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	26·25	52·5	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	23·75	...	...	47·5	46·72	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22·5	55	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35	27·5 to 32·5	46·25	10	47·5	17·5	Midnapur
..	30	...	...	...	26·25	32·5	30	43·75	47·5	52·5	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	25	47·5	35·62	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	21·87	32·19	21·87	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	...	21·87	30	21·87	46·87	33·75	52·5	51·25	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	31·25	18·75	31·25	21·87	52·5	37·5	51·87	12·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	26·56	17·5	33·28	21·44	30·78	28·59	50	30·78	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·59	17·34	38·59	..	13·12	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	21·61	40	...	50	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	28·59	23·18	30	24·63	...	—	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	..	...	...	...	...	25·31	19·53	...	...	...	...	Meerut
34·79	26·67	...	...	...	...	28·8	22·24	53·33	38·07	57·13	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	21·04	...	...	50	57·19	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
33·33	25·62	...	...	25·62	19·37	28·59	23·33	32·29	28·18	50	45	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·94	22·81	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·24	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	22·7	21·92	...	...
Pakôkku	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	60	50	...	...	405	390	80	85	25	22·5	35	60
Dacca	...	..	...	...	410	400	65	60	26·25	25	55	76·25
Central—												
Pabna	70	56·25	...	...	520	440	48·12	43·28	23·75	25	65	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	52·5	...	.	400	340	60	50	27·5	25	42·5	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	57·5	45	...	...	..	...	80	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	53·75	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 57·5	43·75 and 57·5	...	...	415	370	52·5	65	22·5	21·87	70 and 90	55 and 85
Calcutta	58·75	43·75	65	42·5	390	410	60	52·5	21·25	25	85	80
Central—												
Burdwan	60	50	...	...	400	360	63·75	52·5	22·5	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62·5	43·75	52·34	51·25	460·62	380	40·31	53·12	23·12	25	55	42·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	60	52·5	67·5	58·75	370	320	50	55	26·25	25	35	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	50 and 60	43·75 and 52·5	...	...	400	390	41·87	52·5	24·22	30	...	60
Muzaffarpur	..	...	...	.	400	355·62	50	36·25	26·56	29·53	80	80
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	50·57	40·68	50·57	41·93	396·04	366·67	48·91	45·83	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	51·61	43·23	...	...	376·46	355·57	53·33	43·23	...	...	65	70
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	336·87	55·16	51·56	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	43·75	...	...	355·62	365·62	...	47·34	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	47·24	...	47·13	365·94	365·68	66·67	53·33	...	...	80	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	57·13	50	...	...	355	370 and 350	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	62·5	53·12	..	..	375	370	60	50	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	380	370	50	36·25	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Am
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	2·81	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	13·75	15·62	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7·19	7·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
92·5	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
125	45	...	5	11·25	5	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
100 and 110	80 and 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26.67	12.5	...	...	35.1	32.81	...	...	29.32	23.8	31.56	23.49
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozepur	21.25	20	40	44.37	27.66	25	33.28	31.57	19.06	15.94	...	28.59
Central— Lahore	29.63	27.6	59.27	57.13	25.78	24.22	30.16	29.06	17.45	16.15	27.6	26.2
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47.03	40	30.83	28.59	35	34.37	24.27	17.76	29.69	22.19
Submontane— Amritsar	27.6	27.03	41.13	44.37	24.22	21.63	26.67	27.6	...	14.06	28.54	28.44
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20	20	50	50	26.25	24.69	29.63	27.81	17.97	15.78	26.67	19.22
Western— Multan	23.44	20	36.25	31.98	27.5	29.63	...	35.57	19.53	18.18	28.59	19.06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	40.94	...	32.19	32.5	...	...	22.5	23.18	23.14	...
Shikárpur	...	...	38.12	..	28.44	29.06	...	...	21.25	18.12	23.12	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	35 to 37.5	35 to 37.5	58.75	58.75	25 to 26.25	23.75 to 25	27.5	26.25 to 27.5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	..	...	41.01	..	47.4	28.02	...	...	...	...	36.3	
Sholapur	...	...	...	38.07	37.92	...	..	...	...	...	28.33	17.29
Poona	...	...	15.31	...	42.08	...	...	...	...	...	33.33	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	39.69	39.06	...	...	...	...	...	32.13	18.33
Dhulia	...	...	48.59	...	40.47	30.68	...	...	...	...	28.38	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	30.26	48.65	...	45.12	36.04	..	...	...	...	33.85	25.21
Ahmadabad	...	...	47.5	45	34.79	33.33	...	...	25	22.5	24.27	23.12
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	..	..	39	31	30	27	...	36.37	...	...	26	22.75
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	36.25	33.25	29	29.62	40	36.37	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	33	27	27	25	35	30	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	47.87	39.5	39.5	29	46	36.5	...	...	20.87	17.25
Amraoti	...	...	50	40.62	41.25	35	44	38	...	...	23.75	20
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.6	28.2
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18.5
Cuddapah	29.8	30.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	31.1	24.5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	28.4	27.1	49	45.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28.4	25	48.4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	39.1	32.6
Mysore—												
Mysore	33.28	24.96	51.2	42.06	62.74	39.18	57.59	48	...	...	38.4	25.94
Bangalore	25.41	16.79	51.11	37.66	43.77	31.83	66.77	48.4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
37·19	24·22	...	...	30·57	23·07	29·32	23·49	...	...	66·72	53·33	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	23·44	...	...	...	15·94	21·72	17·34	...	40	...	72·66	Ferozpur
												Central—
32·66	22·55	...	...	...	19·06	22·4	19·27	59·27	39·01	41·56	41·04	Lahore
												South-eastern—
34·79	23·59	...	...	25	19·06	25	19·18	57·19	44·43	53·33	50	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	18·18	...	...	...	17·4	21·93	20	...	43·23	...	38·07	Amritsar
												Northern—
25	19·22	...	...	28·59	18·44	22·19	22·19	40	36·35	51·48	40	Rawalpindi
												Western—
34·06	25	...	...	...	21·61	23·12	22·86	...	...	...	36·35	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28·12	...	...	...	...	...	28·12	26·25	...	...	...	36·25	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	...	..	27·5	35	...	...	72·81	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
..	...	...	...	...	...	39·81	...	47·4	..	...	...	Dharwar
30·36	...	...	...	...	...	33·44	...	...	...	48·65	...	Sholapur
36·87	...	...	...	...	...	34·71	...	41·3	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N. Deccan—
33·59	...	...	...	...	...	35·73	...	..	...	...	46·61	Ahmadnagar
26·46	21·82	...	...	...	...	...	29·27	.	..	55·17	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	30·26	...	...	...	...	...	28·85	...	46·82	..	...	Surat
33·33	26·67	...	..	...	..	29·06	23·54	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	..	...	...	...	34	22	39	31	...	...	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	24	14·5	33·25	42	42	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	..	...	30	19·5	39	27	..	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	26	37·5	32·25	49·37	43·25	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	31·25	35	36·25	47·5	43·75	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
40·2	27·5	...	...	...	...	55·8	42·7	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
33·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·2	23·8	...	...	...	...	30·6	23·8	..	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·4	30·3	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	33·8	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
41·3	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	31·22	21·54	...	...	38·03	27·91	59·42	57·6	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·9	20·57	...	...	32·91	27·43	51·43	48·4	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—concluded

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	76·25	69·53	355·52	355·31	76·25	50	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	400	365	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	49·22	39·01	...	53·33	412·81	366·09	68·07	57·13	...	...	27·6	42·08
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	44·43	...	57·19	412·5	412·81	72·76	44·43	...	...	80	66·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	55·16	38·07	70	50	420	390	54·37	50	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	44·43	23·28	50	50	355·47	320	66·67	44·43	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	51·56	42·08	66·56	53·33	...	376·46	66·56	53·33	...	...	...	133·33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	65	...	...	362·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	46·25	...	...	...	400	380	55·62	45·94	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	360 to 410	380 to 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·99	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	63·8	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	133·28	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	60·52	394·58		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	350	350	...	60	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	68·87	...	...	433·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	53·25	50	375	340	...	...	29·62	28·75	100	66·62
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	400	350	...	...	30	26	180	180
Berar—												
Akola		58	60·5	50	438	436·37	...	...	25	22·87	142·87	123·75
Amráoti	56·25	50	53·75	50	400	360	...	...	24	25	130	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	76·3	73·4	396·4	357·1	41·6	56	...	...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	445·3	385·2	...	...	...	...	128·3	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	476·3	349·2	47·6	63·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	427·6	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	59·3	59·2	526·7	329·1	54·3	55·9	...	...	123·4	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·4	100·3
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	72·5	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	65·83	486·64	356	52·57	68·57	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	72·34	58·78	557·14	377·14	49·29	68·57	...	...	291·43*	308·57*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 106 per ten maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	6·09	4·37	5·47	4·01	6·09	5	150	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	3·28	5	4·37	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
123·07	106·67	12·5	11·41	5·05	5·94	...	...	170	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	100	13·33	6·67	8·75	4·69	16·67	6·67	75	80	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
110	102·5	...	...	5·73	5·47	...	...	105	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·33	133·33	4·01	8·02	5	5	10	10	80	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	110·36	...	5·73	..	4·43	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	85	80	90	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	9·22*	8·12*	...	.	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
120	...	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	65	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
106·62	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	76	..	4·5	...		...	10	50	60	100	90	Akola
124	92·5	10	6	...	...	...	10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
80·6	72	...	..	...	..	4		...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	..	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·3	55·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
87·3	60·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·65†	55·94†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	..	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	.	...	6·4	4·3	...	..	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
100·09	81·82	11·4	11·43	6·51	6·51	7	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	94·29	9·14	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 17, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

WHOLESALE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Must

Districts

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1906 (*The figures*

ajputar
East

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 8	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 11	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 6	...	8 12	8 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 2	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	20 4	21 4	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 12	14 —	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 4	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	14 —	14 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	...
Bogra	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	7 14	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 10	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 12	9 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 14	7 7	8 8	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	..	14 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	12 —	12 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 13	8 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	8 10	8 2	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 7	12 9	...	...	8 2	7 14	17 1	17 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	29 5	29 5	9 4	9 4	16 6	16 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	10 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bakerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 6	...	...	7 10	7 8	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	14 8	14 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 12	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 8	12 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 13	...	...	7 3	6 6	15 —	15 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 4	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	13 8	14 9	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 15	13 5	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 4	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 4	12 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort.		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	10 10
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 8	12 4	17 8	17 12	...	...	9 2	8 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	9 2	9 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 14	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 —	12 12	18 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 — to 9 8	9 — to 9 8	14 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 15	12 6	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	12 9	12 9	15 11	16 12	...	...	8 14	9 7	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 4	17 13	...	...	10 8	11 4	11 4	11 8	8 3	10 4
Patna	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	12 —	15 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	10 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	12 1	16 8	17 9	...	...	9 14	10 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	11 —	...	10 —
Champáran	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 6	11 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	11 —	12 —	11 —
Benares	11 15	12 3	14 14½	15 3	6 12	6 12	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	11 3	11 6	14 —	15 4	6 2	7 4	8 3	9 5	13 4	13 8	12 4	12 10
Jaunpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 —	...	...
Fatehpur	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	10 4	10 8	12 4	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 4	12 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	12 8
Jhansi	12 2	12 3	14 8	14 8	5 —	4 12	8 —	9 —	13 14	13 8	...	...
Etáwah	11 14	11 11	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 8
Farukhabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	17 1	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 9 8	7 — to 8 12	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	13 12	14 4	17 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	7 — and 8 —	8 —	15 —	10 8	10 12	10 8
Agra	11 12	12 —	14 6	15 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	6 8	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4
Muttra	12 2	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	13 12	13 12	16 8	16 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 8	14 8	18 —	18 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 8	12 —	14 8	15 8	6 —	6 4	8 12	8 12	13 —	14 —	14 —	12 —
Azamgarh	11 10	12 —	14 8	16 2	7 12	7 12	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 4	12 4	14 13	15 4	8 1	8 8	9 10	9 15	...	...	...	7 10
Basti	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Districts	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	19 —	17 4
Midnapur	...	...	..	...	10 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 12
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	8 — to 8 4	8 —	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 3	...	...	7 1	7 2	16 —	16 —
Jessore	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 —	16 —
Central—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 8
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 11	...	...	9 —	7 8	17 —	17 —
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 3	14 4
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —
Santhal Parganas	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 4	...	...	9 4	10 4	12	9 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 8
Orissa—												
Puri	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	7 14	8 8	18 —	17 —
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 2*	...	...	12 8	13 2	16 —	16 —
Balasore	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Mánbhum	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —
Ránchi	22 —	23 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	14 —	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —
Palámau	...	...	...	...	14 1	13 8	13 8	13 8	9 —	10 2	14 10	13 8
Hazáribágh	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	14 —	13 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 —
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	7 13	8 6	15 11	15 11
Gaya	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 13	14 14	...	...	8 7	8 7	16 —	15 14
Patna	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	11 6	7 10	7 10	15 2	15 2
Darbhanga	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 —	11 —	8 3	7 11	15 6	15 6
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	8 —	14 8	14 8
Sáran	...	17 4	8 —	...	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8	9 8	10 —	16 —	15 8
Champáran	16 —	17 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	6 —	15 —	15 —
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 —	...	13 8	8 8†	8 8†	13 8	13 8
Benares	...	...	13 4½	13 13	14 1½	14 6	...	...	7 9†	7 13†	12 15	12 11½
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 4	...	...	8 2†	9 2†	13 4	13 4
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —†	...	13 —	9 —
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	8 —†	8 8†	14 —	14 —
Central—												
Bánda	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 4	11 12	...	...	8 —†	8 8†	15 —	15 —
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	14 —	14 —
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —†	8 8†	13 —	13 —
Jalaun	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4	8 8†	8 8†	14 8	14 8
Cawnpore	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 4	14 8	...	...	9 8†	9 8†	16 8	16 8
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 12	...	...	7 4†	7 4†	15 8	16 —
Etáwáh	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 4	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 —†	7 8†	16 —	16 —
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —†	9 —†	15 —	15 —
Etah	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 8	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	16 8	16 12
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	15 8	15 —	7 —†	7 4†	16 8	16 8
Agra	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 12	...	...	7 4	7 12	17 4	17 4
Muttra	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	...	...	7 8†	7 —†	17 —	17 —
Aligarh	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	15 —	15 —	8 —†	8 8†	16 12	16 12
Bulandshar	...	...	15 —	15 —	14 12	14 4	13 8	12 —	8 —†	8 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	...	...	10 —	9 8	14 —	15 4	13 —	13 —	10 —†	10 —†	14 —	14 —
Azamgarh	12 —	15 —	12 8	12 12	13 4	13 8	12 —	15 —	8 10†	8 10†	12 8	12 8
Gorakhpur	...	...	10 6	9 8	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 —	10 3†	9 4	14 6	16 8
Bastí	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 12	15 —	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	13 4	13 4

* Kalai † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu: Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	14 —	13 12	18 8	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	12 10	12 14	17 4	17 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	14 —	8 8	9 2
Pilibit	14 —	14 —	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	11 4	...	6 12	...
Bareli	12 8	12 14	17 4	17 —	5 4	5 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 8
Moradabad	13 —	13 4	17 12	19 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	7 12	8 —	10 2
Bijnor	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 4	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 12	14 14	19 13	19 4	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 4	11 —	9 14	9 14	9 14
Sahéranpur	14 12	14 12	19 8	19 12	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	9 12	10 12	8 8	10 12
Dehra-Dun	12 12	13 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 10	9 4	8 —	12 —	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	8 —
Almora	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	18 —	20 —	6 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	11 8	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 4	12 —	15 8	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	11 12	11 12	14 —	14 8	5 —	5 —	9 6	9 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	12 4	12 —	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	16 —	10 —	11 —
Lucknow	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	...	..	...	...
Gonda	13 4	13 4	17 4	18 8	...	...	9 12	10 4	11 —	12 4	11 4	12 8
Bahraich	13 8	13 12	18 8	18 8	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 8	14 8	15 —	...	...
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	18 2	17 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	13 8	11 8	12 8
Kheri	14 —	13 12	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bánswara	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	...	12 13	...	7 5	...	7 11	...	13 4	...	10 1	...
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 4	9 15	13 -	13 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 6½	11 2½	13 9	13 2¼	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2¼	12 11	12 8	10 12	10 8
Kishangarh	12 4 to 12 8	12 8	14 8 to 14 12	15 —	6 8	6 —	8 8	9 —	13 4 to 13 8	13 8 and 14 —	12 8 to 12 12	11 —
Bundi	16 3	16 3¼	19 8	19 8	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8¼	24 6	24 6	...	...
Kotah	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 8	9 8	12 12½	12 12	6 2½	6 2	7 10	7 12	14 —	13 13	...	...
Tonk	8 12	9 1	11 12	12 —	4 12	4 14	5 15	6 1	11 —	12 —	...	...
Jaipur	11 11	11 11	14 15	14 15	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 8	10 8
Karauli	10 4	10 —	12 —	10 4	6 9	6 12	7 8	7 4	11 12	...	10 —	9 12
Dholpur	12 —½	12 —	14 13½	15 —	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	13 6½	13 —	12 —	12 —
Bharatpur	11 9½	11 10	14 10	14 14	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 10	12 10	11 4	11 12
Alwar	12 8	12 9	15 8	15 5	6 3	6 3	8 8	8 8	12 9	11 12	12 —	12 —
Deoli	10 9	10 7	12 14	12 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 4	12 —	12 —	12 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 —	7 4	7 —	8 4	8 —	12 —	12 8	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 8	15 8	15 8	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	10 2	10 —	...	...	5 10	5 9	7 3	7 2	11 11	11 9	10 2	9 8
Jodhpur	8 12 and 11 10	8 12 and 11 9	13 15	14 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 10	11 2	11 4 and 11 9
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	12 7
Erinpura	10 8	10 6	12 12	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 10	11 —	11 —
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Anádra	10 — and 10 12	10 — and 10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 —	12 8
Abu	10 4 and 10 11	10 2 and 10 9	12 9	12 6	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 2	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	14 8	14 —	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 14	10 12	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 1	7 —	7 2	12 12	12 12	10 8	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 4	13 —	15 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 12	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	14 —	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 —	15 12	21 14	21 14	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 —	11 12	11 12	11 12
Gujranwála	15 3	16 —	22 4	23 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	14 4	14 4
Gujrat	17 —	17 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —
Jhelam	16 4	16 4	20 8	19 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	14 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Elusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —*	8 —*	14 8	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 6	11 —	17 —	9 —*	9 —*	15 12	15 8	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 4	...	8 4*	8 8*	15 —	14 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	16 —	16 —	8 6*	8 6*	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	10 —	...	14 10	15 —	...	17 8	10 4*	11 —*	15 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	6 8*	6 8*	14 —	15 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	6 10*	6 10*	16 4	16 —	Muzaffarnagar
13 —	17 4	13 —	17 4	15 12	15 12	14 —	17 4	6 8*	7 8*	16 2	16 2	Sahâranpur
16 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	20 —	8 —*	6 12*	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —*	6 —*	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
18 —	20 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 —*	7 —*	11 4	11 4	Almora
21 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —*	5 —*	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —*	8 —*	13 —	13 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	8 4*	8 —*	14 8	15 —	Sultanpur
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	11 —	16 —	7 8*	8 —*	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	11 —	13 —	13 8	14 —	11 —	12 8	9 —*	9 —*	16 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	15 8	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	8 8*	8 8*	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —*	10 —*	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 8*	8 8*	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	8 —	7 8*	8 —*	16 —	16	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	12 12	14 —	14 12	15 8	14 4	14 4	8 4	8 4	14 8	14 12	Gonda
...	...	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 8	9 —*	9 8*	15	15 —	Bahraich
16 8	16 8	13 8	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 8	16 8	8 12*	8 12*	15 8	15 8	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 8*	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	6 —	7 —	11 8	12 8	Bánswara
...	...	14 7	...	12 7	...	12 7	...	7 5	...	14 11	...	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 9	13 6½	13 1½	12 13	...	...	17 —	16 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 14 12	14 8	13 8	13 4 and 13 8	...	...	20 8	20 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3½	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 14	15 8	15 5	7 —	7 —	12 1	12 2	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	11 14	12 4	11 6	11 15	...	...	15 7	16 13	Tonk
...	...	10 3	10 12	11 6 and 14 6	11 6 and 14 10	14 1	14 1	13 12	13 12	19 7	19 2	Jaipur
...	...	...	9 8	11 4	11 12	...	13 —	9 4	6 12	15 4	15 12	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 13	13 12	...	...	8 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	8 12	8 12	14 —	13 15	15 2	15 2	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 7	15 7	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 5	19 —	17 15	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	11 8	11 8	7 —	7 —	15 4	15 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 12	17 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	6 —	7 8	16 4	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 14	12 13	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 14	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 15	11 10	11 6	7 10 and 7 14	7 2 and 7 6	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	...	9 —	12 10	12 9	...	...	7 6	7 10	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 12	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 4	...	17 6	19 2	...	...	6 6	8 —	18 12	18 12	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	19 —	20 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	14 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

* Husked

[RETA]IL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1906—*continued* (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	12 6	13 —	15 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	11 8	11 8
Delhi	12 12	13 12	16 —	16 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Rohtak	13 8	14 4	17 8	18 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —
Karnál	13 4	15 4	19 —	21 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	...	8 —	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	14 12	15 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Ludhiána	15 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Jalandhar	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	10 —	10 8	11 —
Hoshiárpur	15 8	16 12	21 8	22 8		...	9 —	9 —	1 ..	11 —	12 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 4	16 12	21 8	22 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	63 —	10 12	10 8	9 8
Siálkot	17 —	17 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 —	11 4	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Kángra	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	14 12	14 12	21 12	20 —	...	..	7 12	7 12	14 8	11 8	15 8	13 —
Attock	15 12	15 12	20 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	18 8	25 —	25 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	14 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 12	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	13 —	...	...
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 12	11 4	13 —
Montgomery	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 ..	...	16 8	...	...
Muzaffargarh	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	12 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 1	13 12	18 12	19 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 —	13 4	19 4	18 4	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 —	16 8	16 8	19 —	19 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 —	5 11	5 13	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —
Kohát	16 7	16 9	21 10	20 13	6 2	6 2	10 14	11 3	14 —	...	16 14	18 8
Bannu	19 4	19 1	25 10	24 8	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 4	13 12	15 10	13 12	14 6
Dera Ismail Khan	14 12	14 13	19 1	20 —	4 11	4 11	7 —	7 —	16 14	17 6	13 12	14 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	18 —	16 8	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Quetta	10 8 to 11 —	10 4 to 10 12	14 —	13 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	...	...	9 15	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	12 1	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 4	7 9	8 12	8 12	11 8	12 2	9 10	9 10
Belgaum	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 1	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	10 14	10 12	10 12
Satara	7 12	7 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	10 1	10 1	9 13	9 13
Sholapur	9 13	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	13 7	13 7	12 8	12 8
Bijapur	8 —	8 14	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	11 14	12 5	12 3	13 —
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	10 —	10 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	19 1	12 6	12 6	10 15	10 15
Násik	11 2	11 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	11 1	11 1
Dhulia	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	12 11	10 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 14	7 6	11 12	11 9	11 7	11 2
Broach	9 —	9 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 .	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	...	.	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8
Godhra	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 8	...	...	11 12	11 8
Disa	12 4	11 8	..	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	8 8	15 —	15 —	14 8	13 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 —	10 8	...	..	5 13	5 14	9 —	9 —	16 2	15 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	12 —	...	..	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 10	...	...
Betul	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	..	8 12	8 12	17 12	16 —	...	..
Chhindwara	13 10	13 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	..	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	14 7	13 13	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 12	14 8	13 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 4	13 —	13 —	5 8	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10—	16 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	8 —	8—	14 12	16 2	12 —		8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	16 2	16 2	17 8	10 12	11 8	11 —	17 8	18 —	Ambala
...	...	14—	14—	16 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13—	13—	17 8	17 12	18 —	20 —	...	...	18 8	18 -	Jalandhar
..	..	8—	8—	17 —	18 4	18 —	20 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	Hoshiarpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 —	13 8	18 —	19 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11—	13 2	13 —	12 3	12 8	6 4	6 8	11 1	11 8	Simla
..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	17 —	13 8	11 12	9 8	9 12	20 —	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 -	8 8	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20—	20—	14—	14—	21 ..	21 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
27—	27—	26—	26—	19 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 8	15 8	17 —	17 1	15 —	16 1	...	...	18 8	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	21 —	19 2	...	19 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomory
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 15	16 4	...	...	5 15	6 9	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19—	19—	16 12	12 12	13 12	11 4	8 4	8 4	15 8	16 —	Hazára
..	...	12—	12—	16 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	9 7	9 12	19 —	18 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	19 12	19 12	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
.	...	...	...	17 9	17 2	20 10	20 10	11 1	11 1	22 8	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 9	15 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	19 6	20 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	..	7 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
.	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	.	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 .	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	..	9 2	9 2	16 -	16 —	Karwar
9 6	9 6	...	...	9 10	8 15	...	.	5 6	6 12	13 —	14 15	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	..		7 14	7 11	20 6	20 6	Alibág
11 4	11 4	...	..	12 8	11 4	...		10 3	10 3	14 11	13 10	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	..	9 2	9 2	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	10 5	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 15	16 4	Dharwar
12 —	13 -	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 1	9 8	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 10	10 8	15 9	16 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	17 -	17 ..	Poona
												Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 11	17 11	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	..	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Nasik
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 9	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 4	16 4	Dhulia
												Guzarat—
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 13	..	...	7 14	7 6	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
13—	13—	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
13—	13—	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
13 12	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	..	7 4	7 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 9	..	...	9 -	9 —	13 11	14 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 13	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 4	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	13 12	...	...	...
Saugor	13 —	13 4	...	...	6 7	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	..
Jubbalpur	13 4	12 12	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —		...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Bálághát	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	9 —	9 —	.	..	8 2	7 6	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	21 —	...	...
Akola	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 10	19 10	...	...
Amraoti	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 11	7 15	13 3	13 4	5 —	4 15	8 13	7 13	15 14	12 13	15 12	14 14
Bolaram	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 6	13 14	13 14	...	...
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	9 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	.	...	.	...	7 7	8 4	10 9⅗	11 6	10 4½	10 4½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 4	6 12½	...	...	..	...
Salem	...	...	..	..	...	..	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	9 15	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 2	8 2	13 —	13 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 9	15 9¾	...	...
Cuddapah	...	.	...	.	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	13 5¼	11 15	13 6⅓
Karnul	...	..	...	...	...	..	7 2½	7 2¼	12 13⅓	[illegible]	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	..	.	.	...	..	7 13½	7 13½		..	12 1½	12 1¼
Godávari	...	..	...		...	...	9 7	9 3	15 5	11 4½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 12⅔	8 12⅔	12 7⅔	12 7⅓	...	...
Guntur	...	..	..	...	...	...	9 14½	9 14½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	13 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	..	..	7 10	8 —	...	..	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 10⅔	8 —⅓	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	..	..	..	..	...	9 14½	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 10⅗	8 10¾	...	...	9 9⅓	10 15⅓
Tanjore	...	...	.	.	...	..	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 15	9 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 4	11 15⅔	12 3	10 4½	10 15⅓
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 4	11 12¼	12 9	10 10	10 15⅓
Madura	...	...	...	.	...	...	7 6½	7 13½	10 3¼	10 3¼	9 9½	10 4⅓
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 13	7 4	7 5	8 6	8 7	10 2	12 6	...	...
Bangalore	8 13	8 13	..	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	..	...	...	.
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	7 8	7 7	7 8	7 7	6 10	6 10	7 8	7 8		..	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	11 9	12 10	..	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	10 —	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	9 10	8 11	11 8	11 8	Mandla
..	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8		...	7 8	8 —	10 —	11 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	10 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	..	10 —	11 7	..	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Bilúspur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 3	12 12	..	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 4	...	..	10 11	10 4	14 1	14 1	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	.	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
18 5	19 5	...	...	11 4	11 —	...		14 6	13 9	12 3	12 2	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...		...	...	11 11	11 11	Bolárum
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	.	15 8¼	15 3	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	15 3	14 14½	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 15	14 10	Coimbatore
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Nilgiris
12 9½	12 9½	...	..	.	.	...		...	...	15 2	15 2	Salem
												Central—
13 9½	13 9½	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	18 —	18 —	Anantapur
14 13	15 8⅔	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	14 —	14 —	Kurnul
												East Coast, north—
12 13½	12 13½	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	15 3	14 —	Ganjam
12 14	12 14	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Vizagapatam
13 9½	13 9½	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	19 3	19 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	20 4	20 1	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 7½	Guntur
14 13¾	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 10½	12 5½	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 1	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
12 9⅓	13 5	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	18 2	18 6¼	N. Arcot
11 2	12 9½	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	17 7	16 15	S. Arcot
11 13½	12 15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	17 15 and 18 3½	17 12½ and 18 10½	Tanjore
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	18 2	18 2	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 7½	11 13½	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
11 13½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	16 8¼	16 8½	Madura
												Mysore—
12 9	12 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 13	15 3	Mysore
14 4	14 8	...	...	8 15	8 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 .	8 —	13 —	13 —	Tumkur
12 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Hassan
14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 .	11 —	Kadur
12 10	13 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	..	...	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	Shimoga
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FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 17, 1906

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1906.

No. 974.—Mr. Kodanda Appayya is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in Coorg during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Bahadur K. Kuttayya, or until further orders.

The 24th August, 1906.

No. 990.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam from the Hon'ble Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 20th August 1906.

No. 991.—The services of Babu Manmatha Nath Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 994.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification no. 937, dated the 14th August 1906, replacing the services of Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *for* " 10th August " *read* " 13th August ".

No. 997.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification no. 943, dated the 14th August 1906, replacing the services of Captain W. M. Kennedy, I.A., at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, *for* "10th August" *read* "13th August".

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th August, 1906.

No. 576.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1907, are published for general information :

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1907.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st July, 1907, *an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No question as to the delay or loss in the post of any such Application Form can be entertained. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last days, will do so at their own risk.*

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July, 1907, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION;

2nd July, 1906.

REGULATIONS.

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge *(a)*:

	Maximum Marks.
English Composition ...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	600
Arabic ...	600
Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :	
Translation ...	300
Composition ...	300
Literature, etc. ...	300
Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :	
Translation ...	300
Composition ...	300
Literature ...	300
English ...	600
Italian ...	600
French ...	600
German ...	600
Mathematics ...	1,200
Advanced Mathematics ...	1,200
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following :	
Chemistry ...	600
Physics ...	600
Geology ...	600
Botany ...	600
Zoology ...	600
Animal Physiology...	600
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	500
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	500
English History, either or both sections may be taken—	
I. to A. D. 1485 ...	400
II. to A. D. 1485 to 1848 ...	400
General Modern History ...	500
Logic and Psychology ...	600
Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy ...	600
Political Economy and Economic History ...	600
Political Science ...	500
Roman Law ...	500
English Law ...	500

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

Candidates are at liberty to name any of these branches of knowledge, with the proviso that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000 If this maximum is exceeded by a candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction under Clause 6.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks *(b)*; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary *(c)* in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce* as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the Selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects *(d)*:

Compulsory—

	Marks
1. Indian Penal Code	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
* 5. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

Optional. [Not more than one of the following subjects.]

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
†2. Sanskrit	400
†3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only) ...	400

* The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows:

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces ...	Hindustani.	
For Burma	Burmese.	
For Bombay	Marathi.	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu	At the option of the Candidate.
For the Lower Provinces of Bengal ...	Hindustani or Bengali	

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character; and in the case of the last two Provinces mentioned above, a Candidate whose Vernacular Language is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

† These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject

(b) Considerable deductions will be made for bad handwriting.

(c) No deductions will be made under Clause 6 from the marks assigned to candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(d) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback will be awarded from 100 to 200 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fail to obtain 100 marks, but are reported by the Civil Service Commissioners to have reached a minimum standard of proficiency in riding, and are certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, will, on their arrival in India, be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of the Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12 Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st July (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:

(i.) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii.) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St Andrews, and Aberdeen: Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii.) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi.) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii.) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.*

N.B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India and may now be procured either from Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, S.W., or from Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I.) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE; AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

SYLLABUS showing the extent of the examination in certain subjects for 1907.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1.	A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832
(1907)	[Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
2.	A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600
(1908)	[Chaucer to Spenser.]
3.	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700
(1909)	[Shakespeare to Dryden.]
4.	A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800
(1910)	[Pope to Cowper.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief

works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

Italian Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the Italian Language and Literature. Conversation.

French Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature. Conversation.

German Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature. Conversation.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) an original Prose Composition in Latin. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) an original Prose Composition in Greek. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature (including knowledge of such Arabic History as bears upon the subject); Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English Law.—Under the head of "English Law" are included the following subjects, *viz.*:—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates are at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political history of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of the United Kingdom. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:

PERIOD I.

Stubbs	Select Charters.

PERIOD II.

Prothero	Statutes and Constitutional Documents.
Gardiner	Documents of the Puritan Revolution.

All published by Clarendon Press, Oxford.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any *one* of the following periods:

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
   [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
   [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
   [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848.
   [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

* The books for 1907 are:
Wordsworth: Sonnets.
Shelley: Poems.
Campbell: Poems.
Blake: Poems.
"Rejected Addresses."
Hookham Frere: Works.
Peacock: Works
Lamb: Essays of Elia.
Hazlitt, William (the Elder): Works.

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:

PERIOD I.

800—1193.

Einhard: Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D.	Ed.:	Pertz. Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.
Lambert of Hersfeld	Ed.:	Pertz.
Suger: Vita Ludovici VI	Ed.:	(1) Migne. (2) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.
Otto of Freising: De gestis Frederici I. (Not to include the continuator.)	Ed.:	Pertz.

PERIOD II.

1193—1521.

Joinville: St. Louis	Ed.:	(1) Petitot. (2) Michaud et Poujoulat. (3) Buchon. (4) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.
Philippe de Comines: Mémoires	Ed.:	(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot, Picard, Paris, 1901, 3.
Machiavelli: The Prince. English translation by Thompson:		Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III.

1521—1715.

La Noue: Mémoires	Ed.:	Petitot, Michaud et Poujoulat, Buchon.
Sully: Economies Royales, up to the Treaty of Vervins.	Ed.:	Petitot, Michaud et Poujoulat.
Torcy: Mémoires	"	" "

PERIOD IV.

1715—1848.

Frederick II.	Histoire de mon Temps, *and* La Guerre de Sept Ans. Ed.: Boutaric; *or in* Œuvres de Frédéric II. Decker, Berlin, 1846.
Malmesbury	Diaries and Correspondence. London, Bentley, 1844 Vol. II, Mission to the Hague. Pp 66—443. Vol. III. Mission to Lisle. Pp. 360—509.
Metternich	Aus Metternich's nachgelassenen Papieren. Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe. Vienna, 1880. Up to 1815. *Or in English translation*—Autobiography of Prince Metternich. Translated by Mrs. Napier. London, Bentley, 1880-1881.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Vespasian.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projections; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry: Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject.

Advanced Mathematics—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Logic and Psychology.
Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. } In both cases the history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
2nd July, 1906.

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1907.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 1st July, 1907.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August, 1907.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August, 1907; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a Certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III on the next page.

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."
† If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the *last* occasion.

I beg to inform you that I was *———— examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of †———— in the year 1 ————, as a Candidate for the situation of————.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full————

‡ If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent.‡ ————

————

Date————

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

3

This application form relates only to the competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Civil Service. Intending candidates for either or both of these services should sign one or both of the requests on the next page.

If an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August, 1907, I desire to enter also for that competition, and request that a prescribed Form of Application may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature ——————————

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August, 1907, I desire to enter also for that competition, and request that a prescribed Form of Application may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature ——————————

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, **on or before the 1st July, 1907,** produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.*

To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION COMMENCING 1st AUGUST, 1907.

*** THIS FORM MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST JULY, 1907.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the back of this form.*

Extract from Clause 4 of the Regulations:

" Candidates are at liberty to name any of these branches of knowledge with the proviso that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to the correspondingly reduced deduction under Clause 6."

INITIALS.		MAXIMUM MARKS.
....	English Composition	500
....	Sanskrit	600
....	Arabic	600
	Greek, *viz.*:	
....	Translation	300
....	Composition	300
....	Literature	300
	Latin, *viz.*:	
....	Translation	300
....	Composition	300
....	Literature	300
....	English	600
....	† Italian	600
....	† French	600
....	† German	600
....	Mathematics	1,200
....	Advanced Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, *viz.*:	
....	‡ Chemistry	600
....	‡ Physics	600
....	‡ Geology	600

† ‡ See Notes on the next page.

INITIALS.		MAXIMUM MARKS.
....	‡ Botany	600
....	‡ Zoology	600
....	‡ Animal Physiology	600
....	Greek History	500
....	Roman History	500
....	English History, Period I	400
....	English History, Period II	400
....	General Modern History, Period— ...	500
....	Logic and Psychology	600
....	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
....	Political Economy and Economic History	600
....	Political Science	500
....	Roman Law	500
	English Law, *viz* :	
....	Law of Contract	500
....	Law of Evidence	
....	Law of the Constitution	
....	Criminal Law	
....	Law of Real Property	

Signature ....

Date ____________

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡. For the Practical Examination in Chemistry candidates may bring any standard books on Analysis, and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, and standard Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval. No written notes of any kind will be allowed.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below.*

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, W.

N.B.—*Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate*

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz.*:

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service;

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service;

should be held in 1907 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions:

(1) They must enter and return to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time limited by the several regulations, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.*

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

2nd July, 1906.

* Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the Home and Colonial Services should apply about the beginning of February next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd August, 1906.

No. 707.—The services of Captain T. Hunter, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th August, 1906.

No. 1138.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lala Achhru Mal to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such in the city of Ferozepore.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 18th August, 1906.

No. 1073—209-6-*F.*—Mr. H. A. Hoghton, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 17th July 1906.

From the same date the following promotions are made:

(i) Mr. T. J. Campbell, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on deputation to Ceylon, to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade *(seconded)*.

(ii) Mr. A. F. Gradon, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Central Provinces, to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(iii) Mr. C. E. Muriel, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, on leave, to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th August, 1906.

No. 108.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1906.
Mr. J. C. Bell	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Permanent	1st January.
Mr. P. C. Mole	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th March.
Mr. J. Patch	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th March.
Mr. R. B. C Scott	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	12th June.
Mr. F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, Class III, Officiating.	Examiner, Class III	Temporary	14th June.
Mr. R. Dinwiddie	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *Supernumerary.*	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, *Supernumerary.*	Temporary	14th June.
Mr. W. H. Scott	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *Supernumerary.*	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, *Supernumerary.*	Temporary	14th June.
Mr. W. Courtenay	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	14th June.
Mr. R. S. Jackson	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	14th June.
Mr. A. L. Wright	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III	Officiating	14th June.
Mr. B. Stanley	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *Supernumerary.*	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, *Supernumerary.*	Temporary	20th June.
Mr. T. Ryan	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *Supernumerary.*	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, *Supernumerary.*	Temporary	20th June.
Mr. F. J Pruce	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	20th June.
Mr. W. J. Britts	Deputy Examiner, Class II, Officiating.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	20th June.
Mr. J. O'Brien	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	28th June.
Mr. W. C. Hickie	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	9th July.

The 20th August, 1906.

No. 109.—Mr. R. Sundarachari is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

The 21st August, 1906.

No. 110.—Mr. G. T. Barlow, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th August 1906, *vice* Mr. M. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

No. 111.—Mr. R. P. Farr, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is attached temporarily to the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1906.

No. 3521-*I.B.*—*Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 2 (*i*) of the Resolution* of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001-I.A., dated the 27th June, 1903, *for* "Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa," *read* "Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States."

* Published in the *Gazette of India* by Notification No. 3613-I.A., dated the 7th August, 1903.

The 24th August, 1906.

No. 1926-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Swanenburg de Veye, as Actin g Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Stork.

No. 1929-*G.*—Mr. W. E. Jardine, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 25th August, 1906, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1930-*G.*—Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the 25th August, 1906, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. E. Jardine, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1906.

No. 4763-*A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1906. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	1,68	1,84	8,84	8,63	31,07	29,75
Opium	69	72	2,51	2,71	7,25	8,20
Salt	44	43	2,37	2,50	6,60	6,54
Stamps	55	54	2,10	2,07	5,96	5,81
Excise	73	72	2,87	2,81	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	23	28	1,11	1,50	3,39	4,22
Customs	46	44	2,07	1,95	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	24	18	61	51	1,88	1,84
Forest	18	20	61	68	2,68	2,40
Registration	6	5	23	21	53	54
Tributes from Native States	2	2	17	15	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	43	38	1,61	1,31	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,71	5,80	25,10	25,03	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−71	−68	−1,87	−1,55	−4,86	−4,14
Opium	−10	−8	−1,88	−1,83	−2,80	−2,82
Famine Relief	−2	...	−7	+1	−37	−5
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,86	−2,73	−10,05	−10,39	−35,93	−33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−3,69	−3,49	−14,47	−13,76	−43,96	−40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+10	+2	+41	+34	+94	+69
Marine	−3	−2	−11	−10	−31	−32
Military Receipts	+6	+7	+26	+27	+80	+99
Military Issues	−1,62	−1,61	−6,63	−6,30	−20,50	−20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+1,20	+95	+2,02	+1,63	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,51	+2,14	+10,07	+9,10	+38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+52	+51	+2,25	+2,21		
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+9	+10	+30	+01	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+6	+7	+25	+27	+94	+90
TOTAL	+4,38	+3,86	+15,40	+14,18	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−95	−80	−3,58	−3,40	−13,91	−12,25
State Railways	−1,59	−1,58	−7,20	−6,08	−22,83	−23,16
East Indian Railway	−30	−31	−1,33	−1,27		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	−18
Telegraph	−9	−8	−35	−33	−1,12	−1,09
TOTAL	−3,23	−2,80	−12,76	−11,68	−37,01	−36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−33	−54	−3,34	−2,78	−12,41	−13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	...	−8	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	−20	+4	−71	−9	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	−4,18	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+95	...	+5,81	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	...	+4	...	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	−2,35	−1,81	−8,69	−7,95	−26,70	−40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	−50	−1,78	−1	−74	−3,17	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−2,10	−3,54	−7,78	−8,82	−25,80	−24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	−41	−1,77	−49	−33	−1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,59	17,57	17,67	16,13	19,95	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,18	15,80	17,18	15,80	18,46	17,67

In the Whole Year columns, the State Railways and East Indian Railway rows are bracketed together under Receipts (+38,25; +35,62) and under Issues (−22,83; −23,16).

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Simla, the 20th August, 1906.

No. 6536—165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to the *Explanation* appended to Rule 64, of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1429-C S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the like Notification No. 4082-S.R., dated the 6th July 1903, namely:

"In the case of the other documents specified the document must be sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order to send the document itself.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st August, 1906.

No. 6575—131.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1906, the following rules shall be substituted for the rules bearing the same numbers, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298 (Telegraphs), dated the 22nd September 1904, namely:

111. *Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office.*—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices is charged for as so many separate telegrams and shall be written on separate telegram forms. Telegrams addressed to stations which are local telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of the Central Office are, however, treated as laid down in Rule 110. Press telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph Office, are invariably treated as in Rule 110. (See Rule 128.)

158. *Plain Language* is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraphic correspondence. The following are the languages authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language subject to the conditions of Rule 168:

Annamite.	English.	Illyrian.	Portuguese.
Arabic.	Finnish.	Italian.	Roumanian.
Armenian.	Flemish.	Japanese.	Russian.
Bohemian.	French.	Latin.	Ruthenian.
Bulgarian.	German.	Malay.	Servian.
Croatian.	Greek.	Norwegian.	Siamese.
Danish.	Hebrew.	Persian.	Slavonic.
Dutch.	Hungarian.	Polish.	Spanish.

Swedish.

Turkish.

Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versâ* may be in the vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, or in any of the above languages.

In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See Rule 221.)

163. Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 161 and 162 are considered as belonging to Letter cipher language, Rule 164 (*1*), and charged accordingly. Compounds composed of two or more words in plain language, contrary to the usage of the language, are on no account admitted. (See also Rule 221, *et seq.*)

In Private telegrams worded in Code language, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the code words are not combinations of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language.

211. *Plain language.*—In telegrams of which the text is written entirely in Plain language, each single word, and each authorised combination of words is counted respectively for as many words as the number of times it contains 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, *plus* one word for the excess, if any.

In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See Rule 221.)

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 404.—Gunpat Rao Umre, late Dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be Ressaidar, Army Remount Department, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 405.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st October 1906, or such later date as he may return from leave.

No. 406.—The following officiating promotions are made :

In the 2nd grade with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys,—

vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, on furlough ; with effect from the 15th January 1906.

In the 1st grade with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month—

Major W. C. C. Leslie,

In the 2nd grade with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month—

Major E. Waller,—

vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Christie, on furlough ; with effect from the 1st March 1906.

In the 2nd grade with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor,—

vice Major W. C. C. Leslie, on privilege leave ; with effect from the 18th July 1906.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Harold Souther Stewart, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery ; Squadron Officer, 17th Cavalry,—2nd August 1906.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 408.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be honorary Surgeon.

Colonel J. F. Williamson, M.B., C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, 5th (Mhow) Division, *vice* Colonel W. E. Saunders, C.B., deceased.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Gambling Act (III of 1867) to the following cantonments in the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.* :

Peshawar.

Nowshera.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 410.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 411.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 24th July 1906, pages 5047 and 5050.

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order,
St. James's Palace, July 24th, 1906.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, to take effect from the dates noted .

To be Members of the Fourth Class :

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

24th July 1906—Captain Hector Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's). In charge of His Majesty's Indian Orderly Officers (1906).

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WAR OFFICE ;
Pall Mall, 24th July, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant Herbert A. Carter, V.C., Indian Army, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Double Company Commander with The King's African Rifles. Dated 12th September 1905.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 412.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Captains to be Majors.

22nd August 1906.

Frederick William Bagshawe, Military Accounts Department.

Francis John Deloraine Henslowe, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Frederick Charles Rampini, Supply and Transport Corps.

Hugh Frederic Archie Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Frederick Hugo Pigou, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Alan Playfair, Supernumerary List.

John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Frederick William Barton Gray, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lionel Arthur Watson, 31st Punjabis.

John Lewis Randolph Gordon, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

William George Cooper, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Denys Brooke Blakeway, Supernumerary List.

Alfred Colyer Ralph, 8th Rajputs.

Orlando George Gunning, 35th Sikhs.

John Alexander Stewart, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

James Knighton Condon, Political Employ, Bombay.

Thomas Williams Lightfoot, 8th Rajputs.

Frederick George Clinton Humfrey, 12th Cavalry.

George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.

Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 77th Moplah Rifles.

Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, C.I.E., D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

William Henry Francis Basevi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

No. 413.—Captain Henry Perceval Ainslie, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, is promoted provisionally to the rank of Major, with effect from the 22nd August 1906, subject to His Majesty's approval.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No 414.—No. 1143, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Muhammad Jafar to be 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 1173, 1st class Hospital Assistant T. Ramanujulu Nayudu to be 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 1010, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, C. Francis, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 12th April 1906.

No. 415.—No. 1145, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, V. Chengalvaraya Mudali to be 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 1171, 1st class Hospital Assistant P. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar to be 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 1065, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, T. V. Nilamegham, *Rai Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 17th July 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 416.—The following promotions are made :

9th Hodson's Horse.

Lance-Dafadar Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 27th May 1906.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Jemadar Kishn Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Man Singh, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

48th Pioneers.

Subadar Surja to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Labh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sangat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadar Saulia Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ramdhan Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Dewa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 2nd June 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 417.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence Austine Waddell, M.B., C.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal,—21st October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain, M.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal,—31st July 1906.

No 418.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Commissary and honorary Captain Edgar Bredin, Ordnance Department,—25th July 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant John Fisher, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras,—27th March 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 419.—John William Hensley, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Turner, promoted. Dated 20th July 1906.

Lieutenant Harry Watts to be Captain, *vice* Lee, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 24th May 1906.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 420.—Major James Henry Bernard, I.C.S., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Stephen, resigned Dated 4th May 1906.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 421.—George Dickson Laurie, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Strachan, promoted. Dated 1st April 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 422.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Eustace Cole to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pearce, promoted. Dated 18th June 1906.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 423.—Lieutenant Godfrey Wilson Moore to be Captain, *vice* Clifford, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 31st May 1906.

Lieutenant John Colville to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 31st May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Harrington Martin to be Lieutenant, *vice* Moore, promoted. Dated 31st May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick James Page to be Lieutenant, *vice* Colville, promoted. Dated 31st May 1906.

Second-Lieutenant John Henry Lambert to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hood, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 31st May 1906.

Wilfred George Hill Carmichael, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Martin, promoted. Dated 31st May 1906.

Francis John Graham, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Page, promoted. Dated 31st May 1906.

George Humphreys Newton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lambert, promoted. Dated 31st May 1906.

Archibald Hugh Smythe, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 424.—Lewis Hay Irving Bell, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 6th June 1906.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 425.—Second-Lieutenant William Beattie Venters to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hawkins, resigned. Dated 20th May 1905.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th August, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 18th and 24th August 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.	Captain Rupert Hunt-Grubbe.	14th August 1906	Trimulgherry.	...	...
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Arther Percival Ivan Morgan.	18th August 1906	Lucknow	...	...

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August, 1906.

No. 170.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded to the construction of a branch railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Kamptee station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Ramtek, including a siding to serve the Kandra and Munsar manganese mines, a total length of 17·27 miles.

2. The branch will form an integral part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The 21st August, 1906.

No. 171.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 2, to class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 24th May 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cowie will continue to officiate as Manager, North Western Railway, as notified in Railway Board Notification No. 158, dated the 13th July 1906.

No. 172.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 3, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 24th May 1906.

The 23rd August, 1906.

No. 173.—Messrs. William Pitt Freeman and Robert James Collett White, of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of the North Western Railway, are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents (on probation) on that Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 174.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. R. T. $\frac{162 B.}{7}$, dated the 22nd August 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway—Rules to regulate the packing and carriage by railway in India of certain compressed gases.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 21th March 1905.

Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 173, dated the 30th August 1905.

Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{262 A.}{6}$, dated the 12th March 1906.

Telegram from the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Bombay, dated the 11th May 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1567, dated the 28th May 1906, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—It has been pointed out that in order to prevent a hard and brittle steel resulting, 99 per centum of iron should be present in the composition of cylinders used for the packing of the several gases enumerated in the enclosure to the Railway Board's circular No. R.T. 173, dated the 30th August 1905; that the proportion of carbonic acid gas per ℔ of water capacity must not, in the case of cylinders intended for the tropics, exceed ⅔rd ℔, and that compressed carbonic acid gas may be allowed, as an exception to the other compressed gases, to be carried under the more liberal rules for the conveyance of articles in Class A of Appendix A, Part II, of the open line General Rules. It has further been suggested that this substance may be allowed to be carried in the rear brake-van of passenger trains subject to a limit of two cylinders per van.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (*4*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the adoption by the administrations of the railways concerned, whether in British India, in foreign territory, or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the accompanying amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules referred to, as amended by the Railway Board's circulars Nos. R. T. 173 and R.T. $\frac{262\text{ A.}}{6}$, dated, respectively, the 30th August 1905 and 12th March 1906.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with its enclosure, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, Kalka-Simla railway.

[Enclosure to the Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{262\text{ B.}}{7}$, dated the 22nd August 1906.]

Amendments in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, as amended by the Railway Board's Circulars Nos. R. T. 173 and R. T. $\frac{262\text{ A.}}{6}$, dated, respectively, the 30th August 1905 and 12th March 1906.

After the word " manufacture " in the fifth line of condition No. 2, and in the sub-clause of the Form of Certificate in condition No. 7 for the packing of Gas, compressed, in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, *add* the words " and 99 per cent. of iron " ; and *for* the words " $\frac{3}{4}$lb. of Carbon Dioxide " in condition No. 5, *substitute* the words " $\frac{2}{3}$lb. of Carbon Dioxide."

After the Form of Certificate in condition No. 7, *add* the following as an exception:

" *Exception.*—Compressed carbonic acid gas may be allowed, as an exception to the other compressed gases, to be carried under the more liberal rules for the conveyance of articles in Class A of Appendix A, Part II, of the open line General Rules and it may also be carried in the rear brake-van of passenger trains subject to a limit of two cylinders per van."

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 23rd August 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The chief features in the weather during the week have been the changes in the pressure distribution. The relatively high pressure at the head of the Bay gradually disappeared, while at the same time pressure became in large excess along the base of the Himalayas and in defect in the south of the country. Owing to these changes the trough of low pressure moved away from the Himalayas and at the close of the week extended from the north Madras coast to Sind, thus allowing the Bay monsoon to extend up the Gangetic plain to the extreme north of the country. The changes have also been accompanied by a fresh advance of the monsoon and on the 23rd rainfall was not only widespread and locally heavy in the Peninsula, but had reappeared in Rajputana and Central India.

Burma.—The rainfall was very light during the first five days of the week, but after the disappearance of the high pressure at the head of the Bay precipitation increased and on the last two days it was widespread. Temperature was in excess and skies moderately overcast.

Northeast India and Orissa.—On the 17th and 18th precipitation was fairly general except in Orissa, but by next morning it had diminished considerably and during the remainder of the week about a half of the stations reported some rain each day. In Orissa only occasional falls occurred, and in southwest Bengal and Chota Nagpur the total fall was

much less than usual. Temperature was in slight excess in southwest Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but elsewhere it was in defect. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the United Provinces the rainfall was very scanty and chiefly confined to the submontane districts: on the 23rd owing to the position of the trough of low pressure the Bay monsoon was extending freely up the Gangetic plain and gave local rain. The break in the rains in Central India came to an end on the 21st, and during the next two days rain fell at all the stations except Neemuch. In the Central Provinces monsoon rainfall reappeared at the beginning of the week and all of the stations have reported rain, the total fall being light in the east and normal in the other parts. Skies were moderately overcast and temperature was in considerable excess.

Northwest India.—On the first three days of the week weather was dry except in the northeast Punjab, but on the 20th rainfall extended over the greater part of the submontane Punjab: on the next two days, probably owing to a local disturbance, precipitation was fairly general, though light, in the extreme north. By this time the pressure distribution had become more favourable for Rajputana and Gujarat, and light rain was reported from a few stations; on the 23rd however it increased rapidly and was nearly general in the former area, while a third of the stations in Gujarat reported light rain. Skies were lightly overcast or clear in the greater part of northwest India and weather was much warmer than usual except in the submontane districts.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was fairly active over the whole of the Peninsula and the total rainfall for the period was in large excess at every station with the exception of Tinnevelly. Skies were lightly to moderately overcast at the beginning of the week, but at the end they were heavily overcast. Temperature was in excess during the greater part of the period except in the southeastern districts, but by the 23rd it was generally in defect.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 23rd August was below the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of Central India, Rajputana, west Gujarat, Sind, Baluchistan, the Frontier Province and the Punjab with the exception of the hills and eastern districts: a defect of 59 per cent. is shown in the rainfall division of the North-West Dry Area. In all the other parts of the country precipitation has been either equal to or in excess of the normal, the largest excess being that of 45 per cent. in Mysore.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 17th. Cherra Poonjee 6·33″, Silchar 2·82″, Mymensingh 4·71″, Ranchi 1·74″ and Malegaon 2·32″.

" 18th. Darbhanga 3·84″, Bijapur 3·55″, Raichur 2·52″, Madura 2·27″ and Trivandrum 2·24″.

" 19th. Dehra Dun 2·96″.

" 20th. Moulmein 2·87″, Dibrugarh 2·10″, Chakrata 3·24″, Simla 5·23″ and Ludhiana 0·95″.

" 21st. Chaibassa 1·72″, Benares 2·40″, Dera Ismail Khan 1·05″, Gulbarga 3·55″ and Salem 1·32″.

" 22nd. Minbu 0·81″, Khushab 0·80″, Peshawar 0·70″, Seoni 1·68″ and Hoshangabad 1·51″.

" 23rd. Mergui 4·05″, Allahabad 1·71″, Sambhar 0·88″, Kotah 0·95″, Mangalore 5·57″, Ahmednagar 3·80″, Belgaum 1·33″, Vizagapatam 1·96″ and Negapatam 2·52″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD AUGUST 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 23RD AUGUST 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	5·31	2·92	+2·39	68·04	61·15	+ 6·89	+ 11	+ 8
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	4·08	12·05	−7·97	92·38	106·62	−14·24	− 13	− 7
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·07	3·16	−1·09	37·57	40·11	− 2·54	− 6	− 4
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·70	1·37	−0·67	16·10	17·02	− 0·92	− 5	− 2
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	4·50	3·33	+1·17	61·52	55·88	+ 5·64	+ 10	+ 9
	Calcutta	1·62	2·94	−1·32	42·69	39·26	+ 3·43	+ 9	+ 13
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	5·10	4·79	+0·31	102·82	87·99	+14·83	+ 17	+ 17
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	6·83	4·30	+2·53	76·73	64·53	+12·20	+ 19	+ 16
	Darbhanga	3·74	2·72	+1·02	45·05	33·27	+11·78	+ 35	+ 35
	Bahraich	0·98	2·93	−1·95	34·65	31·70	+ 2·95	+ 9	+ 17
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	2·93	2·52	+0·41	40·13	36·64	+ 3·49	+ 10	+ 9
	Patna	1·11	3·10	−1·99	30·67	30·39	+ 0·28	+ 1	+ 8
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	5·17	2·83	+2·34	39·05	31·56	+ 7·49	+ 24	+ 18
	Ludhiana	1·85	2·66	−0·81	27·99	28·56	− 0·57	− 2	+ 1
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·83	2·32	−1·49	22·46	23·44	− 0·98	− 4	+ 2
	Lahore	0·12	1·52	−1·40	10·32	16·21	− 5·89	− 36	− 31
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·30	0·54	−0·24	2·78	6·73	− 3·95	− 59	− 60
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·02	−0·02	0·09	1·23	− 1·14	− 93	− 93
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·66	1·60	+0·06	20·79	17·21	+ 3·58	+ 21	+ 23
	Cuttack	0·29	3·08	−2·79	21·26	36·84	−15·58	− 42	− 38
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	1·88	3·06	−1·18	29·80	39·60	− 9·80	− 25	− 24
	Raipur	0·57	2·60	−2·03	30·93	36·10	− 5·17	− 14	− 9
	Jubbulpore	3·12	3·13	−0·01	37·32	42·25	− 4·93	− 12	− 13
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0·78	2·60	−1·82	23·28	31·85	− 8·57	− 27	− 23
	Jaipur	0·71	1·81	−1·10	9·89	16·17	− 6·28	− 39	− 36
	Indore	0·93	2·71	−1·78	27·16	29·62	− 2·46	− 8	− 3
15. West Coast	Calicut	5·59	2·61	+2·98	62·24	67·20	− 4·96	− 7	− 12
	Bombay	4·20	3·21	+0·99	65·55	77·64	−12·09	− 16	− 18
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·09	1·54	−1·45	24·01	29·63	− 5·62	− 19	− 15
	Rajkot	0·29	0·95	−0·66	11·78	10·56	− 4·78	− 29	− 26
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	3·06	1·39	+1·67	25·83	21·46	+ 4·37	+ 20	+ 13
18. Deccan	Bellary	1·55	0·99	+0·56	13·77	11·35	+ 2·42	+ 21	+ 18
	Bijapur	4·76	0·79	+3·97	17·80	16·49	+ 1·31	+ 8	− 17
	Hyderabad	3·68	1·65	+2·03	19·18	15·99	+ 3·19	+ 20	+ 9
19. South India	Mysore	2·79	0·80	+1·99	18·02	12·43	+ 5·59	+ 45	+ 31
	Madura	1·27	0·73	+0·54	10·80	8·36	+ 2·44	+ 29	+ 25
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	1·89	0·87	+1·02	9·94	7·54	+ 2·40	+ 32	+ 21

J. PATTERSON,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 23rd August, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th August 1906.

Burma.—There was rainfall throughout but it was scanty with little or none in the dry zone; the middle rains have been mostly short and crops are suffering in consequence in several places. Sowing for wet-weather paddy is completed in Akyab and transplanting has commenced in Tavoy and Meiktila. Sowing and transplanting are in progress in most districts but are much retarded in Bassein and in portions of the Southern Shan States. Reaping of early sesamum has commenced in Lower Chindwin and Myingyan. The standing crops are suffering from drought in the Ngaputaw township of Bassein, in portions of Amherst, in parts of the Kanbalu subdivision of Shwebo, in the Sagaing township of Sagaing and in Meiktila. More rain is also needed in the north of Myaunglebin township of Pegu, in Myaungmya, Mandalay, Lower Chindwin, Kyaukse, Yamethin, and Myingyan. Heavy floods are reported in the Yandoon township of Maubin owing to a breach in the embankment; paddy fields in low lands of Sagaing have been flooded by a rise in the Irrawaddy. In the Northern Shan States cultivation is restricted owing to scarcity of plough cattle. The condition of the crops is on whole fair. The price of paddy has risen very largely in Kyaukpyu and Henzada, considerably in Tavoy and Magwe, and slightly in six districts; it has fallen slightly in three districts; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—Heavy rain has fallen generally. Floods have been abnormally high in most district retarding agricultural operations and damaging crops. The weather is unfavourable for tea in Cachar, elsewhere tea prospects are generally fair. Harvesting of early rice and cutting of jute are retarded in places by continuous rain and high floods. Cultivation of later transplanted rice continues. The prospects of the crops are uncertain in flooded areas and fair elsewhere. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 13; Kohima 10½; Tezpur and Dibrugarh 8; Malda and Chittagong 7¼; Patna, Barisal, Gauhati, Rampur Boalia, Faridpur and Sibsagar 7; Jalpaiguri, and Bogra 6½; Silchar 6 to 6½; Dacca, Comilla, Aijal, Dhubri, and Nowgong 6; Shillong 5¾; Rangpur and Mymensingh 5 $\frac{3}{16}$; and Sylhet and Tura 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in sixteen; fallen in two; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity prevails in Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Faridpur. In Bakarganj 117 men, 26 women, and 40 children are employed on test works and 206 men, 462 women, and 307 children are gratuitously relieved. In Mymensingh 531 and in Faridpur 592 persons are being gratuitously relieved.

Bengal.—Rain was again very heavy this week in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Darjeeling, and Cooch Bihar; it was moderate to heavy in Birbhum, Bankura, and Jessore; in the rest of the Province the fall was generally light. Considerable damage to the young *aman* paddy and the autumn crops by excessive rain and floods is reported from Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga; in the last named district extensive floods are reported and serious injury to the autumn crops has been done. Slight damage is also reported from Jessore, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Cooch Bihar, while more rain is wanted for *aman* paddy in the Orissa Division and also in some of the districts of the Burdwan Division. Insect pests are reported from Howrah, Nadia, and Balasore. Prospects of *aman* paddy are otherwise good. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in Darbhanga and Champaran owing to floods. The price of common rice has risen in sixteen and fallen in four districts; it continues to be high in most districts.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was generally lighter; there was no rain in Agra, but the fall has been heavy in the eastern submontane districts. The crops have been seriously injured by floods in Bahraich, Gonda, and Gorakhpur and the abnormal rain in Garhwal is reported to have caused loss of life and considerable damage to land and property. The standing crops have also suffered slightly from floods, excessive rain, and insects in twelve other districts, but are generally doing well. Weeding is in progress and the transplanting of rice continues. Sawan (millet) is being reaped in a few districts. Cholera is abating in Hamirpur. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen in eight districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall of the week was lighter and local and there was no rain in Agra. The break has been beneficial but more rain is wanted in one tahsil of Jhansi. The crops are in good condition. Maize is being cut in Etawah and early autumn crops in Hamirpur are expected within 15 days. Weeding and preparation of fields for spring cultivation are in progress. Cholera continues

in Jhansi and is abating in Hamirpur. Some effects of privation have been noticed among children in Jalaun where more are being given gratuitous relief. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Hamirpur, Muttra, Agra and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 2,000, on gratuitous relief 101,000; Agra Division—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 112,000.

Punjab.—Good rainfall is reported from Ambala, parts of Sialkot, Jullundur and Rawalpindi; the other reporting districts, except Lyallpur and Multan, received light rain. The monsoon rains have so far failed in the central and south-western districts of the Province. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Lahore, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur and falling in Delhi, Ambala, and Rawalpindi; there are slight fluctuations in the prices of other food-grains. Sowings of autumn crops continue in some districts. Ploughings for the next spring crops are in progress in Delhi, Sialkot, and Shahpur. The condition of the standing crops is generally good to average, but poor in Shahpur and in the unirrigated tracts of Ferozepore and Mianwali. Maize and cotton in low-lying lands in Ambala have been damaged slightly by excessive rains. Floods have also damaged the standing crops in parts of Jullundur and Lahore and insects are attacking cotton in Lyallpur and cotton and great-millet in parts of Multan. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hissar. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging ·09 to 1·93 fell all over the Province during the week and was beneficial to the standing crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory, except in Mardan where it is below average on unirrigated areas. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient; the Kilapani supply is below average; floods have occurred in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14⅜ to 17; maize $14\frac{11}{16}$ to 18¼; gram 15⅝ to 19 and *bajra* 12 to 13¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban tahsil.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright except on the last day of the week when it was rainy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall:—Kotah three districts 41 to 107 cents, hill tracts 40, slight rain in Partabgarh, Eastern Jaipur, Alwar and Bikaner. Rain is urgently required almost everywhere; prospects are unsatisfactory in Jaisalmer and crops on dry lands are withering in Marwar, Tonk, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Karauli, Sirmuthra Jagir of Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara. Damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Shahpura, Karauli, and Sirmuthra. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is generally available. Prices have fallen slightly in Mewar, Jaipur, Karauli, Bharatpur and Dholpur and risen slightly in Tonk.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 579, on gratuitous relief 812, total 1,391; Merwara—on works 9,336, on gratuitous relief 8,003, total 18,339; total for district 19,730. Merwara figures show an increase of 3,160 due to the long break in the rains which has renewed anxiety. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 724; Tonk—on works 1,257, on gratuitous relief 351, total 1,608; Jaipur—on works 4,521, on gratuitous relief 202, total 4,723; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 2,433, total 2,457; Alwar—on works 44, on gratuitous relief 842, total 886; Eastern States—on works 5,594, on gratuitous relief 2,122, total 7,716; total Native States 18,114. The numbers have increased slightly in Dholpur but have fallen elsewhere and in Karauli works under the Famine Code were closed on the 15th August. Prices vary between 13½ seers per rupee in Karauli and 15½ in Bharatpur. Cholera is prevalent in Tonk City and in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur; in the latter State there were 249 cases and 110 deaths; there were also 12 cases and 10 deaths in Ajmer.

Central India.—Rainfall fairly general. Preparation of land for spring cultivation is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition, but *jowar* and maize are suffering from want of rain in one pargana of Indore. The probable outturn will be fair. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in some parts of Indore and are withering in parts of Malwa for want of rain. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are rising in Malwa; and are falling in Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows.—The numbers on relief are:—on works—Gwalior 2,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 5,000; in Bundelkhand:—on works 4,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 7,000, grand total 12,000. Prices in Bundelkhand 12⅜ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—The weather is warm and cloudy alternating with bright sunshine; during the week light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Raipur and

Mandla ranging from 4¾ in Bhandara to ¼ inch in Narsinghpur. The break has proved beneficial in most districts except Nimar where crops on inferior soil are slightly damaged. More rain is needed in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Drug and Balaghat. Weeding, transplantation, and preparation of land for spring sowings continue in all districts; thinning is almost completed in Chhattisgarh. The area under autumn crops is reported to be larger than last year in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, and Chanda. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole good; the area under rice in Nimar, Seoni, and Jubbulpore and under *til* in Jubbulpore is reported to have increased since last year; cotton area in Nimar is larger by 12 per cent. than last year but has shrunk in Wardha owing to excessive rain in favour of *juar*; *kutki* and *til* are still being sown in Narsinghpur but germination of later sowings is somewhat defective. The estimated outturn in Nagpur of cotton and *juar* is 90 and *tur* 105; in Nimar *juar*, *tur*, *til*, and cotton 105 and rice, *kodon* and *kutki* 70. Rice plants in Drug are said to be becoming yellow; slight damage to crops by insects is reported from Saugor, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, and Raipur where rain is now urgently required. Prospects so far are favourable. The price of wheat has slightly fallen in Damoh; in Buldana the prices of gram and rice have slightly risen and that of *juar* fallen, the prices of staple grains are elsewhere steady and are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was beneficial rain during the week in Ahmednagar, the Karnatak and Kolhapur; moderate in other parts of the Deccan, Kanara, and Sawantwadi; and slight in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, the Konkan, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. More rain is needed in several districts, especially for the rice crop. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Cotton sowing continues and transplantation is generally in progress. The area under cotton is generally above the normal and that under other crops above normal in the Deccan and generally nearly normal elsewhere. The standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats, crabs, sea water, or duststorms in parts of Karachi; by overflow of river in parts of Sukkur; and by insects in parts of Poona. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells are fairly replenished. Agricultural stock are not sufficient but is improving in condition as green grass becomes available for grazing. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate owing to active trade. Prices show a tendency to fall. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 23 to 54 per cent; in the Karnatak 30 to 45 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 11th instant were:—Phaltan 129, Miraj (Junior) 73, total 202. The demand for labour is increasing and field work provides sufficient employment. The public health is generally good but cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are falling. The numbers are:—British districts—Deccan—on works 12,378, on gratuitous relief 28,981, total 41,359; Karnatak—on works 13,671, on gratuitous relief 14,279, total 27,950; Native States—on works 2,961, on gratuitous relief 2,130, total 5,091.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—one inch 80 cents. Rain has fallen in most taluks and has proved generally beneficial. Autumn and early rice sowings continue; autumn crops are generally good except in parts of a few taluks and specially in Lingsagur where more rain is urgently required. Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation. Fodder scarcity exists in two taluks. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Good rain throughout the Province. Prices of food-grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. The standing crops are in good condition and the prospects of the season are encouraging. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—3 inches 70 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madura, and Trichinopoly; fair in Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore, Kistna, and Madras; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, manuring, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, and Coimbatore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in seven; and has very slightly risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in nine; and has slightly risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in ten; and has very slightly risen in one. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in seven; and has slightly risen in one.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	1,786	10,634	12,420	183	2,098	2,281	—10,139
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	3,000	102,000	105,000	2,000	110,000	112,000	+7,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	9,063	7,490	16,553	10,315	9,415	19,730	+3,177
Bombay	27,207	43,099	70,306	26,049	43,260	69,309	—997
Total British Provinces .	41,056	163,223	204,279	38,547	164,773	203,320	—959
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	13,864	7,756	21,620	11,440	6,674	18,114	—3,506
Central India States . .	10,000	6,000	1 ,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	—4,000
Bombay Native States . .	3,393	2,241	5,634	3,163	2,130	5,293	—341
Total Native States .	27,257	15,997	43,251	20,603	14,804	35,407	—7,847
GRAND TOTAL .	68,313	179,220	247,533	59,150	179,577	238,727	—8,806

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 13—356-10.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

Simla, the 21st August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

In connection with the rules at present being drawn up in the various Provinces for the suspension and remission of land revenue in accordance with the general principles laid down in Resolution No. 3, dated the 25th March 1905, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the treatment of the cesses levied in addition to the land revenue, when such suspension or remission is granted. The most important of these cesses is the local rate cess, the proceeds of which are credited to District Boards for expenditure on local purposes, and attention may in the first instance be confined to this cess.

2. As explained in the Resolution of the Government of India No. 26, dated the 3rd December 1895, this discussion does not apply to cases in which a revenue-payer is, under the revenue system of a Province, virtually entitled to a remission, but only to cases in which suspension or remission of the land revenue, due under the terms of settlement, is granted as a matter of grace under exceptional circumstances, to an amount which depends solely upon the pleasure of Government. The orders issued in that Resolution implied that as a general rule a suspension or remission of land revenue should carry with it a rateable suspension or remission of the cess leviable upon it, and required that where for special reasons it is considered undesirable or unnecessary to interrupt the collection of the cess, the reasons should be recorded as part of the order sanctioning the suspension or remission.

3. In modification of these general orders the Government of India, in correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, admitted that the question is not so much one of principle as of administrative and financial convenience, and permitted the Local Government to issue orders allowing the collection of the cesses in full, even when the land revenue is suspended or remitted, so that the loss due to suspension and remission should fall on the land revenue alone. The main reasons which influenced the Government of India in granting this permission were that it made the accounts much simpler, and that if cesses were suspended and remitted in proportion to land revenue, the income of District Boards would be liable to great and sudden reduction, their financial arrangements would be dislocated, and the local administration seriously hampered.

4. The Government of India recognise the practical disadvantages of a strict adherence to the instructions conveyed in the Resolution of 1895, and are willing to relax their application so as to avoid any sudden and large diminution in the income of a District Board, due to suspensions and remissions given in seasons of drought, which would hamper its action at the very time when its arrangements should be as efficient as possible, in order to meet the temporary distress. Accordingly they will have no objection to the adoption by any Local Government of the system followed in the United Provinces, under which suspensions and remissions of land revenue do not carry with them proportionate suspensions and remissions of the local fund cess; so that all losses resulting from suspension and remission fall entirely on land revenue,

and are thus shared between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Under such a system, when collections are made of land revenue and local rate, the amount realised is first credited to the local rate demand ; and it is only after the local rate account has been cleared, that the remainder of the sum collected is credited to the land revenue head.

5. In coming to this decision in the interests of local administration, the Government of India have not overlooked its effect on the individual revenue-payer. So far as the amount to be realised from him is concerned, it is not of very great importance, and they consider that his interests will be sufficiently safeguarded if the Collector is directed to bear in mind, in deciding what proportion of the land-revenue should be suspended or remitted, that the order will not carry with it a suspension or remission of the local rate. When, however, an instalment of the land-revenue of any village has been entirely suspended or remitted, it will be advisable that, in order to save the revenue-payers from being harassed by petty demands in time of distress, the local rate demand for the time being should be suspended and be realised with the next instalment that is actually collected.

6. Where this system is adopted, it will have the effect of steadying the income of District Boards, except when, owing to widespread distress, the instalments due from a large number of rate-payers are suspended or remitted in full. In such exceptional cases, the Local Government might allow the District Board concerned to overdraw its balance at the Government Treasury to such an extent as may be considered necessary, on the understanding that the overdraft will be recouped when the suspended cess is realised.

7. These suggestions have been formulated more especially with reference to the local rate cess, but the Government of India will have no objection to the arrangements made in accordance with them being extended to any other cesses collected in proportion to the land-revenue and credited in the Treasury accounts.

To

The Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the United Provinces.
" " Punjab.
" " Burma.
" " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
" Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
" Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Finance Department and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th August 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	56	48
		Dholera Port	B. G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 1	...
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	27	13
		Kaira District	" "	64	24
		Broach District		8	5
		Mahikantha State	" "	68	36
		Surat Town and Port	" "	4	4
		Bulsar Port	" "	4	3
		Surat District	" "	35	23
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Uran "	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Versava "	" "	...	...
		Kolva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	4	4
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I	7	5
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	16	12
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	301	258
		Poona District	" "	21	11
		Satara "	S. M.	112	103
		Ahmednagar District		29	18
		Khandesh District	G. I. P.	30	11
		Nasik "	"	(a)3	(a)2
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . . .	...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	15	15
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	1
		Malwan "	. . . .	5	4
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . . .	3	2
		Joigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Deogad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	29	19
		Dharwar "	"	18	12
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	6	4
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
		Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	1	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	7	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	5	2
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	10	7
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	184	141
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	12	11
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	126	73
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Aden		(a)1	...
			TOTAL	1,214	879
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	7	7
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	" "	(a)1	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	9	8
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B S. & B. N.	11	10
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I	...	...
		Khulna District	"	..	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	..	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	43	35
		Gaya Town	E I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	11	11
		Darbhanga District	"	1	1
		Shahabad "	E. I.	6	3
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	3	3
		Patna District	"	4	4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	6	3
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...5
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	85	70
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R.. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	,, & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City . . .	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	5	1
		Cawnpur District . . .	,, ,, ,, ,, .	...	...
		Fatehpur ,, . . .	E. I.	12	7
		Banda ,, . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	,, ,, ...	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
		Jalaun ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	,, ,, ,, . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	,, ,, ,, & E. I. .	...	...
		Ballia ,, ...	,, ...	31	31
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	,, & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur ,, . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	11	3
		Mirzapur City . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	,, & O & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	,, ...	10	6
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Basti District	,, ...	28	31
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	,, ...	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	10	6
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R. K.	2	3
		Lucknow District . . .	,, ,, ...	2	2
		Hardoi ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Rae Bareli ,, . . .	,, ...	9	4
		Sitapur ,, . . .	K.	8	6
		Kheri ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Partabgarh ,, ...	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Ajodhia	,, & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City	,, ...	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	,, & O. & R. . .	11	9
			TOTAL .	139	109

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	1	...
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	...	...
		Ferozepur "	"	...	...
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	...	...
		Gurdaspur "	"	5	2
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	...	...
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Sialkot "	"	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	1	...
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	7	2
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	103	95
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	4	4
		Prome "	"	29	28
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	12	13
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	7	7
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	9	9
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	9	8
		Amherst District . . .	"	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	"	...	...
		Thaton " . . .	"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	"	3	2
		Mandalay District . . .	"	15	10
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . .	"	...	...
		Sagaing " . .	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan " . .	"	...	...
		Yamethin " . .	"	5	5
		Kyaukse " . .	"	...	...
		Meiktila " . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	200	182
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District . .	. . . . . .	7	6
		Faridpur District . . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	7	6
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . .	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 5	(a) 3
		Nagpur District . . .	"	33	31
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . .	"	17	9
		Chanda Town . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District . . .	"	(a) 3	(c) 2
		Balaghat Town . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat District . . .	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District . . .	"	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	2
		Akola District	"	63	39
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	12	7
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			Total	183	92
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	20	20
		Bangalore City	" "	2	...
		Bangalore District	" "	19	14
		Mysore City	"	1	1
		Mysore District	"	1	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	1
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	67	50
		Hassan "	"	18	9
			Total	128	95

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I P. (I M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	...
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

(a) Central India figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	2	2
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	13	6
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	13	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	1,837	1,451

(a) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 6520—6526-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 21st August, 1906.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that entry No. 167 : Unions ($\frac{1}{2}$ cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ wool) should be deleted from the "List of Cotton Piece-goods" appended to the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of
Bombay, Revenue Department
Madras, Revenue Department
Bengal, Financial Department
Burma, Revenue Department
Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department
, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and the commercial associations concerned, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked, 1905.	Mean mileage worked, 1906.	Total earnings for week ending 12th August 1905.	Total earnings for week ending 11th August 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week, 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week, 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 12th August 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 11th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 12th August 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 11th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5′ 6″ gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″)	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,32,476	3,29,000	16[illegible]	165	24,54,593	21,54,000	...	2,60,909	93,04,129	92,11,000	...	1,83,129
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,414	5,900	258	281	35,201	39,700	4,499	...	1,27,964	1,31,000	3,036	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. W. 3′ 3⅜″)	670	753	504	504	3,64,551	2,89,000	723	573	17,07,721	17,32,000	...	35,721	73,42,860	75,01,000	1,58,140	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″)	404	370	1,141	1,271	4,44,096	4,22,000	389	332	20,49,623	21,57,000	1,07,377	...	58,93,914	68,86,000	9,92,086	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,077	2,109	12,53,596	13,41,000	604	636	81,43,976	81,83,000	34,024	..	2,70,82,939	2,81,39,000	10,56,061	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	5,81,195	5,87,000	371	374	38,02,123	34,82,000	...	3,20,123	1,81,52,215	1,62,21,000	...	19,31,215
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	125	127	19,851	27,000	165	213	1,01,225	1,70,000	68,775	...	2,99,226	6,33,000	3,33,774	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,17,797	1,33,000	129	146	7,53,629	8,83,000	1,29,371	...	28,38,321	*36,98,000	8,59,679	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,43,553	2,72,000	288	322	16,39,475	16,48,000	8,525	...	59,59,582	55,70,000	5,10,418	..
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,04,351	1,13,000	211	228	7,36,804	6,33,000	...	1,03,804	35,39,949	22,30,000	...	13,09,949
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,715	5,600	95	93	33,247	28,400	...	4,847	1,32,478	1,05,000	...	27,478
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″)	317	330	3,312	3,409	8,78,005	10,42,000	265	298	74,47,830	84,30,000	9,82,170	...	2,31,81,652	2,51,11,000	19,29,348	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	223	250	1,240	1,283	2,50,587	2,34,000	202	182	16,87,976	15,20,000	...	1,67,976	58,42,866	56,60,000	...	1,82,866
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	4,515	4,900	141	153	36,987	31,500	...	5,487	1,21,456	1,27,000	5,544	...
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	775	771	61,252	72,300	79	94	3,68,961	4,27,000	58,039	...	10,87,996	13,59,000	2,71,004	...
Burma	200	206	1,340	1,340	2,47,533	2,20,000	185	164	15,04,495	14,65,000	...	39,495	55,50,333	53,96,000	...	1,54,333
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	15,733	23,200	127	187	80,216	1,20,000	39,784	...	2,44,268	3,60,000	1,15,732	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	21,712	16,400	109	82	1,51,743	1,27,000	...	24,743	5,53,246	5,72,000	18,754	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	6,185	4,200	364	253	37,705	30,300	...	7,405	1,36,948	1,34,000	...	2,948
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	577	500	34	29	3,320	2,900	...	420	11,485	14,000	2,515	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	273	307	1,917	1,909	5,82,974	4,34,000	304	227	28,27,303	26,37,000	...	1,90,303	99,02,412	1,02,64,000	3,61,588	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,53,074	2,29,000	225	204	15,70,626	16,04,000	33,374	...	50,12,415	51,97,000	1,84,585	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	12,045	9,560	122	97	80,105	74,200	...	5,905	2,41,424	2,44,000	2,576	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,336	10,500	86	97	58,922	64,200	5,278	...	1,80,697	1,88,000	7,303	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,37,944	1,64,000	118	141	9,33,504	10,08,000	74,496	...	33,93,345	36,28,000	2,34,655	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	10	33	33	618	600	19	18	3,395	3,700	305	...	3,395	13,000	9,605	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	480	1,200	11	28	4,014	5,200	1,186	...	11,999	18,700	6,701	...
" Mysore section	119	121	295	295	33,438	28,600	113	97	2,14,859	1,92,000	...	22,859	6,81,242	6,86,000	4,758	..
Tirhoot State	196	215	505	614	87,039	85,000	154	138	5,99,113	5,74,000	...	25,113	23,01,828	23,67,000	65,172	...
2′ 6″ gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	12,901	900	219	15	88,095	71,500	...	16,595	2,96,143	3,01,000	4,857	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	4,200	4,200	...	...	13,700	13,700	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*d*)	...	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	19,100	19,100	...
2′ 0″ gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	26	1,000	1,200	33	46	9,376	9,900	524	...	27,355	33,900	6,545	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,217	22,720	60,89,754	61,10,000	274	269	3,92,31,478	3,95,56,700	3,25,222	...	13,86,46,082	14,20,31,400	33,85,318	...
[illegible]																
5′ 6″ gauge.																
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,071	1,200	67	75	[illegible]	7,100	636	...	21,148	23,600	2,452	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,448	2,800	315	280	22,180	21,700	...	480	71,755	78,500	6,745	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	13,075	11,400	166	144	68,131	60,600	...	7,531	1,65,549	1,86,000	20,451	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	4,266	1,600	125	47	19,239	10,000	...	9,239	77,481	64,900	...	12,581
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	68,458	68,000	205	203	4,79,332	3,98,000	...	81,332	16,24,030	15,40,000	...	84,030
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,677	2,900	84	88	14,175	15,800	1,625	...	70,473	72,400	1,927	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	22,865	20,300	214	189	1,55,575	1,28,000	...	27,575	4,74,467	3,97,000	...	77,467
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	62,126	55,700	146	131	4,13,579	3,54,000	...	59,579	12,15,113	11,83,000	...	32,113
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	355	10,100	5	65	3,500	64,300	60,800	...	4,010	1,89,000	1,84,990	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	10,077	9,700	65	63	57,400	50,100	...	7,300	3,50,557	3,24,000	...	26,557
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	5,732	5,000	260	227	34,440	36,700	2,260	...	1,29,464	1,41,000	11,536	...
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,340	1,100	39	32	8,301	9,400	1,099	...	38,433	39,000	567	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,457	3,600	63	65	14,188	19,900	5,712	...	71,240	88,200	16,960	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	937	95,911	1,09,000	106	116	6,40,674	6,70,000	29,326	...	23,41,561	27,12,000	3,70,439	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	6,828	600	190	17	46,218	35,500	...	10,718	1,15,706	1,25,000	9,294	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	7,151	2,200	61	19	50,180	48,300	...	1,880	1,52,356	1,87,000	34,644	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	28,517	22,200	85	66	1,52,215	1,34,000	...	18,215	6,80,200	7,29,000	48,800	...
Birur-Shimoga	35	43	38	38	1,505	2,000	40	53	8,444	12,400	3,956	...	30,945	44,100	13,155	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,359	800	65	38	4,085	6,000	1,915	...	17,096	20,700	3,604	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	17,573	16,400	225	210	1,13,073	1,05,000	...	8,073	3,43,457	3,58,000	14,543	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	6,017	6,600	45	49	38,363	46,100	7,737	...	1,84,606	2,15,000	30,394	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	32,292	38,000	82	97	2,18,464	2,29,000	10,536	...	12,29,436	11,73,000	...	56,436
Jaipur (*e*)	53	55	...	32	...	600	...	19	...	7,900	7,900	...	...	27,400	27,400	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,366	2,400	44	45	13,476	13,000	...	476	52,813	54,900	2,087	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,912	3,100	63	67	19,138	18,400	...	738	65,845	72,000	6,155	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	75	709	709	65,377	71,900	92	101	3,04,175	4,23,000	1,18,825	...	9,28,655	13,70,000	4,41,345	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,343	3,000	81	103	16,238	18,600	2,362	...	65,499	62,500	...	2,999
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	5,249	4,300	58	48	30,557	29,500	...	1,057	1,12,951	1,29,000	16,049	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	6,154	4,000	121	78	23,726	22,900	..	826	67,100	73,600	6,500	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	8,263	8,700	125	132	74,861	67,500	...	7,361	2,45,851	2,53,000	7,149	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*f*)	...	...	...	64	...	7,400	...	116	...	29,100	29,100	...	...	1,22,000	1,22,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,391	7,600	98	117	38,749	42,200	3,451	...	1,43,746	1,49,000	5,254	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	5,718	3,800	85	57	24,540	25,100	560	...	83,628	97,000	13,372	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,929	8,400	103	125	40,511	48,800	8,289	...	1,52,912	1,82,000	29,088	...
2′ 6″ gauge.																
Barsi	143	173	22	48	3,092	3,900	141	81	20,320	22,600	2,280	...	95,266	65,900	..	29,366
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	24	1,667	1,100	49	33	11,548	13,100	1,552	...	44,913	55,000	10,087	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	3,709	7,100	39	76	24,029	29,200	5,171	...	1,48,424	1,56,000	7,576	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	722	700	20	20	4,456	4,700	244	...	24,060	24,000	...	60
2′ 0″ gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	17,380	8,600	341	169	1,02,359	85,000	...	17,359	3,76,140	3,94,000	17,860	...
TOTAL	124	131	5,338	5,574	5,78,689	5,85,900	108	105	36,32,241	36,62,700	30,459	...	1,31,26,817	1,43,57,700	12,30,883	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,555	28,294	66,68,443	66,96,900	242	237	4,28,63,719	4,32,19,400	3,55,681	...	15,17,72,899	15,63,89,100	46,16,201	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*c*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1906.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1287.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first three months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole Year.		April to June.					Whole Year		April to June			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	..	...	...	..	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,44,000	31,07,44,000	6,79,67,000	7,16,39,000	36,72,000	...
...	..	..	...	.	..	Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,66,000	1,99,07,000	1,82,20,000	...	16,87,000
..	...	..	...	.	...	Salt	6,51,92,000	6,60,00,000	2,06,08,000	1,93,37,000	...	13,31,000
...	..	...	...	..	..	Stamps	5,81,03,000	5,95,60,000	1,53,41,000	1,55,24,000	1,83,000	...
...	..	...	...	.	..	Excise	8,52,34,000	8,72,60,000	2,08,64,000	2,14,07,000	5,43,000	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	Customs	6,51,92,000	6,59,63,000	53,25,000	1,60,99,000	1,07,74,000	...
1,300	2,500	..	600	600	.	Other Heads	10,04,26,000	9,51,36,000	3,33,31,000	2,02,40,000	..	1,30,91,000
1,300	2,500	...	600	600		TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,23,000	75,83,79,000	18,34,03,000	18,24,66,000	...	9,37,000
237,900	109,200	61,800	72,400	10,600	..	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	24,07,000	25,20,000	2,13,000	...
7,200	4,800	..	2,500	2,500	..	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,08,67,000	4,29,35,000	89,31,000	1,05,56,000	16,25,000	...
12,400	1,500	400	400	.	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,16,59,000	2,29,86,000	41,48,000	42,04,000	56,000	...
127,400	82,000	22,200	31,500	9,300	..	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	15,51,000	27,40,000	11,89,000	...
18,100	21,200	100	100	..	..	Railways	36,92,58,000	39,20,01,000	9,72,54,000	10,00,79,000	28,25,000	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,03,39,000	3,44,68,000	36,20,000	41,63,000	5,43,000	...
19,300	6,600	8,200	4,500	..	3,700	Other Public Works	75,53,000	76,35,000	16,24,000	18,07,000	1,83,000	...
352,600	303,300	81,100	63,700	..	17,400	Receipts by Military Department	1,09,84,000	1,14,18,000	20,60,000	22,40,000	1,80,000	...
776,200	531,100	173,800	175,700	1,900	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,25,20,13,000	1,28,94,60,000	30,49,58,000	31,08,75,000	58,77,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	..	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	56,49,000	25,04,000	..	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,498,300	350,600	..	1,147,700	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	..	..	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	38,21,000	91,20,000	25,01,000	30,61,000	5,60,000	...
...	1,055,000	7,200	1,053,300	1,046,700	..	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,85,74,000	...	9,40,000	...	...	9,40,000
...	...	...	...	..		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,45,000	41,38,000	47,08,000	18,11,000	...	28,97,000
...	...	...	...	..	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	70,90,000	71,11,000	14,08,000	19,56,000	5,48,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	2,44,000	24,000	..	...	...	...
...	561,500	...	...	..	..	Remittances (net)	12,62,73,000	.	84,000	2,13,63,000	2,12,79,000	...
26,290,600	17,800,000	3,342,300	4,319,600	977,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,521,000	20,666,600	4,847,800	5,724,100	876,300	...	TOTAL	20,11,79,000	6,41,01,000	96,41,000	2,81,91,000	1,85,50,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	5,021,600	5,899,800	878,200	.	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,83,41,000	1,35,61,65,000	31,46,39,000	33,90,66,000	2,44,27,000	...
10,262,600	8,144,581	10,262,400	8,436,500	.	1,825,900	Opening Balance	16,12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	1,54,74,000	..
51,559,800	29,342,281	15,284,000	14,336,300	...	947,700	GRAND TOTAL	1,62,00,88,000	1,55,56,65,000	47,58,86,000	51,57,87,000	3,99,01,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	9 800	11 500	1,700	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	4,34,54,000	4,42,92,000	8,38,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	794,800	804,100	9,300	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,28,07,000	5,28,57,000	89,51,000	88,25,000	...	1,26,000
450,400	459,100	117,700	109,200	...	8,500	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,35,84,000	3,65,41,000	76,24,000	81,72,000	5,48,000	...
609,100	690,200	132,600	190,800	58,200	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,70,50,000	20,38,97,000	4,14,63,000	4,41,32,000	26,04,000	...
2,376,600	2,376,800	544,400	566,000	21,500	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,06,05,000	2,91,00,000	72,36,000	77,53,000	5,17,000	...
12,300	6,700	5,300	600	...	4,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	68,99,000	1,49,00,000	11,15,000	32,94,000	21,79,000	...
6,774,000	6,823,100	986,100	1,060,700	74,600	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	18,03,26,000	19,44,63,000	3,89,02,000	4,76,25,000	87,23,000	...
...	...	4,300	...	...	4,300	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,74,22,000	2,87,06,000	64,51,000	58,63,000	...	5,88,000
123,200	100,700	21,000	32,600	11,600	...	Other Public Works	9,31,70,000	10,14,52,000	1,25,40,000	1,38,62,000	13,22,000	...
5,167,100	5,602,800	1,187,400	1,217,500	30,100	...	Army Services	21,00,74,000	21,36,59,000	4,83,08,000	5,15,31,000	31,63,000	...
71,000	9,000	16,700	5,000	..	11,700	Special Defence Works	11,82,000	20,33,000	3,04,000	3,22,000	18,000	...
18,617,500	10,262,400	3,820,100	3,998,000	177,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	94,16,44,000	1,01,15,43,000	21,64,13,000	23,56,71,000	1,92,58,000	...
...	...	...		...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	..	—1,61,64,000	...		...	...
18,617,500	19,262,400	3,820,100	3,998,000	177,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	94,10,44,000	99,53,79,000	21,64,13,000	23,56,71,000	1,92,58,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,081,300	3,390,000	500,100	548,600	48,500	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	8,38,63,000	5,08,69,000	1,59,18,000	2,22,23,000	63,05,000	...
12,981,000	..	500,000	...	...	500,000	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,500	1,270,900	176,300	260,900	84,600	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	33,11,000	18,81,000	...	14,30,000
16,276,800	4,660,900	1,176,400	809,500	...	366,900	TOTAL	8,38,63,000	5,08,69,000	1,92,29,000	2,41,04,000	48,75,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	7,45,000	20,000	...	7,25,000
500,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,033,600	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	...	1,15,10,000	1,15,10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	29,53,000	32,90,000	2,69,000	2,39,000	..	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,10,20,000	1,48,04,000	21,53,000	49,24,000	27,65,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,695,400	...	82,200	2,157,600	2,075,400	...	Remittances (net)	...	92,96,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,46,000	26,70,57,000	6,13,47,000	6,31,11,000	20,64,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—13,04,000	—57,000	14,000	—15,000	...	29,000
8,229,000	...	582,200	2,157,600	1,575,400	...	TOTAL	41,78,26,000	32,48,32,000	6,45,33,000	8,00,89,000	1,55,56,000	...
43,123,300	24,123,300	5,578,700	6,965,100	1,386,400		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,44,33,33,000	1,37,10,80,000	30,01,75,000	33,98,04,000	3,9[illegible],000	...
8,436,500	5,218,981	9,705,300	7,371,200	...	2,334,100	Closing Balance	17,07,55,000	18,45,85,000	17,57,11,000	17,59,23,000	2,12,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	15,284,000	14,336,300	...	947,700	GRAND TOTAL	1,6[illegible],88,000	1,55,56,65,000	47,58,86,000	51,57,87,000	3,9[illegible],01,000	...

The 24th August 1906.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3286 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th August 1906 :—

No. 419 of 1906.—Gangadhar Ramchandra Mangrulkar, match manufacturer, 810 Kasaba Peith, Sholapur city, British India. *Paper or card-board box making machine.*

No. 420 of 1906.—(Baron' Emile Maurice Valentin Fleury, gentleman, of 2 Avenue de Carthage, Tunis (Tunisie). *Improvements relating to the preparation of paper pulp.*

No. 421 of 1906.—Charles George Landseer Judge, engineer, of 19 Waverley mansions, Corporation street, Calcutta. *A new or improved apparatus for automatically stopping the delivery of water or other fluid from any source of supply after a certain quantity has been delivered after opening the tap.*

No. 422 of 1906.—George David Bruce, Captain in the 61st Pioneers, Indian Army, now stationed at Ootacamund, in the district of Nilgiris. *A light entrenching tool which he proposes to designate "the Bruce Light Entrenching Tool."*

No. 423 of 1906.—Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of 3 Lombard Court, in the city and county of London, England. *Improved actuating mechanism for keyboard operated machines.*

No. 424 of 1906.—Frederick Walton, engineer, of 114 Holborn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the wheels of motor and other road vehicles.*

No. 425 of 1906.—Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, engineer, of 31 Lyndhurst road, Hampstead, London, N.-W., England. *Improvements in and relating to spinning, doubling and like textile processes.*

No. 426 of 1906.—Charles Blades Coverdale Storey, mining engineer, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, England, and John Andrew Wauchope, of Coosheen Cottage, Schull, Cork, Ireland. *Improvements in ore-crushing machines.*

No. 427 of 1906.—Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator, manufacturers, of 15 Fredsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden. *Improvements in light buoys and similar light-signal-apparatus.*

No. 428 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the composing mechanism of linotype machines.*

No. 429 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the composing mechanism of linotype machines.*

No. 430 of 1906.—Patrick Bernard Delany, electrical engineer, of South Orange, county of Essex, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

No. 431 of 1906.—Frederick Ogden, managing director of the firm of E. Brooksbank and Company, Limited, lubricating specialists, of Station Oil Works, Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in bearings for the rotary shafts of cotton gins.*

No. 432 of 1906.—United Cotton Gin Company, a corporation organized under and pursuant to the laws of Arizona, and having a place of business at 76 William street, New York city, United States of America. *Cotton gins.*

No. 433 of 1906.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton Cottage, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England. *Means of simultaneously discharging material from and scraping clean the inside of the revolving basket of a centrifugal machine.*

No. 3287 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 558 of 1905.—Ernest Gregg, engineer, of 164 Montague road, Cape Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham, and Thomas Henry Hirst, engineer, of 22 Ash road, Saltley, Birmingham, England. *Improvements in or relating to tyres for motor cars and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 July 1906.)

No. 12 of 1906.—Rudolf Braun, electrical engineer, of 68 Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, England. *Improvements in means for automatically equalizing the load in alternating electric current circuits.* (Specification filed 13 August 1906.)

No. 16 of 1906.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, merchant, of 27 Cannon street, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in or relating to flare lights.* (Specification filed 13 August 1906.)

No. 29 of 1906.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, late of 2 Kensington Villas, Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland, but now of 52 Queen Victoria street, London. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 1 August 1906.)

No. 59 of 1906.—Andrew John Hudleston, civil engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway of Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, British India. *Improvements in the locking of railway points and controlling signals in connection with same.* (Specification filed 31 July 1906.)

No. 193 of 1906.—Thomas Henry Becks Gayner, cycle mechanic, of 113 Neville street, South Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process or application for sealing punctures in pneumatic tyres and the like.* (Specification filed 3 August 1906.)

No. 217 of 1906.—D. M. Cassoobhoy, merchant and commission agent, of 2 Manook's lane, Calcutta, in the province of Bengal. *A combined box and measure for holding tea or other analogous substances.* (Specification filed 14 July 1906.)

No. 246 of 1906.—Arthur Thomas Milnor Thomson, electrical engineer, of 22 and 23 Charles street, Hatton Garden, London, England. *A new or improved method of operating telephonic exchange systems and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 10 August 1906.)

No. 322 of 1906.—Valdemar Poulsen, engineer, of 22 Steen Blichersvej, Frederiksberg, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improved methods of signalling in wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 10 August 1906.)

No. 323 of 1906.—Bryant & May, Limited, manufacturers, of Fairfield Works, Bow, London, England. *Improvements in machines for filling boxes with matches, or the like.* (Specification filed 10 August 1906.)

No. 3288 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 130 of 1896.—Harry Dain Hinks. *Improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns.* (From 21 August 1906 to 21 August 1907)

No. 272 of 1898.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved water tap to prevent waste.* (From 30 September 1906 to 30 September 1907.)

No. 9 of 1899.—Wynford Brierley. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for signalling on railways.* (From 21 August 1906 to 21 August 1907.)

No. 166 of 1899.—Samuel Beran. *Improvements in carding engines.* (From 24 August 1906 to 24 August 1907.)

No. 231 of 1901.—The Rowland Telegraphic Company. *Improvements in electric telegraphs.* (From 30 September 1906 to 30 September 1907.)

No. 419 of 1901.—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in the oxidising process of indigo manufacture.* (From 12 August 1906 to 12 August 1907.)

No. 52 of 1902.—Ernest John Wood. *Improvements in axle boxes.* (From 27 August 1906 to 27 August 1907.)

No. 58 of 1902.—Charles Blair Baldock. *A spear headed hunting knife.* (From 15 August 1906 to 15 August 1907.)

No. 120 of 1902.—Edward Hindley, Samuel Walker, and Marshall Rose. *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in cop or other similar compact form.* (From 16 August 1906 to 16 August 1907.)

No. 258 of 1902.—Moffett Bearing Company. *Improvements in roller bearings.* (From 20 August 1906 to 20 August 1907.)

No. 274 of 1902.—The Automatic Aërator Patents Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the aëration and bottling of liquids.* (From 23 August 1906 to 23 August 1907.)

No. 380 of 1902.—John Taylor. *Improvements in humidifiers.* (From 18 February 1907 to 18 February 1908.)

No. 3289 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 363 of 1901.—George Henry Milward. *Improvements in machinery for spinning and doubling cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 377 of 1901.—William Frederick Singer. *Improvements in thermostatic switches.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 389 of 1901.—James William Blakey. *Improvements in and connected with incandescent gas burners.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 395 of 1901.—John Joseph Berrigan. *Improvements in centrifugal apparatus for separating solids from liquids.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 427 of 1901.—Murray Corrington. *Improvements in automatic fluid pressure brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 11 of 1902.—William Joshua Foot. *An improved method of and means for the fixation of the track rails of tramway and railway lines.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 17 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.* (Specification filed 15 May 1902.)

No. 32 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.* (Specification filed 15 May 1902.)

No. 33 of 1892.—Henry Kinsey, George Challenger and John Henry Nott. *Improvements in apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 15 May 1902.)

No. 35 of 1902.—William Henry Lampert Alfred. *Improvements in the construction of machinery for treating cocoa and like fibres.* (Specification filed 15 May 1902.)

No. 61 of 1902.—Fabrik Fur Mechanische Hirnholzmosaik Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung. *Improvements in and relating to wood flooring.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

No. 71 of 1902.—Charles Lewis Pullman. *An improved ventilating device.* (Specification filed 13 May 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 395 of 1897.—Roland G. Gahagan. *An improved fibre extracting machine* (Specification filed 16 May 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf, or the like.* (Specification filed 11 May 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

HE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia-Gali, the 7th August 1906.

No. 704-N.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue in supersession of all previous rules issued on the subject, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1906

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.—

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—OF POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER V.—OF LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

PART III.

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces.

FORMS.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899- FOR THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETRO, LEUM IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

(*a*) "Part" means a Part of these rules;

(*b*) "Certificated petroleum" means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Local Government may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

(*c*) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*d*) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(*e*) "major installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(*f*) "minor installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*g*) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by notification;

(*h*) "testing officer" means the testing officer appointed by the Local Government under section 10 of the Act for any port at which petroleum may be imported under these rules;

(*i*) "motor-vehicle" includes a motor-bicycle, a motor-tricycle, a motor-boat and a motor-launch; and

(*j*) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

Part II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godown in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per cubic foot.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Material for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except on a ship certified as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the petroleum shall be stowed in such part of the ship and in such manner as may be approved, by general or special order, by the authority so appointed.

Conditions of carriage of petroleum in bulk by water.

2. Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported on any barge or flat which is not towed by a steamer.

Petroleum in bulk on barges or flats.

3. No ship shall carry petroleum in bulk which carries at the same time other inflammable cargo, or passengers.

Inflammable cargo, or passengers.

4. No steamer carrying any inflammable cargo, or having in tow at the same time any other ship carrying inflammable cargo, shall tow a barge carrying petroleum in bulk.

Towage of barge carrying petroleum.

5. When any ship has discharged petroleum in bulk, the oil compartments shall thereupon be thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Cleaning of compartments.

6. The hatches of oil tanks in all ships licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk, and the man-holes in the hatches, shall be kept closed (except in so far as it may be necessary to open them to take on board or discharge petroleum or to clean the tank) so long as there is oil in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.

Hatches to be kept closed.

7. No petroleum shall be taken on board or discharged from any ship licensed for the transport of petroleum in bulk except through a suitable pipe prepared for the purpose.

Loading and discharge.

8. No fire, naked lights or smoking shall be allowed on board any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk,

Naked lights, fire, or smoking prohibited.

9. The person in charge of any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag, 18 inches long and 12 inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

Flag to be carried.

10. No petroleum shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship between sunset and sunrise, except when electric light is exclusively used.

Loading and unloading by night.

11. Petroleum may be transported within under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another province

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate

Applications for licenses

2 Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Refusal of License

Provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government

4 Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing

Forfeiture of license

5 Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license

6. (*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee

Supply of rules to licensee

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum

3. (*1*) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in exceeding forty gallons.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Storage in major installations.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in minor installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

Storage by local authority.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

Effect of general license.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Effect of special license.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer, or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or, in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by water, shall state that the ship in which it is to be carried has been certified as required by rule 1 of Chapter II of this Part.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle,

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (*1*) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(*2*) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(*3*) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petrolem namely :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum :—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	1
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months.	100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.	
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eight gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, road or water.	100	

PART III.

OF IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces only.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in notification No. dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Conditions of the License.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.		Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet		5,000 and under.
„ 20 „	Over	5,000 and up to 15,000.
„ 30 „		15,000 „ 30,000.
„ 40 „		30,000 „ 50,000.
„ 60 „		50,000 „ 75,000.
„ 80 „		75,000 „ 100,000.
„ 100 „		100,000 „ 150,000.
„ 150 „		Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

[Description of the place above referred to.]

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch, provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except, under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthern floors.

9. Either the doorway's and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building

A combination of these methods is permissible

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation,

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons . . .	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000 „ . . .	40	50
„ 5,000 to 10,000 „ . . .	60	70
„ 10,000 to 15,000 „ . . .	90	100
„ 15,000 to 20,000 „ . . .	130	150
„ 20,000 to 30,000 „ . . .	180	200
„ 30,000 and over „ . . .	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling-house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble

17 The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorized on this behalf.

—

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C

Conditions of License

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch, provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . 25 B W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons . 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be will ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Conditions of License.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank ;
(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter IV, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

* Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.	District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

Conditions of the License.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch: Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

		Not less than
1	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
2	When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever, which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, $\frac{\text{in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the petroleum is in bulk. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

Condition of the License.

The pertroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons not less than 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . not less than 16 B. W G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of $\frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{non-dangerous}}$ petroleum $\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of *Government notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No. .

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

This pass covers (drums / tins / cases containing*) gallons of $\frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{non-dangerous}}$ petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

The 190 . Holder of General License No.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

Conditions of Pass.

I.—For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting scerw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight

under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to * (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely :—

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the petroleum is in bulk. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely :—

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G,

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5.

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, stee or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with wel made filling holes and well fitting screw-plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . . . not less than 22 B. W. G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

By order,

E. B. HOWELL,
Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

II D

The 17th of August 1906.

No. 124.—Consequent on the reversion to military duties of Lieutenant S. F. Muspratt, I.A., Adjutant and Quartermaster and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, I.A., Officiating Adjutant and Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, is confirmed in that appointment and is appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, with effect from the 16th June 1906.

No. 125.—Lieutenant O. L. Ruck, I. A., Reserve Officer, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd July 1906.

No. 126.—Consequent on the grant of 72 days' combined leave to Captian C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, I.A., 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, Lieutenant B. G. S. Clarke, I.A., Officiating Adjutant and Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, is appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, with effect from the 4th July 1906.

Notification No. 117, dated the 19th July 1906, is hereby cancelled.

By Order, etc.,

G. F. H. DILLON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

Nathia Gali, the 18th August 1906.

No. 856-*N*.—Lieutenant W. C. Gray, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kohat District on the forenoon of the 28th of July 1906, relieving Captain E. Bisset, I.M.S.

No. 857-*N*.—Captain E. Bisset, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Kohat Jail, to Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 28th July 1906.

No. 858-*N*.—Captain A. Moorhead, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Dera Ismail Khan District on the afternoon of the 28th of July 1906, relieving Captain E. C. Taylor, I.M.S.

The 20th August 1906.

No. 878-*N*.—Captain E. C. Taylor, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain A. Moorhead, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 28th July 1906.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 16th of August 1906.

No. 803-*N*.—Mr. A. T. Scott, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, is granted 1 month's privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th July 1906.

No. 806-*N*.—The Reverend G. A. C. Bell, Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, is granted privilege leave for 8 days and furlough in continuation for 11 months and 22 days under Articles 583 (*a*) (First) and 593 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th August 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th August 1906.

No. 3315.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the

Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Cherat Cantonment in the District of Peshawar, with effect from the 1st September 1906, the conservancy tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 296, dated the 8th February 1892.

No. 3316.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st September 1906, in the Cantonment of Cherat in the District of Peshawar, a house scavenging tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment authority has undertaken house scavenging as defined in Section III of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, at the following rates calculated on the annual value as assessed by the Cantonment authority, *viz.*, Rs. 6-4 per cent. if such house or part of a house has, and Rs. 4-11 per cent. if such house or part of a house has not, a private latrine.

Provided that if the number of private latrines in any house exceeds four the charge will be two annas per latrine per month in addition to the tax of Rs. 6-4 per cent. on the annual value. Provided also that the tax shall not be levied on any shop, godown or store occupied only for purposes of trade, and inhabited only during business hours.

C. RAWLINSON,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 17th August 1906.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3355.—In Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2965, dated the 18th July 1906, published at page 940 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated the 28th idem, omit the full stop after Abdul in the first line below member appointed by name, and read as follows:—

Shah Pasand Khan, *vice* Malik Abdul Samad Khan of Dharma Khel, resigned.

P. J. ANDERSON, P.A.,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 20th August 1906.

No. 1069-*M.I.*—3903.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Mehta Devi Dial was recalled from the 1 month and 15 days' privilege leave combined with 1 year's furlough granted him in Medical Departmental Order No. 794-3197 M.I.' dated the 8th August 1905, and was ordered to report himself for duty to Civil Surgeon, Peshawar. He started for Peshawar on the forenoon of the 1st July 1906 and reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, on the forenoon of the 5th July 1906 and was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted him is hereby cancelled.

No. 1071-*M.I.*—3905.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad, in charge of the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, whose services have been lent by the Government of India (Foreign Department) for employment in Kabul for two years, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th July 1006 by 1st grade Assistant Surgeon Mehta Devi Dial on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

II D 2

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st July 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	5	8	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	59	67	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	3	7	5	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	65	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	20	14	34	30	11	19	...	3	...	16	...	5	...	6	3	3	6	24	21	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	4	10	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	9	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	5	13	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	5	3	1	4	67	47	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	3	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	70	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	26,287	9	10	19	18	7	11	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	5	2	5	7	25	33	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Total	168,653	58	51	109	84	38	46	...	3	...	41	1	9	1	29	14	10	24	34	26	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st July 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 109 births were registered (58 males and 51 females), giving a birth-rate of 34 *per mille* of population; 84 deaths were registered (38 males and 46 females), giving a death-rate of 26 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 16th August 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th July 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Cause of Death. Small-pox.	Cause of Death. Plague.	Cause of Death. Fever.	Cause of Death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death. Injuries.	Cause of Death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	15	63	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	30	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	47	28	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	28	25	53	41	14	27	...	5	...	15	...	13	...	8	5	6	11	38	29	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	9	5	14	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	40	9	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	4	6	36	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	3	15	8	4	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	28	15	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	84	68	152*	48*	25	23	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	13	12	13	25	869	274	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	1,68,053	147	110	257	123	57	66	...	5	...	64	3	19	...	32	24	28	52	79	38	

* Omissions discovered by the vaccinators in birth and death registers have been entered during the week.

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 28th July 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 257 births were registered (147 males and 110 females), giving a birth-rate of 79 *per mille* of population; 123 deaths were registered (57 males and 66 females), giving a death-rate of 38 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 31st July 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 4th August 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	63	63	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	22	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	6	3	9	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	3	5	84	56	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	31	28	59	57	29	28	...	10	...	18	...	12	...	17	6	10	16	42	41	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	2	6	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	17	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	6	8	8	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	41	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	3	5	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	18	10	28	20	10	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	6	1	7	52	37	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	67	62	129	115	61	54	...	10	...	56	1	16	...	32	21	17	38	40	36	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 4th August 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 129 births were registered (67 males and 62 females), giving a birth-rate of 40 *per mille* of population; 115 deaths were registered (61 males and 54 females), giving a death-rate of 36 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 18th August 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1906.

No. 01202-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Kot Hafiz Distributary, taking out at R. D. 20,800 feet of Paharpur Canal, left side, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dhakki . . .	7·10	A strip of land of varying widths. General direction North to South.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, at Dera Ismail Khan.
		Tirgarh . . .	5·81		
		Machhorah . . .	24·22		
		Saidalian . . .	25·04		
		Khanukhel . . .	7·90		
		Gujrat . . .	5·13		
		Dhallah . . .	6·36		
		Segri	2·80		
		Lar	10·98		
		Mianwadah . . .	4·69		
		Amir Shah . . .	4·03		
		Mithapur Khurd . .	3·09		
		Do. Kalan . .	1·25		
		Dirkhan . . .	11·59		
		Budhan . .	11·70		
		Shadau . . .	13·34		
		Kalagor . . .	10·23		
		Khokranwala . .	1·38		
		TOTAL .	156·64		

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Ziarat, the 13th August 1906.

No. 1590-*Z.*—Mr. S. D. Turner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner in Duki and Sinjawi, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd September 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1591-Z.—M. Amar Singh, provisional Tahsildar of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki and Sinjawi, during the absence of Mr. Turner on leave, or until further orders.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary and First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 15th August 1906.

No. 1032-B.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2691-I.A., dated the 7th October 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to appoint Captain R. W. Burton, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class, within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

No. 1035-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to appoint Captain R. W. Burton, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow, with powers to dispose of all suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes of which the value does not exceed R50.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Central India

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W112 of 05-06	EA-54—15917	100	Nizam Din Mistri, c/o the Manager, People's Banking and Commercial Association, Limited, Lahore.

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The 20th August 1906.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th August 1906.

No. 5.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, under paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 2nd July 1906.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Offg. Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th August 1906.

No. 170.—Mr. W. G. Jarbo, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment.

Simla, the 11th August 1906.

No. 171.—Mr. D. J. Hunter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on private affairs for three months, under Articles 233, 260 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st August 1906 or subsequent date.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd August 1906.

No. 6-R.—Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of one month's privilege leave granted under Notification No. 4-R., dated the 6th July 1906.

No. 7-R.—Mr. F. B. Powell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th August 1906 under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. B. HODGSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th August 1906.

No. 65.—Mr. R. O. Lees, Chief Superintendent, 1st class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for three months and nine days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 24th April 1906.

No. 66.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 101, dated 2nd March 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr. R. W. Hodges, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th September 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 21st August 1906.

No. 24.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 18th August 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Gorifa	Bengal	8th August	Opened.
Jalgaon (Buldana)	Central Provinces	11th „	Do.
Lalmanirhat	Assam	6th „	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Rangapahar	Assam-Bengal Railway	7th August	Opened.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th August 1906.

No. 33.—3rd class Hospital Assistant Nagesh Balwant Kherdeker of the late Hyderabad Contingent has been permitted to resign the service.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August 1906.

No. 1586.-*S.-Ap.*—Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, postmaster, Dacca, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 3rd September 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Mahamed Ismail is appointed to act as postmaster, Dacca, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, or until further orders.

The 21st August 1906.

No. 1628—*S.-Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each during the absence of Mr. L. C. Byrne, postmaster, Lahore, to Aligarh or until further orders:—

Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, postmaster, Simla, to act in the R400—500 grade of postmasters, from 9th August 1906;

M. Karim Bakhsh, officiating deputy postmaster, Lahore, to act in the R300—400 grade of postmasters, from 31st July 1906;

M. Khan Muhammad to act as deputy postmaster, Lahore, from 23rd July 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of 14 current silver coins valued at Rs 11-12-0 was found on 6th June 1906 by (1) Sidda, (2) Agasarasidda, and (3) Agasara Basavva in a steep well in the village of Kottur, Kudligi taluk

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 7th January 1907, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

CHARLES HENDERSON,
for Ag. Collector.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Dated 16th August 1906

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of six gold coins known as Ikkeri Ardhavarahalu valued at Rs. 15 was found on 10th June 1906 by (1) Dhoby Nilamma, (2) Pachamma, (3) Doddanagoud, (4) Uppara Mathanna, (5) Uppara Narasapah, and (6) Iranna of Sirigeri, Bellary Taluq, in the Fort at Sirigeri on the way leading to Havinahal.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 7th January 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act

CHARLES HENDERSON,
for Ag. Collector.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
The 19th August 1906

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment of Infantry dated at Belgaum, this 17th day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name - 586[illegible], Private William Arkinstall
Age—24 years 4 months
Height—5 feet 5½ inches
Colour of—Complexion fresh, hair, light brown, eyes, hazel
Trade—Shoe hand
Date of Enlistment—18th September 1900

Place of Enlistment—Curragh (Ireland).
Parish and County in which born—St. Marks Leicester Leicestershire
Date of Desertion or absence—13th August 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Madras.
Marks—Scar left foreleg.
On furlough
Under 6 years' service

C SHERER, *Major*,
Commanding 1st Leicestershire Regiment

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 16th August 1906.

No. 149—Mr. A C Hill, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Nawa Weighment Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 1st August 1906

(405 P. of 1906.)

R. A. GAMBLE,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH AUGUST 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	45	...	...	45	34	...	34	21	120	98*	32	3	274	...	...	...
Bombay	15	1	...	16	15	...	15	4	155	94†	17	7	277	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 19 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Do. of 48 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th August 1906.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
391	Rupees struck in the name of the Moghal Emperors by the Mahrattas at the end of the 18th century . .	Silver	1 0 0	528	
	FOUND IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.				
394	Silver coins of Alamgir II struck at Murshidabad, 1st year of reign, A. D. 1754 (no Hijri year on coin)	Do.	1 4 0	6	
	FOUND IN NARSINGPUR DISTRICT.				
402	Gadhaiya Paisa of the 11 or 12 Century A. D. . .	Copper and Silver.	0 2 0	38	
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
403	Coins of Aurangzeb of Surat Mint	Silver	1 4 0	19	
404	Coins of Aurangzeb .	Do.	1 4 0	40	
405	Coins of Shahjahan, no Mint or date	Do.	1 4 0	4	
	FOUND IN HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.				
406	Coins of Nasir Shah of Malwa A. D. 1500, no date on coins	Do.	1 8 0	1	
407	Coins of Mahmud II of Malwa, no Mint, date A. H. 919	Do.	1 8 0	23	
408	Coins of Mahmud II of Malwa, no Mint or date .	Do.	1 8 0	7	
	FOUND IN RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.				
409	Old Silver Coins issued by the East India Company rupees	Do.	1 4 0	39	
410	Old Silver coins issued by the East India Company ½ rupee	Do.	0 12 0	1	
	FOUND IN BHANDARA DISTRICT.				
412	Coins of Emperor Shahjahan, no Mint or date . .	Do.	1 0 0	1	
413	Coins of Emperor Shahjahan	Do.	1 4 0	5	
414	Ditto Aurangzeb	Do.	1 4 0	24	
415	Coins of Native States .	Do.	1 0 0	21	
	FOUND IN CHHINDWARA DISTRICT.				
416	Coins struck in the name of the Emperor Ahmad Shah probably by the Mahrattas in the 18th Century . .	Do.	0 12 0	1	
417	Coins struck in the name of Ahmad Shah at Cuttack .	Do.	1 2 0	12	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 9th August 1906.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st August 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,42,64,317	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	57,30,573	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,43,43,272	6	4
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,15,99,418 a. 8 p. 1; Public Deposits at Branches 80,30,301 9 3	1,96,29,720	1	4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,89,75,705	3	9
				Bills discounted and purchased	3,34,62,647	8	8
				Balances with other Banks	10,57,230	7	9
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,32,162	15	7
				Stamps	11,864	4	10
				Sundries	6,96,398	2	11
					12,03,74,171	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	11,75,20,510	3	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *2,58,09,052 a. 10 p. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,81,55,822 7 11	5,39,64,875	2	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,31,976	11	2				
Sundries	16,56,839	4	6				
RUPEES	17,43,39,046	4	5	RUPEES	17,43,39,046	4	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R2,08,395 0 0
† Do. do. do. R5,02,200 0 0

R7,10,595 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 23rd August 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 38·59.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August 1906.

No. 3197—123-S.—Lieutenant D. H. Vanrenen, Officiating 10th Superintendent, Army Remount Department, is granted combined leave in India (private affairs) for 4 months with effect from the 24th May 1906. The first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period, leave on private affairs.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
Director-General, Army Remount Department

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd August 1906.

Mr. James Herbert Hechle, the Master and Official Referee of the High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, has been granted combined leave for 14 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 272 and 274 and furlough for the remaining period under Article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1906.

By order,
M. FINK,
Registrar.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1906, Final, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1905-06.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1905-06.			Disbursements in March 1906. Final.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st March 1906. (Final).		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	2,910	19,010	323	19,333
2.—Assignments and Compensations	24,000	...	24,000	324	20,923	...	20,923
3.—Land Revenue	5,69,000	1,36,000	7,05,000	69,858	6,30,938	1,32,136	7,63,074
6.—Stamps	23,000	...	23,000	7,576	17,938	...	17,938
7.—Excise	8,000	...	8,000	797	7,709	...	7,709
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	120	834	...	834
11.—Forest	90,000	...	90,000	14,676	95,258	...	95,258
12.—Registration	9,000	...	9,000	697	6,895	...	6,895
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	16,000	9,000	25,000	13,651	28,799	653	29,452
18.—General Administration	2,55,000	29,000	2,84,000	31,469	2,69,778	18,807	2,88,585
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,05,000	...	5,05,000	47,829	4,93,706	...	4,93,706
19.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	13,954	1,08,045	...	1,08,045
20.—Police	11,59,000	1,000	11,60,000	1,43,571	11,39,139	707	11,39,846
22.—Education	56,000	60,000	1,16,000	13,736	46,758	60,906	1,07,664
23.—Ecclesiastical	47,000	...	47,000	2,661	33,885	...	33,885
24.—Medical	95,000	35,000	1,30,000	15,404	95,157	37,859	1,33,016
25.—Political	25,88,000	...	25,88,000	3,48,690	26,14,581	...	26,14,581
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	13,000	19,000	32,000	40,361	60,140	18,752	78,892
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	1,836	57,128	...	57,128
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,16,000	1,000	1,17,000	9,863	1,17,817	567	1,18,384
30.—Stationery and Printing	74,000	2,000	76,000	24,200	72,499	1,652	74,151
32.—Miscellaneous	17,000	15,000	32,000	4,529	16,651	11,723	28,374
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	25,050	32,061	4,852	36,913
45.—Civil Works	27,000	1,02,000	1,29,000	40,179	29,125	84,542	1,13,667
Total Expenditure	58,88,000	4,15,000	63,03,000	8,73,941	60,14,774	3,73,479	63,88,253
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	56,30,151	...	...	4,75,11,672
Total	...	...	...	65,04,092	...	...	5,38,90,925
Balance on 31st March 1906	...	...	...	11,26,830	...	...	11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	76,30,922	...	...	5,50,26,755

Office of Acctt. Genl., Punjab,
Lahore:
The 20th August 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1906, Final, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1905-06.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET, 1905-06.			Receipts in March 1906. Final.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH 1906. (Final).		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	18,33,000	49,000	18,82,000	1,69,385	19,22,005	11,811	19,33,816
II.—Opium	8,000	...	8,000	1,717	8,746	...	8,746
IV.—Stamps	3,91,000	...	3,91,000	42,403	4,06,315	...	4,06,315
V.—Excise	2,06,000	...	2,06,000	20,745	2,11,197	...	2,11,197
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,000	3,08,000	3,10,000	25,581	5,457	3,20,454	3,25,911
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,15,000	...	1,15,000	5,248	1,16,836	...	1,16,836
IX.—Forest	95,000	...	95,000	54,343	1,28,529	...	1,28,529
X.—Registration	31,000	...	31,000	3,467	26,456	...	26,456
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	8,000	...	8,000	4,329	8,847	...	8,847
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...	241	...	2,319	2,319
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,08,000	...	1,08,000	8,143	97,448	...	97,448
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	17,000	...	17,000	1,932	17,405	...	17,405
XVII.—Police	86,000	1,000	87,000	6,402	82,040	1,082	83,122
XIX.—Education	...	4,000	4,000	762	30	4,707	4,737
XX.—Medical	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,209	2,687	3,348	6,035
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	3,000	3,000	2,465	205	4,905	5,110
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	1,779	11,272	...	11,272
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	9,000	...	9,000	738	9,652	...	9,652
XXV.—Miscellaneous	92,000	21,000	1,13,000	71,241	1,15,350	18,768	1,34,118
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	50,000	...	50,000	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	14,000	14,000	1,530	...	11,224	11,224
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,08,000	8,000	1,16,000	13,579	1,21,692	11,132	1,32,824
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	31,77,000	4,10,000	35,87,000	4,39,239	32,92,169	3,89,750	36,81,919
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	60,92,224	...	...	5,00,10,649
TOTAL	...	...	...	65,31,463	...	...	5,36,92,568
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(*a*) 10,99,459	...	...	(*b*) 13,34,187
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	76,30,922	...	...	5,50,26,755

(*a*) On 1st March 1906. (*b*) From 1st April 1905.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th August 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for June 1906 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1906-07. Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Disbursements in June 1906.	Disbursements from 1st April to 30th June 1906. Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	3,752	5,966	14	5,980
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	9,177	9,625	...	9,625
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	...	6,86,000	55,794	1,57,178	34,482	1,91,660
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	864	2,543	...	2,543
7.—Excise	9,000	...	9,000	760	1,853	...	1,853
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	80	180	...	180
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	6,519	20,664	...	20,664
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	674	2,181	...	2,181
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,000	1,000	55	...	164	164
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	23,676	62,066	4,521	66,587
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	45,394	1,25,947	...	1,25,947
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	14,709	32,570	...	32,570
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	91,074	2,73,126	162	2,73,288
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	8,569	11,169	15,551	26,720
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	...	33,000	4,076	9,026	...	9,026
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	9,455	21,958	7,936	29,894
25.—Political	26,50,000	...	26,50,000	2,10,578	6,75,323	...	6,75,323
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	15,803	6,322	4,547	10,869
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	7,653	16,845	...	16,845
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	11,546	30,898	90	30,988
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	4,105	12,558	89	12,647
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	1,492	2,403	3,084	5,487
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	1,985	6,002	4,567	10,569
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	3,827	3,085	11,007	14,092
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	5,21,617	14,89,488	86,214	15,75,702
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	29,95,854	...	...	1,01,50,408
TOTAL	...	...	...	35,17,471	...	...	1,17,26,110
Balance on 30th June 1906	...	...	...	14,49,444	...	...	14,49,444
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	49,66,915	...	...	1,31,75,554

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th August 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for June 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1906-07. Imperial.	Budget, 1906-07. Local.	Budget, 1906-07. Total.	Receipts in June 1906.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1906. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1906. Local.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1906. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	2,32,326	2,47,970	38,753	2,86,723
II.—Opium	7,000	...	7,000	1,363	2,805	...	2,805
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	34,935	1,04,636	...	1,04,636
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	17,575	58,542	...	58,512
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	30,583	15	35,781	35,796
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	15,396	23,359	...	23,359
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	8,062	41,780	...	41,780
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	1,964	7,179	...	7,179
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...	115	...	235	235
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	11,939	24,627	...	24,627
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	1,317	3,392	...	3,392
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	6,568	19,316	182	19,498
XIX.—Education	...	6,000	6,000	352	13	1,255	1,268
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	111	318	40	358
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TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	3,76,894	5,95,053	85,733	6,80,786
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	32,31,574	...	...	1,13,67,938
TOTAL	...	...	...	36,08,468	...	...	1,20,48,724
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 13,58,447	...	...	(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	49,66,915	...	...	1,31,75,554

(a) On 30th June 1906. (b) From 1st April 1906.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th August 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (3*a.*) Complete. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a.*

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a.* per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. II. Nos. 2 & 7 @ R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 6. Ashrafpur Copper-Plate Grants of Devakhadga. By Ganga Mohan Laskar. @ 8*a.*

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 9. Religion and Customs of the Uraons. By the late Rev. P. Dehon, S. J. @ R2.

" " No. 10. The Fauna of a Desert Tract in Southern India. By N. Annandale and R. C. Wroughton. @ R2.

" " No. 11. Amulets as Agents in the Prevention of Disease in Bengal. By A. H. Moberly. @ 12*a*.

" " No. 12. Earth-eating habit in India. By D. Hooper and H. H. Mann. @ R1.

" " No. 13. A Cup-Mark Inscription in the Chumbi Valley. By E. H. C. Walsh. @ R1.

" " No. 14. A Descriptive List of the Sea Snakes in the Indian Museum. By Captain F. Wall. @ R1.

" " No. 15. Persian Saws and Proverbs. By Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott. @ R1.

" " No. 16. The Common Hydra of Bengal. By N. Annandale. @ R1.

" " No. 17. Animals in the Inscription of Piyadasi. By Monmohan Chakravarti. @ 12*a*.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesarsaga. Fasc. 2. By Rev. A. H. Francke. @ R1.

Akbarnamah, English, Vol. II. Fasc. 3. By H. Beveridge. @ R1.

Aitereya Brahmana, Vol. VI. Fasc. 6-8. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. @ 6*a*. each.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acharasara, Vol. II. Fasc. 2. By Sadasiva Misra. @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note of the value of R500 (five hundred only), bearing No. 167716 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, dated 17th January 1905, in the name of Mr. Bulchand Alumal

The public are warned against receiving the abovementioned note and the finder is requested to communicate with the undersigned

BULCHAND ALUMAL,
c o R B SETH ALUMAL TRICKAMDAS,
Old Town Karachi (Sind).

Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Richard Cooksey, late Supervisor of Calcutta Canals, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 21st June 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1906.

Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Herbert Lee, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 6th May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

CALCUTTA:
The 15th August 1906.

SUIT NO. 643 OF 1906.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSES AT BENARES.

Present:

M. AZIZ-UL-RAHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Small Causes Court, Benares.*

Ram Saran Mal, son of Dindyal Mal, and Shyam Sundar Mal, son of Motiram Mal, caste Khattri, occupation shopkeeper, Arhat, dwelling at Mohulla Lahori Tola, Benares City . . . . . *Plaintiffs,*

versus

Babulal, father's name unknown, and Mahabir Ram Goshain, father's name unknown, dwelling at Samastipur, District Darbhanga . . *Defendants.*

To

Babulal, father's name unknown, and Mahabir Ram Goshain, father's name unknown, dwelling at Samastipur, District Darbhanga.

Whereas the plaintiffs have instituted suit in this Court against you for rupees forty annas thirteen and pies three only, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the twenty-fourth day of August 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader
which the plaintiffs desire to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 3rd day of August 1906.

By order,
CHHANNULAL, Munsarim,
Small Cause Court, Benares.

NOTICE.

(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of

SUIT NO. 646 OF 1906.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSES AT BENARES.

Present:

M. AZIZ-UL-RAHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Small Causes Court, Benares.*

Ram Saran Mal, son of Dindayal Mal, Shyam Sundar and Motiram Mal, caste Khattri, dwelling at Mohulla Lahori Tola, Benares City . . . . *Plaintiffs,*

versus

Nar Singh and Nand Kishor, silverwalla, shopkeeper, dwelling at Mohulla Kachchi Serai, Muzaffarpur City . . . . . *Defendants.*

To

Nar Singh and Nand Kishor, silverwalla, shopkeeper, dwelling at Mohulla Kachchi Serai, Muzaffarpur City.

Whereas the plaintiffs have instituted suit in this Court against you for rupees one hundred and eight annas four and pies six only you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the twenty-fourth day of August 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader

which the plaintiffs desire to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 3rd day of August 1906.

By order,

CHHANNULAL, Munsarim,
Small Cause Court, Benares.

NOTICE.

(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of

---

1. The interest and responsibility of the late Sir Donald Horne Macfarlane in our firm ceased on the 30th day of April 1905 and that of Mr. Daniel Alexander Campbell on the 30th day of April 1906. Mr. Geoffrey Pickford has been admitted as a partner in our firm as on and from the 1st day of May 1906.

BEGG, DUNLOP & CO.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd August 1906.

2. The interest and responsibility of the late Sir Donald Horne Macfarlane and of the late Mr. William Barclay Wishart respectively in our firm ceased on the 30th day of April 1905 and that of Mr. Daniel Alexander Campbell on the 30th day of April 1906. Mr. Geoffrey Pickford and Mr. Alfred Donald Pickford have been admitted as partners of our firm as on and from the 1st day of May 1906.

BEGG, SUTHERLAND & CO.

CAWNPORE,
The 22nd August 1906.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

No. 2069.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 575, dated the 3rd March 1905, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to clause

(9) of paragraph I of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely :

After sub-clause (d_4) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :

(d_5) The undermentioned Mehwasi chiefs of the Khandesh district—

1. The Valvi of Raisingpur.
2. The Padvi of Kathi.
3. The Padvi of Singpur.
4. The Padvi of Navalpur.
5. The Padvi of Nal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st August, 1906.

No. 1008.—The services of Mr. William Raha, Sub-Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1011.—The services of Mr. C. W. Hodson, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1014.—The services of Babu Jogindra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 28th August, 1906.

No. 719.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 71, dated the 2nd February 1894, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy will in future terminate on the departure from India of the Viceroy who makes it, unless it ceases earlier on the holder's retirement from the service.

No. 732.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras :

Major J. L. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M S.
Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.
Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M S.

The 29th August, 1906.

No. 734.—The services of Captain W. A. Justice, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 736.—The services of Captain V. H. Roberts, I.M.S , are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 13th July 1906.

No. 738.—The services of Captain H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 29th August, 1906.

No. 1555.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 23rd August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Plague. Five days' quarantine on arrivals from Jeddah removed. Medical inspection alone retained.

The 31st August, 1906.

No. 1567.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 28th August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Plague. Three days' quarantine on arrivals from Alexandria. Forty-eight hours' quarantine on arrivals from Adalia together with disinfection and destruction of rats.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th August, 1906.

No. 402.—The Reverend Ernest William Philipps Keeling has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1906.

No. 1115—353-1 F.—The services of Babu Birbal, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th August 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1906.

No. 112.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions of Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations List, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from
			1905.
Ray, Charu Chandra . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	30th June.
Garrett, Captain A. ff, R E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	30th June.
Ray, Jotindro Mohan . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	30th June.
Ramayya, Mallasamudram .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	23rd July.

The 28th August, 1906.

No. 113.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the Classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from
			1906.
Goument, C. E. V.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	1st May.
Bagley, W. A.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	4th May.
Thomson, A. S.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	22nd May.
Maconchy, G. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	22nd May.
Granville, H. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	27th May.
Bellasis, E. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	27th May.
Nethersole, M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	27th May.
White, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent.	27th May.
White, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	31st May.
Gardiner, E. R.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	31st May.
Gordon, W. B., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *Supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank, Supernumerary.*	7th June.
Smith, F. St. G. Manners	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *Supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank, Supernumerary.*	7th June.
Mitra, R.	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	7th June.
Banarji, K. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	27th June.
Pargiter, E. H.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	30th June.
Sutherland, A. R.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	30th June.
Fox, H. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	30th June.
Harriott, G. M., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	30th June.
Scratchley, A. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem.*	30th June.
Bird, W. J. A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	30th June.
Sanders, H. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*	1st July.
Gordon, W. B., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank, Supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *Supernumerary.*	3rd July.
Smith, F. St. G. Manners	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	3rd July.
Bagley, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	3rd July.
Hutton, C. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	6th July.
Arnott, M. H.	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	6th July.
Gordon, W. B., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *Supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank, Supernumerary.*	6th August.
Smith, F. St. G. Manners	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	6th August.

Names.	From	To	With effect from
			1906.
Gardiner, E. R. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	6th August.
Tickell, R. H. . . .	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	6th August.
Banarji, K. C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	10th August.
Davis, J. G.	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*	10th August.

The 31st August, 1906.

No. 114.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, vacated his appointment under the provisions of Article 647 of the Civil Service Regulations on the afternoon of the 14th August 1906, and is permitted under Article 648 (2) to avail himself of combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for fourteen days, and special leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th August 1906.

No. 115.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in succession to Mr. R. N. Burn, with effect from the 15th August 1906, and is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th August 1906.

No. 116.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 (1) and 40 of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following for Clause 7 (*e*) of the amended license for the supply of electricity for general purposes in respect of the Cantonment of Cawnpore, granted to Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company of Cawnpore in Government of India's Notification No. 148 Electricity, dated the 8th July 1905:

7 (*e*). The whole of the distributing mains shall be aerial, except in places where it may be found that circumstances will not permit of conductors being erected, in which cases they shall be underground, but, except where unavoidable, no underground electric supply line, whether for traction or other purposes, shall, nor shall any portion thereof, be laid under the metalled portion of any road or under the tan ride.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

No. 1985-*G.*—The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th July, 1906, combined with special leave for three months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Notification No. 1462-G., dated the 2nd July, 1906, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1987-*G.B.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Calder, as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, during the absence of Mr. Brown.

No. 1988-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Calder, as Acting Consular Agent for France at Chittagong, during the absence of Mr. Brown.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
ADMINISTRATION OF TREASURIES.

No. 4826-A.

Simla, the 24th August, 1906.

Letter from the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1074, dated the 26th July 1906, submitting a report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of Treasuries for the twelve months from April 1905 to March 1906.

Ordered that the letter and its annexures, be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 1074, dated Calcutta, the 26th July 1906.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit a report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of our Treasuries for the twelve months from April 1905 to March 1906.

Minimum Balances.

2. The following table gives the estimated Minimum Balances for all India for each month, from April 1906 to March 1907, and their distribution among the District Treasuries of the several Provinces and the Reserve Treasuries and Presidency Banks. The usual statements, marked A and B, showing the comparison of the estimated minimum balances for 1906-07 with the estimates of previous years, are appended. In the table the total balances at the Presidency towns have been shown as usual in a lump sum in a separate column:

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	DISTRICT TREASURIES.										Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries.	Grand Total.
	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	East Bengal and Assam	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra & Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W.F. Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Total		
1st April 1906 . .	55	60	95	47	1,21	1,95	95	1,15	1,10	8,93	7,07	16,00
,, May ,, . .	52	60	75	51	75	1,60	90	1,00	1,10	7,73	6,77	14,50
,, June ,, . .	49	58	70	52	66	1,60	85	95	1,10	7,45	6,80	14,25
,, July ,, . .	50	59	70	53	82	1,85	1,12	90	1,05	8,06	7,69	15,75
,, August ,, . .	41	56	65	48	94	1,70	1,10	85	1,00	7,69	7,31	15,00
,, September ,, . .	39	53	65	42	73	1,60	1,00	85	1,00	7,17	8,83	16,00
,, October ,, . .	37	52	60	42	82	1,55	84	85	1,05	7,02	7,73	14,75
,, November ,, . .	32	48	55	43	74	1,30	75	80	1,05	6,42	5,83	12,25
,, December ,, . .	36	44	40	44	75	1,00	75	80	1,00	5,94	4,81	10,75
,, January 1907 . .	35	46	53	38	68	1,35	75	85	1,00	6,35	4,65	11,00
,, February ,, . .	34	49	60	44	83	1,50	92	1,05	1,30	7,47	6,03	13,50
,, March ,, . .	37	55	70	50	85	1,70	96	1,00	1,30	7,93	6,07	14,00

3. The figures shown under District Treasuries generally represent the minimum balances estimated by the local Account Officers on the usual plan. The balances for all India have been estimated by me on the principle described in previous reports, the minimum on the 1st December being taken at 10,75 lakhs.

4. The following table shows the actual cash balances at the Treasuries on the first day of each month during the past year and their distribution between the Reserve and District Treasuries and the Presidency Banks, together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year :

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1905-1906.													
Reserve Treasuries.	2,87,41	2,17,85	3,10,93	4,13,55	2,88,21	7,57,58	5,67,02	2,41,48	1,46,59	2,37,75	3,30,93	3,94,93	4,09,82
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	1,52,14	1,54,83	2,22,85	1,74,84	1,60,65	1,90,46	1,69,28	1,56,10	1,62,98	1,59,69	1,75 90	1,69,85	1,65,28
District Treasuries.	11,72,92	10,76,29	10,30,82	11,68,72	11,30,69	10,26,92	9,62,99	8,56,43	7,19,68	7,25,93	9,67,53	11,26,47	11,92,45
TOTAL	16,12,47	14,48,97	15,64,60	17,57,11	15,79,55	19,74,96	16,99,29	12,54,01	10,29,25	11,23,37	14,74,36	16,91,25	17,67,55
1904-1905.													
Reserve Treasuries.	4,53,59	2,91,27	3,01,21	4,14,59	6,80,08	6,32,39	5,67,82	5,83,55	4,13,67	1,50,67	1,40,71	2,02,69	2,87,48
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	1,51,34	1,62,21	1,61,63	1,50,32	1,43,20	1,48,62	1,50,63	1,72,28	1,68,70	1,53,89	1,59,66	1,68,05	1,52,14
District Treasuries.	11,75,50	10,92,50	11,15,05	12,22,11	12,42,04	11,33,32	10,36,00	8,35,43	8,00,52	8,24,52	9,53,68	10,15,58	11,72,92
TOTAL	17,80,43	15 45,98	15,77,89	17,87,02	20,65,32	19,14,33	17,94,45	15,91,26	13,82,89	11,29,08	12,54,05	13,86,32	16,12,47
Difference	−1,67,96	−97,01	−13,29	−29,91	−4,85,77	+60,63	−95,16	−3,37,25	−3,53,64	−5,71	+2,20,31	+3,04,93	+1,55,01

5. The year opened with a balance 168 lakhs lower than in the previous year but ended with an increase of 155 lakhs. The revenue from Salt fell below that of last year by about 150 lakhs in consequence of reduction of duty. Council Bill payments in aid of the Home Treasury partly for ordinary requirements and partly for purchase of silver were about 680 lakhs more than in 1904-05, there was an increase of about 200 lakhs in Civil expenditure, of which about 140 lakhs occurred under Civil Departments, and the net receipts from the Public Works Department were less than those in the previous year by about 150 lakhs in consequence of heavier withdrawals for expenditure. The total deterioration from these sources amounted to about 11,80 lakhs. On the other hand, the rupee loan of the year was a crore more, the credits from silver exceeded those of last year by about 6,11 lakhs, there was no remittance of gold to England for purchase of silver as in last year (675 lakhs) and a transfer of 157 lakhs was made from Currency Department against opposite payment in England.

6. The comparatively low balance, as compared with last year, in the beginning of November caused considerable anxiety in regard to the payment of Council Bills. The demand for telegraphic transfers assumed large proportions from October, and the November and December allotments amounted to 487 and 464 lakhs, respectively, of which 92 and 240 lakhs respectively represented telegraphic transfers. Advantage was taken of these heavy demands to remit to England part of the profits on coinage standing at the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund and steps were taken to reduce District Treasuries to as low balances as were consistent with safety, but even then it was found necessary in December to ask the Secretary of State to transfer 75 lakhs from his Treasury to the Currency Chest in England to enable a corresponding transfer to be made from Currency to Treasury in India. The payment of bills and transfers combined rose in January to the unprecedentedly high figure of 711 lakhs, while in February it was as high as 648 lakhs. Revenue collections had by this time begun to come in, but the pressure on the Treasury balances was found to be too great to meet without extraneous aid. Arrangements were accordingly made with the Secretary of State to treat the silver purchased by him from his Treasury balances as part of the Currency Reserve as soon as it was shipped for coinage, the invoice value being immediately realised from Currency and credited in the Treasury in India. The expedient of remitting by means of drawings the profits on coinage was continued, and further help was procured from the Secretary of State in February to the extent of 82 lakhs by transfer through currency. The total remittances

from the Gold Reserve Fund in these months amounted to 380 lakhs and the amount was invested as an asset of the Fund by the Secretary of State out of his Treasury balances. There was no material variation from last year in the balances maintained with the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks.

Absorption of Coin—Silver.

7. The following table compares the monthly consumption and the stock of silver coin (rupees and half-rupees) during the year under report with those of the two preceding years :

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Whole year.
Opening Balance—													
Treasury	7,28	6,51	5,94	6,86	6,41	5,68	5,48	4,86	4,07	3,95	5,37	6,58	7,28
Currency	11,36	12,01	12,20	13,77	15,37	14,33	13,07	11,49	9,59	8,27	7,61	9,13	11,36
	18,64	18,52	[illegible]	20,63	21,78	20,01	18,55	16,35	13,66	12,22	12,98	15,71	18,64
Closing Balance—													
Treasury	6,51	5,94	6,80	6,41	5,68	5,48	4,86	4,07	3,95	5,37	6,58	7,17	7,17
Currency	12,01	12,20	13,77	15,37	14,33	13,07	11,49	9,59	8,27	7,61	9,13	13,58	13,58
	18,52	18,73	20,63	21,78	20,01	18,55	16,35	13,66	12,22	12,98	15,71	20,75	20,75
Difference . . .	12	21	[illegible]	−1,1[illegible]	−1,77	1,46	2,20	2,69	1,44	−76	−2,73	−5,04	−2,11
Temporary Loan from Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	40	30
Add—New Coins issued .	56	87	28	51	74	[illegible]	47	1,[illegible]7	3,33	5,[illegible]	3,34	3,77	10,45
Less—Issues to Native States . . .	...	...	...	...	...	−1	...	−2	...	−2	...	...	−5
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage .	−27	−28	−33	−34	−21	−13	−17	−25	−17	−30	−21	−30	−3,09
Net absorption, 1905-1906 .	41	88	−2,15	−58	2,27	2,10	2,50	1,29	4,60	2,45	40	−1,07	+14,50
,, 1904-1905 .	2,70	−1	−2,75	−1,38	7,12	2,27	[illegible]	1,45	0	29	1,48	−1,14	+7,43
,, 1903-1904 .	2,85	22	−1,72	1,70	1,33	2,11	61	2,02	3,49	58	84	−75	+10,68
Total stock (Treasury and Currency) at the end of each month—													Average
1905-1906	18,52	18,73	20,63	21,78	20,01	18,55	16,35	13,66	12,20	12,98	15,71	20,75	17,45
1904-1905	16,85	16,63	18,98	20,77	19,01	17,17	16,98	16,11	16,09	15,68	15,40	18,04	17,38
1903-1904	16,02	17,05	18,65	19,61	18,43	16,21	15,57	14,42	12,38	14,81	16,54	19,20	16,58
Stock in Treasuries only—													
1905-1906	6,51	5,91	6,86	6,41	5,68	5,48	4,86	4,07	3,95	5,37	6,58	7,17	5,74
1904-1905	6,94	6,38	6,60	6,63	6,02	5,53	4,67	4,32	4,04	5,60	6,11	7,28	5,89
1903-1904	6,36	5,87	6,19	6,49	5,86	5,54	4,44	4,06	4,32	5,53	6,32	7,70	5,72

8. The demand for additional rupees during the year amounted to 14½ crores,—a record to which there was no approach in the last twelve years. To meet it silver of the value of about £8 millions was purchased by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India for immediate coinage into rupees, the whole of Ingot Reserve amounting to

300 lakhs of tolas was coined and a temporay loan of 70 lakhs of rupees taken from the Gwalior Durbar. This exceptional demand was due principally to unusual activity in the traffic in jute and cotton and was most severely felt in November and December. The rupee stock in these two months, in spite of high coinage at the Mints, fell below that of last year by about 2¼ crores and 4 crores, respectively, and it was not until February that some relaxation was felt. Rapid coinage was, however, maintained throughout the rest of the year.

Absorption of Coin—Gold.

9. The following table gives the usual monthly detail of the gold transactions at the treasuries during the year :

	Issues to Public.	Receipts from Public.	Net Issues.	Closing balance of gold in District Treasuries.	Total closing balance of gold (coin and bullion) in Currency and Treasuries.
	£	£	£	£	£
April 1905 . . .	202,600	102,100	100,500	204,400	11,005,200
May „ . . .	245,800	137,200	108,600	221,900	10,914,600
June „ . . .	243,900	123,200	120,700	194,500	10,751,500
July „ . . .	219,400	110,000	109,400	183,800	9,886,300
August „ . . .	268,100	101,600	166,500	168,900	8,863,600
September „ . . .	253,400	100,500	152,900	203,600	8,101,200
October „ . . .	228,600	88,700	139,900	207,900	7,093,800
November „ . . .	251,000	141,000	110,000	189,600	6,448,500
December „ . . .	245,400	140,700	104,700	160,300	6,612,300
January 1906 . . .	236,000	230,900	5,100	270,500	5,733,700
February „ . . .	269,700	165,600	104,100	280,200	5,272,400
March „ . . .	365,000	157,900	207,100	211,500	4,045,100
TOTAL .	3,028,900	1,599,400	1,429,500	..	...

10. The stock of gold at the beginning of the year amounted to £10,949,600 inclusive of about £8,400 worth of bullion, while that at its end stood at only £4,045,100 of which about £13,000 consisted of bullion. This large deterioration in stock was due principally to the remittance of £7,000,000 to England and to a decline in imports. Of the remittance to England, £6,000,000 went to the Paper Currency Chest and £1,000,000 to Treasury through the medium of special transfers sold against gold issued in India. The amount of imported sovereigns received at the Currency offices during the year was about £3,300,000 against about £7,800,000 received last year. This decline was spread almost throughout the year, but was most marked in the last three months, during which a considerable amount of Australian sovereigns was diverted from India to England by the Secretary of State granting telegraphic transfers at par against them.

11. The total net treasury issue of £1,429,500* exceeded that of the previous year by about £409,500 and was distributed among the Provinces as shown below :

Province.	Net receipt.	Net issue.
India	...	55,600
Central Provinces and Berar	...	6,100
Burma	...	276,700
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	13,800
Bengal	...	59,900
United Provinces	...	661,700
Punjab and N.-W. F. P.	...	336,000
Madras	...	85,600
Bombay	65,900	...
TOTAL ...	65,900	1,495,400
	...	1,429,500

* These figures do not include the transactions at the head offices of Presidency Banks, except that the figure shown against Bengal includes £14,200 remitted to the Bank of Bengal. The supplies to the Presidency Banks from the Currency offices amounted to about £107,600.

Movement of Funds.

12. The following table gives the usual details of remittances between the different Provinces and compares the net supplies to and requirements of each Province with those of the previous year :

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	FOREIGN REMITTANCES.				FOREIGN SUPPLY BILLS.			VARIATION IN BALANCES.		
	Funds supplied to other Provinces.	Funds received from other Provinces.	Net received + Net supplied — 1905-06.	Net received + Net supplied — 1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	Comparison with previous year. Net received more or net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.	1904-05.	1905-06	Comparison with previous year, excluding variation in balances Net received more, net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India General	15,34,16	34,88,87	+19,54,71	+17,18,53	—45,38	—23,59	+2,14,38	—1,47,43	—1,14,75	—47,80
Central Provinces and Berar	1,87,64	59,30	—1,28,34	—1,69,66	—35,92	—12,00	+28,30	—10,01	+12,92	+5,37
Burma	5,24,03	8,77	—5,15,26	—5,56,54	—31	—31	+41,28	—6,95	—31,05	+65,38
East Bengal and Assam, Bengal	17,94,76	2,61,00	—15,33,76	—15,17,59	+89,58	+60,49	+12,92	—68	—1,64	+13,88
United Province of Agra and Oudh	1,89,47	3,77,84	+1,88,37	+59,56	—8,13	+1,83	+1,11,85	+15,17	+3,26	+1,30,76
Punjab & N.-W.F. Province	17,95	2,72,27	+2,54,32	+2,24,43	+1,24,64	+47,44	+1,07,09	+31,35	—5,77	+1,44,21
Madras	2,99,69	2,84,36	—15,33	—2,58,14	+9,21	+9,69	+2,42,33	—26,32	+3,94	+2,12,07
Bombay	8,68,31	6,63,60	—2,04,71	+4,99,40	—1,36,83	—80,82	—7,60,12	—23,37	+58,67	—8,42,16
TOTAL	54,16,01	54,16,01	...	...	+7,76	+2,73	+5,03	—1,68,24	+1,55,08	—3,18,29

13. The figures in the last column of the above table give the variations in the local receipts or disbursements as compared with the preceding year. Column 8 gives the differences in the actual receipts from, or supplies to, other Provinces and the differences between the figures in columns 8 and 11 for each Province are accounted for by the variations in balances entered in columns 9 and 10. The figures in column 10 show that the most important variation between the closing and the opening cash balances of the year took place in the India Reserve balance.

14. As regards the local receipts or disbursements, the net excess receipts (+) or disbursements (—) in each Province as compared with the previous year and the heads under which they occur are exhibited in detail in the table below :

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Receipts more or disbursements less +. Receipts less or disbursements more —.	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	East Bengal and Assam. / Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F.P.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Revenue—									
Land and Provincial Rates	—3	[illegible]	+10	+8	—52	—27	+41	+11	—14
Opium (net)	...	...	—1	—58	+15	...	...	—27	—71
Salt	—16	.	+1	—52	+1	—7	—37	—37	—1,47
Stamps	—1	...	+4	+10	+5	[illegible]	+5	—1	+20
Excise	...	[illegible]	+10	+15	—2	[illegible]	+4	[illegible]	+50
Customs	...	+1	—17	+8	...	...	—6	+13	—1
Forest (net)	...	+3	+6	+1	+4	—3	...	+2	+13
Other Civil Revenue	[illegible]	+1	—3	+8	+5	.	+3	+2	+31
Civil Expenditure	—60	—5	[illegible]	—21	—41	—20	—21	—19	—2,17
New Rupee Loan	—92	—10	—11	...	...	...	—23	+2,7	1,00
Discharge of Provincial Debenture	.		...	.	—8	...	..	.	—8
Temporary Debt	+50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+50
Profits of Rupee Coinage	+1,28	...	...	...	...		...	+1,54	+2,82
Payments to the Gold Reserve Fund	—2,60	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	—2,60
Loans and Advances	+30	[illegible]	—1	—3	—17	[illegible]	—9	—20	—31
Post Office Receipts (net)	—12	+11	+13	+17	—27	—5	—17	—14	—34
Military Issues (net)	+35	[illegible]	...	—31	—8	[illegible]	—2	75	+25
Public Works Ordinary (net)	—7	—10	—20	—25	—30	[illegible]	—11	—14	—1,47
„ „ Railways (net including Guaranteed Railways).	—28	—1	—35	+71	+6	+55	+32	—1,59	—19
Council Bills	—2,38	...	...	...	...	...	—1,87	—2,59	—6,84
Currency Transfer for Gold held in London	+1,57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1,57
Gold and Silver remittances between England and India	+3,34	...	...	..	...	...	...	+9,52	+12,86
Other Items	+22	+3	—4	—24	—22	—29	+5	—4	—63
TOTAL	+48	—5	—66	—14	—1,31	—1,44	—2,12	+8,42	+3,18

15. It will be seen from the above table that in the Treasury transactions Bombay was better off by 842 lakhs and India by 48 lakhs than in the preceding years, and that all the other Provinces were worse off in the aggregate by 572 lakhs. The betterness of 842 lakhs in Bombay was produced mainly by increased receipts of 277 lakhs from silver purchased for coinage without any actual remittance of gold in payment of its price which in the preceding year amounted to 675 lakhs. Other important variations were increased coinage profits (154 lakhs), and larger receipts from the rupee loan of the year (235 lakhs), the whole of that loan having been practically taken up by Bombay, counterbalanced by larger Council Bill payments (259 lakhs), and heavier Public Works issues (159 lakhs). In India the receipts from silver for coinage were greater by 334 lakhs and there was also an increase in the profit accruing therefrom, of 128 lakhs. The Reserve Treasury balance at Calcutta was further strengthened by 157 lakhs by transfer from Currency against opposite payment in England. On the other hand, larger payments of Secretary of State's Bills produced a worseness of 238 lakhs, the receipt from the rupee loan of the year fell off by 92 lakhs, and the payment to the Gold Reserve Fund was more by 260 lakhs. The worseness in the United Provinces was due principally to smaller Land Revenue collections owing to damage by frost and to increased Civil expenditure, while that in the Punjab was due to these causes as well as to larger Military issues on account of the Rawalpindi Manœuvres. Heavier Council Bill payments account principally for the falling-off in Madras. The special feature in Bengal was smaller receipt of Opium and Salt Revenue. Larger Public Works issues caused mainly the deficit in Burma.

16. Details of the inter-Provincial remittances shown in the table under paragraph 12 are given in statement C annexed to this Report. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the total amount of each kind of remittance except actual movement of specie and transfer of funds through the Presidency Banks. The decrease in specie remittances was due chiefly to less remittances of withdrawn coins and that under Bank Transfer to smaller remittances of trade balances between Presidency Towns.

17. The following are the principal variations in the remittances by means of Supply Bills in the two years:

(1) The receipts and payments in Foreign Supply Bills in Assam proper increased by 5¼ and 2¾ lakhs respectively. The former occurred entirely in the drawings of the Sylhet Treasury on Calcutta, while the latter occurred at Kamrup and Sibsagar due to the reduction of the rate of premium on Bills drawn from Calcutta on the Assam Valley Treasuries.

(2) Supply Bills to the extent of 5 and 3 lakhs were issued at Calcutta in favour of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on Muzuffernagar and Banda Treasuries respectively and Bills for 7 lakhs were issued from Calcutta in favour of the Bank of Bengal on Aligarh Treasury.

(3) Bills drawn by the Hill Treasuries in the United Provinces on the Punjab Treasuries fell off by about a lakh, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased bills drawn by them on India and Bombay Treasuries.

(4) There was a large increase of 42 and 18 lakhs in the demand for Bills at the Punjab Treasuries on Bombay and India Treasuries, respectively.

18. The following statement gives in lakhs of rupees the particulars of the more important Local and Foreign Remittances including Supply Bills:

[in lakhs.]

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	DETAILS OF KIND.						
	Currency Notes.	Specie.	With-drawn coin.	Supply Bills.	Bank Trans-fers.	Currency Trans-fers.	TOTAL.
I.—Supplies drawn to Presidency Towns:							
(1) To Calcutta — From Ajmer and Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	1,70	1,70
(1) To Calcutta — " Central Provinces	11	...	1	25	...	38	75
(1) To Calcutta — " Burma	4	...	2	...	...	5,12	5,18
(1) To Calcutta — " East Bengal and Assam	87	...	8	86	...	1,72	3,53
(1) To Calcutta — " Bengal	1,55	1,77	37	44	2	2,08	6,23
(1) To Calcutta — " the United Provinces	...	...	95	15	...	85	1,95
(1) To Calcutta — " Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
(1) To Calcutta — " Madras	18	...	6	10	...	...	34
(2) To Madras from District Treasuries including Coorg	43	54	...	1,06	2,91	5,13	10,07
(3) To Bombay — From District Treasuries	80	25	33	97	01	1,79	4,75
(3) To Bombay — " Madras	25	...	32	...	...	...	57
(3) To Bombay — " C. P. and Berar	...	...	5	...	1,25	...	1,30
(3) To Bombay — " Other Provinces	...	...	54	2	5	...	61
II.—Transfers between Presidency Towns—							
(1) Calcutta to Madras	...	...	...	...	7	2,34	2,41
(2) Calcutta to Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,15	2,65	3,80
(3) Madras to Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1,14	25	1,39
(4) Madras to Bombay	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
(5) Bombay to Calcutta	...	...	...	...	76	6,50	7,26
(6) Bombay to Madras	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
III.—Supplies sent from Presidency Towns to Provinces and District Treasuries—							
(1) To outlying Military and Political stations (Hyderabad, Indore, Nowgong, Quetta, etc.)	23	17	...	42	6	62	1,50
(2) To Central Provinces	14	11	...	...	...	29	54
(3) To East Bengal and Assam	12	24	...	43	...	...	79
(4) To Bengal — Opium Treasuries	...	...	...	36	...	86	1,22
(4) To Bengal — Other	37	28	...	13	...	51	1,29
(5) To the United Provinces	...	10	...	...	...	3,66	3,76
(6) To Punjab	...	5	...	87	...	2,66	3,58
(7) To District Treasuries in the Madras Presidency	19	50	...	2	26	3,54	4,51
(8) To District Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency—							
Sind Treasuries	...	...	...	...	...	84	84
Poona and Aden	52	21	...	22	22	..	1,17
Other Treasuries	47	24	...	35	28	92	2,26
IV.—Local operations to supply deficit treasuries and trade centres and to collect surpluses at central stations—							
(1) Central Provinces and Berar	13	94	...	10	...	3	1,20
(2) Burma	8	1,80	...	75	8	33	3,05
(3) East Bengal and Assam	9	51	...	4	...	17	81
(4) Bengal — Opium Treasuries	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Bengal — Other "	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
(5) United Provinces	3,31	1,73	57	57	...	9,84	16,02
(6) Punjab and N.-W. F. P.	2,19	1,09	...	90	...	9,48	13,66
(7) Bombay	20	55	...	...	...	...	75

19. The table below gives the details of the important movements of specie in the Currency Department to supply the coin requirements of the various Provinces:

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

—	Gold.	Silver.	Uncurrent.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
From Calcutta to Allahabad and Agencies	1,20	85	...	2,05
„ Calcutta to Lahore and Agencies	60	1,30	...	1,90
„ Calcutta to Bombay	9,00	90	...	9,90
„ Calcutta to Madras	...	25	..	25
„ Calcutta to Rangoon	60	2,30	...	2.90
„ Allahabad and Agencies to Calcutta	..	1,30	7	1.37
„ Allahabad to Karachi	...	20	...	20
„ Allahabad and Agencies to Lahore and Agencies	...	50	...	50
„ Lahore and Agencies to Calcutta	...	70	...	70
„ Lahore and Agencies to Allahabad and Agencies	...	20	...	20
„ Lahore to Bombay	...	...	53	53
„ Bombay to Calcutta	...	3,51	...	3,51
„ Bombay and Agencies to Karachi	6	76	...	82
„ Bombay to Allahabad and Agencies	...	1,55	..	1,55
„ Bombay to Lahore.	...	50	...	50
„ Bombay to Rangoon	...	80	...	80
„ Bombay to Madras and Agencies	...	30	...	30
„ Karachi to Quetta	...	33	...	33
„ Karachi to Lahore	...	20	..	20
„ Madras and Agencies to Calcutta	...	75	...	75
„ Madras and Agencies to Bombay	...	27	..	27
„ Rangoon to Calcutta	...	1,50	2	1,52
„ Rangoon to Bombay	...	...	4	4
„ Ajmer to Delhi	...	21	...	21
„ Ajmer to Karachi	...	20	...	20
„ Central Provinces to Calcutta	...	25	...	25

20. The rupee remittances shown in column 3 of the above table were connected with the usual seasonal demands of coin in the various Provinces. To finance the rice trade, Rangoon was supplied with 310 lakhs during the last four months of the year. The United Provinces had to be supplied with 80 lakhs in April for opium demands and with 40 lakhs in November to meet the coin demands in connection with the autumn crop. Further remittances aggregating 140 lakhs were sent to these provinces in March in anticipation of the requirements in the next two months. Owing to slackness of the wheat trade, the demand for coin in the Punjab was less than that in the previous year. The remittances to this Province during the wheat season amounted to 231 lakhs, and 40 lakhs were supplied in December for demand in connection with spring harvests. There was a very heavy demand for coin in Calcutta during the jute season, and to meet this, remittances aggregating over 8 crores were brought down from Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and the Central Provinces in the four months from August to November. To replenish the coin balance in Bombay, 90 lakhs were sent back from Calcutta in December and January and 20 lakhs were remitted from Madras in February. Karachi had to be supplied with 116 lakhs from time to time to finance the export trade from that port. Madras was supplied with 25 lakhs from Calcutta in December and with

30 from Bombay in March. The remittance of gold from Calcutta to Bombay was made in four instalments from July to February in connection with shipments to England for the currency chest established in London. The other gold remittances were sent to supply local demand for sovereigns.

21. The general result of the principal operations connected with the three Presidency towns is summarised below:

Supplies drawn to Calcutta.

	(In lakhs.)
From Bengal Presidency (net)	3,36
„ Burma	5,11
„ Bombay (net)	3,46
	11,93
Less—Transfers to Madras	71
	11,22

Supplies drawn to Bombay.

From Bombay Districts (net)	48
„ Berar	1,25
„ Madras and Madras Districts (net)	70
„ Calcutta (net)	—3,46
„ other Provinces (net)	—1,04
	—2,01

Supplies drawn to Madras.

From Madras Districts and Coorg (net)	5,56
„ Calcutta (net)	71
Less—Transfers to Bombay.	19
	6,08

22. The following points in the Resource operations of each Province may be specially noticed.

23. In *India*, the net amount transferred from the Reserve Treasury to the Bank of Bengal was 715 lakhs more than in the previous year, the increased help being required chiefly to meet larger Council Bill payments especially during the latter half on the year. The surplus accumulations at Ajmer and Sambhar amounted to 182 lakhs, of which 170 were withdrawn to Calcutta through the Currency Department, 9 lakhs in specie were supplied to Indore and 3 lakhs were sent to other Provinces. The Sambhar surplus consisted, as usual, almost entirely of currency notes, and 10 lakhs of specie had to be supplied to the Treasury from Ajmer and 5 lakhs from Bombay. The requirements of the Indore Treasury necessitated a remittance of 12 lakhs in specie and 22 lakhs in notes. 62 lakhs were transferred in aid of the treasury balances from the Currency Chests at Quetta and its sub-treasuries against opposite payments at Calcutta, and to admit of this transfer, the chests themselves were replenished with 57 lakhs in notes and coin from Karachi and 10 lakhs in specie from Ajmer. The Political treasury at Hyderabad required help to the extent of 26 lakhs, of which 6 was given through the agency of the Bank of Bengal and 20 remitted in coin and notes from Bombay and other places.

24. In the *Central Provinces and Berar*, the district surplus withdrawn to central treasuries amounted to 92 lakhs. Of this, 58 lakhs represented the surplus of the outlying Berar treasuries withdrawn to Akola and Amraoti for transfer to Bombay through the agency of the Bank of Bombay.

25. In *Burma* the amount of treasury surplus withdrawn to Rangoon increased by 15 lakhs, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 21 lakhs in the supplies sent from Rangoon to District Treasuries. The sale of Supply Bills by the Mandalay Treasury on Rangoon dropped from 42 lakhs in 1904-05 to 29 lakhs in the year under report. This reduction was not expected as the premium charged on these Bills had been reduced last year from 3 to 2½ annas per cent. The net remittance in whole rupees from the several Currency Chests to the Rangoon Currency Office was 7 lakhs against 18 in 1904-05, and the withdrawals by means of telegraphic transfers on the Bassein and Henzada Currency Chests were about the same as in the previous year.

26. In *East Bengal* and *Assam* there was a remittance of 19 lakhs of surplus whole rupees during the year from muffasil Currency Chests to Dacca which were made over to the Bank of Bengal against opposite payments at Calcutta. The Dacca Branch of the Bank of Bengal was also authorised to issue Post Bills payable at Dacca.

27. In *Bengal*, the remittances to the opium-paying treasuries amounted to 91 lakhs, the same as in the previous year. Remittances to the deficit treasuries of Darjeeling and Manbhum were less than those of the previous year by 33 lakhs in consequence of smaller expenditure in connection with the Sikkim Tibet Mission and of a diminution in the demands of the Bengal Nagpur Railway respectively. The transfer of the jute districts to the new Province with effect from 16th October 1905 also necessitated smaller supplies to trade centres.

28. In the *United Provinces*, there was an increase of 96 lakhs in the local remittances made through the Currency Department. This increase was due to a freer use of currency chests having been made for the concentration of treasury surpluses and the supply of help to deficit treasuries. The movement of silver, currency and treasury combined was greater than that of last year in consequence of larger remittances sent to Calcutta and to a falling off in revenue. The remittances of sovereigns increased by 7 lakhs, owing to a further growth in the public demand.

29. In the *Punjab*, the movement of funds within the Province increased by 149 lakhs, of which 108 lakhs occurred under remittances made through the Currency Department. The remittances made in coin showed an increase of 36 lakhs, chiefly in consequence of large sums of money having been remitted to the Kangra District to meet the expenditure in connection with earthquake reliefs. There was also an increase of 21 lakhs in remittances by means of Remittance Transfer Receipts, but this was to a certain extent counterbalanced by a decrease of 13 lakhs in note remittances.

30. In *Madras*, the portion of the district surplus withdrawn to Madras was more than that of the previous year by 28 lakhs, while the net amount remitted to other Provinces from the district treasuries also rose by 3 lakhs. There was an increase of 27 lakhs in the amount of surplus funds taken over by the Bank of Madras for its Branches Besides this, the Indo-China Bank at Pondicherry was supplied with whole rupees to the extent of 52 lakhs from the South Arcot Treasury. The amount of Supply Bills sold at Madras on muffasil treasuries fell by 7 lakhs.

31. In *Bombay*, the amount remitted from the Reserve Treasury to the Presidency Bank was 1,33 lakhs more than in the previous year, owing to an increase in Council Bill payments. The supplies from Bombay to district treasuries also increased by 1,24 lakhs. This excess was due to larger transfers to Sind and other traasuries to meet heavy payments of Local and Foreign Supply Bills and also payments on account of famine relief works in the Deccan treasuries. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,27 lakhs in the amount of the district surplus withdrawn to head quarters. The Bank of Bombay took over 61 lakhs of district funds by equivalent payment at Bombay against 1.04 lakhs so taken in the preceding year. There was not much variation from last year in the transactions in local Supply Bills.

Small Silver and Copper.

32. Statement D annexed to this report shows the absorption of these coins in the different Provinces during the twelve months under review and in the two preceding years. Taking India as a whole, there was an increase of about 4 lakhs in the absorption of small silver coin as compared with 1904-05. The absorption of copper coin also increased by about 7 lakhs. In *India*, there were increases of about 4 lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively in the value of quarter and eighth rupees passed into circulation; there was also an increase of 2 lakhs in the issue of single pice. In the *Central Provinces*, there was an increase of about 2 lakhs in the absorption of copper due to larger demands in Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Yeotmal by malguzars and other agricultural classes. There is usually a large consumption in the Yeotmal district, which is apparently due to exports into the adjoining Native States. In *Burma*, there was a small increase in the absorption of eighth rupees. In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* and *Bengal* taken together, there was a general increase in the absorption of small silver and copper. As usual, the greatest consumption took place in the tea districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and the jute districts of Eastern Bengal. The Dhubri depôt also issued a large amount of small coin for expenditure in connection with the construction of the Dhubri-Gauhati Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. In the *United Provinces*, there was a return from circulation of about 2 lakhs each of quarter and eighth rupees, but the absorption of single pice increased by a lakh in consequence mainly of the prevalence of famine in several districts and the occurrence of a very large Kumbh mela at Allahabad. In the *Punjab*, the demand for small silver fell off by about 3 lakhs owing apparently to the failure of the cotton crop. In *Madras*, there was a small increase in the amount of silver passed into circulation. In *Bombay*, there was no material variation in the absorption of small silver and copper from last year, except to some extent in the issue of single pice.

Shroff-marked and Other Coins.

33. The following statement shows the withdrawal of these coins and their remittance to the Mints for recoinage during the period under review, as compared with the previous four years:

[In Thousands of Rupees.]

——	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1905-1906.										
Opening Balance—										
Shroff-marked . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light-weight . . .	4	1	...	2	2	3	1	28	6	47
Defective, etc. . .	3	...	1	2	1	6	12	12	6	43
1835 coin . . .	18	2	16	6	29	34	23	14	9	1,51
1840 coin . . .	3,51	72	3,14	70	3,09	5,97	3,86	4,50	3,22	29,61
TOTAL .	3,76	75	3,31	80	4,31	6,40	4,22	5,04	3,43	32,02
Sent to Mints and Provinces—										
Shroff marked . .	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
Light-weight . . .	58	5	2	34	14	2,14	23	4,06	1,91	9,47
Defective, etc. . .	68	3	...	14	35	2,00	2,81	2,32	1,15	9,18
1835 coin . . .	2,32	19	46	50	2,43	4,65	3,16	1,02	87	15,60
1840 coin . . .	38,01	5,83	7,67	6,11	32,13	86,05	47,21	24,71	26,63	2,74,35
TOTAL .	41,59	6,11	8,15	7,09	35,05	94,91	53,41	32,11	30,56	3,08,98
Closing Balance—										
Shroff-marked . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light-weight . . .	4	...	1	4	1	22	1	32	7	72
Defective, etc. . .	4	1	1	1	1	7	15	20	34	84
1835 coin . . .	9	1	16	10	18	31	21	13	39	1,58
1840 coin . . .	1,57	50	2,86	1,18	1,84	4,65	3,16	3,79	6,89	26,44
TOTAL .	1,74	52	3,04	1,33	2,04	5,25	3,53	4,44	7,69	29,58
Net Receipts—										
Shroff-marked . .	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	..	...	8
Light-weight . . .	58	4	3	36	13	2,33	23	4,10	1,92	9,72
Defective, etc. . .	69	4	...	13	35	2,01	2,84	2,40	1,43	9,89
1835 coin . . .	2,23	18	46	54	2,32	4,62	3,14	1,01	1,17	15,67
1840 coin . . .	36,07	5,61	7,39	6,50	29,98	84,73	46,51	24,00	30,30	2,71,18
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS, 1905-06	39,57	5.88	7,88	7,62	32,78	93.76	52,72	31,51	34,82	3,06,54
" " " 1904-05	43,10	7,44	11,78	6,33	45,44	98,19	57,00	38,69	35,35	3,44,31
" " " 1903-04	63,50	11,42	18,15	7,34	63,78	1,28,57	80,21	55,31	41,93	4,70,21
" " " 1902-03	92,68	21,52	49,10	11,48	80,70	1,62,61	1,03,13	1,16,57	82,76	7,20,55
" " " 1901-02	23,19	12,09	31,17	4,86	35,33	59,95	37.26	76,54	43.60	3,23,99

34. The withdrawal of 1840 rupees shows a further drop of about half a crore as compared with the previous year, in consequence no doubt of the amount of these coins in circulation having been largely reduced by the withdrawals in the previous years. The total withdrawal of these coins to end of March 1906 amounted to about 20,12 lakhs and that of 1835 coins to about 283 lakhs. The receipts of shroff-marked coins were as in last year insignificant; but there was a large increase of about 7 lakhs in the amount of defective and light weight coin withdrawn from circulation, due probably to the more stringent examination of rupees for light weight enforced by Article 583A of the Civil Account Code.

A

Statement showing the estimated minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1898-99 to 1906-07.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1898-99	35.00	32.00	32.00	30.00	30.00	39.00	34.00	24.00	23.00	26.00	31.00	43.00
	1899-1900	42.00	30.00	42.00	45.00	35.00	36.00	30.00	27.00	25.00	33.00	30.00	44.00
	1900-01	48.00	38.00	45.00	46.00	35.00	32.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	35.00	45.00
	1901-02	48.00	38.00	40.00	38.00	33.00	25.00	37.00	32.00	25.00	32.00	33.06	40.00
	1902-03	50.00	46.00	40.00	52.00	41.00	46.00	44.00	39.00	27.00	24.00	29.00	37.00
	1903-04	41.00	43.00	47.00	48.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00
	1904-05	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	38.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	37.00	45.00
	1905-06	50.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	46.00	47.00	49.00	42.00	35.00	31.00	37.00	45.00
	1906-07	55.00	52.00	49.00	50.00	41.00	39.00	37.00	32.00	36.00	35.00	34.00	37.00
Central Provinces and Berar	1898-99	48.00	44.00	49.00	50.00	47.00	44.00	41.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	48.00
	1899-1900	48.00	46.00	48.00	50.00	47.00	44.00	41.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	45.00
	1900-01	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	41.00	41.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	45.00
	1901-02	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	41.00	39.00	35.00	35.00	39.00	45.00
	1902-03	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	41.00	39.00	35.00	35.00	39.00	45.00
	1903-04	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	47.00	45.00	41.00	41.00	45.00	51.00
	1904-05	57.00	56.00	54.00	54.00	51.00	48.00	47.00	45.00	41.00	41.00	45.00	51.00
	1905-06	57.00	56.00	54.00	54.00	51.00	48.00	47.00	44.00	40.00	41.00	44.00	50.00
	1906-07	60.00	60.00	58.00	59.00	56.00	53.00	52.00	48.00	44.00	46.00	49.00	55.00
Burma	1898-99	85.00	72.00	60.00	61.00	56.00	55.00	48.00	44.00	40.00	46.00	58.00	74.00
	1899-1900	87.00	71.00	67.00	61.00	59.00	59.00	1,05.00	50.00	40.00	50.00	66.00	74.00
	1900-01	90.00	76.00	71.00	71.00	68.00	60.00	61.00	51.00	40.00	45.00	63.00	74.00
	1901-02	90.00	76.00	71.00	70.00	66.00	60.00	62.00	52.00	40.00	52.00	62.00	73.00
	1902-03	90.00	76.00	71.00	70.00	66.00	60.00	63.00	52.00	40.00	51.00	63.00	76.00
	1903-04	93.00	77.00	73.00	70.00	66.00	62.00	63.00	52.00	40.00	52.00	63.00	76.00
	1904-05	95.00	80.00	74.00	69.00	[illegible]	62.00	64.00	56.00	40.00	52.00	65.00	76.00
	1905-06	98.00	82.00	78.00	73.00	66.40	63.00	60.00	55.00	4 .00	50.00	65.00	75.00
	1906-07	95.00	75.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	40.00	53.00	60.00	70.00
East Bengal and Assam	1898-99	41.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	34.00	30.00	29.00	25.00	20.00	26.00	40.00	44.00
	1899-1900	43.00	40.00	36.00	36.00	35.00	31.00	28.00	26.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	45.00
	1900-01	43.00	40.00	35.00	36.00	3 .00	30.00	28.00	26.00	23.00	26.00	40.00	45.00
	1901-02	44.00	40.00	36.00	36.00	35.00	30.00	28.00	56.00	23.00	26.00	40.00	45.00
	1902-03	43.00	40.00	36.00	37.00	35.00	30.00	20.00	27.00	23.00	25.00	39.00	45.00
	1903-04	44.00	30.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	28.00	23.00	24.00	38.00	44.00
	1904-05	42.00	38.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	31.0	29.00	30.00	24.00	23.00	29.00	42.00
	1905-06	28.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	26.00	24.00	37.00	38.00	32.00	38.00	44.00
	1906-07	47.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	48.00	42.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	38.00	44.00	50.00
Bengal	1898-99	1,90.00	1,30.00	90.00	1,00.00	8 .00	75.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	90.00	1,00.00
	1899-1900	1,0 .00	1,30.00	90.00	1,00.00	80.00	75.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	80.00	90.00
	1900-01	1,80. 0	1,20.00	80.00	93.00	70.00	65.00	42.00	53.00	58.00	65.00	75.00	85.00
	1901-02	1,80.00	1,10.00	80.00	9 .00	70.00	65.00	70.00	69.00	68.00	64.00	70.00	74.00
	1902-03	92.00	67.00	64.00	76.00	84.00	64.00	8 .00	79.00	78.00	74.00	80.00	84.00
	1903-04	1,2 .00	80.00	7 .00	87.00	90.00	74.00	85.00	76.00	77.00	73.00	85.00	88.00
	1904-05	1,35.00	85.00	77.00	92.00	94.00	78.00	86.00	88.00	86.00	80.00	95.00	99.00
	1905-06	1,37.00	83.00	80.00	97.00	1, 9.00	86.00	87.00	78.00	79.00	72.00	87.00	89.00

A—*contd.*

***Statement showing the estimated Minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1898-99 to 1906-07*—continued.**

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Province	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1898-99	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,70,00	1,75,00	1,60,00	1,40,00	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,63,00
	1899-1900	1,63,00	1,43,00	[illegible]	1,75,00	1,60,00	1,40,00	1,36,00	95,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,45,00
	1900-01	1,90,00	1,46,00	1,80,00	1,90,00	1,70,00	1,70,00	1,36,00	97,00	1,00,00	1,20,00	1,45,00	1,48,00
	1901-02	1,70,00	1,50,00	1,76,00	1,83,00	1,60,00	1,50,00	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,50,00
	1902-03	1,75,00	1,50,00	1,67,00	1,80,00	1,75,00	1,55,00	1,48,00	1,12,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,50,00
	1903-04	1,80,00	1,50,00	1,65,00	1,80,00	1,65,00	1,57,00	1,48,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,50,00
	1904-05	1,80,00	1,50,00	1,55,00	1,80,00	1,65,00	1,56,00	1,48,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,50,00
	1905-06	1,85,00	1,50,00	1,55,00	1,80,00	1,65,00	1,56,00	1,48,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,60,00
	1906-07	1,95,00	1,60,00	1,60,00	1,85,00	1,70,00	1,60,00	1,55,00	1,30,00	1,00,00	1,35,00	1,50,00	1,70,00
Punjab	1898-99	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	94,00	85,00	75,00	80,00	1,02,00	96,00
	1899-1900	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	94,00	75,00	70,00	75,00	1,02,00	96,00
	1900-01	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1901-02	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1902-03	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1903-04	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1904-05	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1905-06	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	65,00	70,00	92,00	96,00
	1906-07	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	84,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	92,00	96,00
Madras	1898-99	1,25,00	1,13,00	92,00	85,00	80,00	75,00	70,00	70,00	60,00	75,00	1,20,00	1,15,00
	1899-1900	1,25,00	1,15,00	95,00	90,00	80,00	75,00	70,00	70,00	65,00	75,00	1,20,00	1,15,00
	1900-01	1,25,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	91,00	80,00	75,00	70,00	60,00	60,00	65,00	1,00,00	1,05,00
	1901-02	1,10,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	80,00	75,00	70,00	60,00	50,00	65,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1902-03	1,10,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	80,00	75,00	70,00	60,00	60,00	70,00	1,00,00	90,00
	1903-04	1,10,00	1,00,00	95,00	[illegible]	70,00	70,00	70,00	60,00	55,00	70,00	1,00,00	95,00
	1904-05	1,10,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	75,00	70,00	70,00	60,00	60,00	75,00	1,00,00	95,00
	1905-06	1,10,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	80,00	70,00	70,00	60,00	60,00	75,00	1,00,00	95,00
	1906-07	1,15,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	85,00	85,00	85,00	80,00	80,00	85,00	1,05,00	1,00,00
Bombay	1898-99	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00
	1899-1900	95,00	93,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00
	1900-01	95,00	95,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	95,00	95,00	50,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,10,00
	1901-02	1,00,00	95,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,10,00
	1902-03	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,30,00
	1903-04	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,30,00
	1904-05	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,30,00
	1905-06	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,30,00
	1906-07	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,30,00	1,30,00
Berar	1903-04	25,00	25,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	10,00	20,00	25,00
TOTAL	1898-99	8,77,00	7,59,00	6,98,00	7,48,00	6,97,00	6,49,00	6,22,00	5,63,00	5,19,00	5,83,00	7,16,00	7,93,00
	1899-1900	8,88,00	7,60,00	7,19,00	7,69,00	7,06,00	6,60,00	6,64,00	5,48,00	5,10,00	5,78,00	7,13,00	7,64,00
	1900-01	9,11,00	7,60,00	7,31,00	7,80,00	7,23,00	6,73,00	5,87,00	5,32,00	5,06,00	5,56,00	6,95,00	7,53,00
	1901-02	8,82,00	7,44,00	7,18,00	7,64,00	6,96,00	6,46,00	6,33,00	5,58,00	5,05,00	5,74,00	6,81,00	7,33,00
	1902-03	8,05,00	7,14,00	7,12,00	7,62,00	7,29,00	6,72,00	6,79,00	6,03,00	5,43,00	5,89,00	7,37,00	7,78,00
	1903-04	8,63,00	7,59,00	7,50,00	7,93,00	7,51,00	7,00,00	6,72,00	6,01,00	5,31,00	5,90,00	7,28,00	7,70,00
	1904-05	8,64,00	7,49,00	7,32,00	7,83,00	7,43,00	6,90,00	6,71,00	6,14,00	5,46,00	6,01,00	7,38,00	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,06,00	6,84,00	6,16,00	5,57,00	6,01,00	7,38,00	[illegible]

Statement showing the minimum Cash Balances in the Head Office, the Presidency Banks and the Reserve Treasuries at the beginning of each month of the years 1898-99 to 1906-07.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1898-99	2,40,00	2,45,00	2,21,00	2,66,00	2,15,00	2,40,00	3,53,00	2,23,00	1,71,00	1,12,00	1,84,00	1,90,00
	1899-1900	2,70,00	2,[illegible]	2,20,00	2,40,00	2,62,00	1,57,00	3,41,00	2,98,00	1,85,00	1,27,00	2,22,00	2,06,00
	1900-01	3,4[illegible],00	2,7[illegible]	2,78,00	2,4[illegible]	2,[illegible]5,00	4,84,00	4,00,00	3,18,00	1,84,00	1,79,00	1,80,00	1,77,00
	1901-02	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	5,36,00	5,44,00	2,08,00	3,22,00	2,15,00	1,54,00	1,41,00	3,44,00	3,37,00
	1902-03	4,75,00	3,65,00	3,18,00	3,63,00	2,71,00	2,45,00	2,56,00	2,02,00	1,32,00	1,26,00	1,85,00	1,82,00
	1903-04	2,82,00	1,79,00	1,80,00	1,47,00	2,2[illegible]	2,75,00	3,21,00	3,39,00	1,79,00	1,65,00	2,17,00	2,15,00
	1904-05	3,10,00	2,71,00	2,28,00	1,87,00	2,57,00	3,04,00	3,94,00	3,[illegible]	2,64,00	2,29,00	2,87,00	2,76,00
	1905-06	4,25,00	2,15,00	2,28,00	2,83,00	3,38,00	3,69,00	3,81,00	3,[illegible]0,00	2,53,00	2,29,00	2,87,00	2,76,00
	1906-07	4,67,00	4,23,00	4,20,00	4,83,00	4,38,00	5,98,00	5,31,00	3,74,00	2,91,00	2,70,00	3,78,00	3,67,00
Bengal	1898-99	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1899-1900	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1900-01	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1901-02	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1902-03	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1903-04	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1904-05	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1905-06	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1906-07	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
Madras	1898-99	60,00	65,00	75,00	70,00	60,00	40,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	50,00	55,00
	1899-1900	55,00	65,00	65,00	70,00	60,00	40,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1900-01	50,00	65,00	65,00	65,00	60,00	40,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1901-02	50,00	65,00	65,00	60,00	60,00	40,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1902-03	55,00	60,00	6[illegible]	60,00	60,00	35,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1903-04	55,00	65,00	70,00	60,00	50,00	35,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	50,00	60,00
	1904-05	50,00	6[illegible]	70,00	60,00	50,00	35,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1905-06	55,00	60,00	65,00	55,00	50,00	35,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
	1906-07	55,00	60,00	65,00	55,00	50,00	35,00	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00
Bombay	1898-99	1,83,00	1,91,00	2,12,00	2,05,00	1,88,00	2,00,00	1,05,00	84,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	1,60,00	1,52,00
	1899-1900	1,71,00	1,73,00	1,86,00	1,91,00	1,72,00	2,00,00	1,05,00	94,00	1,05,00	1,20,00	2,10,00	2,10,00
	1900-01	2,38,00	2,60,00	2,36,00	1,10,00	1,72,00	2,00,00	1,83,00	1,00,00	1,10,00	1,30,00	2,20,00	2,00,00
	1901-02	2,10,00	2,40,00	2,40,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,50,00
	1902-03	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,70,00	1,70,00
	1903-04	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,4[illegible]	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,70,00	1,70,00
	1904-05	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,70,00	1,70,00
	1905-06	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,4[illegible]	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,45,00	1,44,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,70,00	1,70,00
	1906-07	1,75,00	1,78,00	1,77,00	2,21,00	2,33,00	2,40,00	2,04,00	1,6[illegible],00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,70,00	1,70,00
TOTAL	1898-99	4,93,00	5,11,00	5,22,00	5,52,00	5,03,00	4,90,00	4,98,00	3,47,00	3,31,00	2,67,00	4,04,00	4,07,00
	1899-1900	5,12,00	5,10,00	4,81,00	5,11,00	5,04,00	4,07,00	4,86,00	4,32,00	3,40,00	3,02,00	4,87,00	4,80,00
	1900-01	6,39,00	6,20,00	5,89,00	4,70,00	4,47,00	7,34,00	6,23,00	4,58,00	3,44,00	3,64,00	4,55,00	4,47,00
	1901-02	5,08,00	5,56,00	6,32,00	8,06,00	8,12,00	3,98,00	5,07,00	4,09,00	3,44,00	3,39,00	5,39,00	5,57,00
	1902-03	6,95,00	5,76,00	5,28,00	5,78,00	4,81,00	4,30,00	4,71,00	3,87,00	3,22,00	3,21,00	4,13,00	4,22,00
	1903-04	4,87,00	3,91,00	4,00,00	3,57,00	4,29,00	4,60,00	5,08,00	5,24,00	3,69,00	3,60,00	4,47,00	4,55,00
	1904-05	5,16,00	4,31,00	4,45,00	3,97,00	4,57,00	5,49,00	5,79,00	4,86,00	4,34,00	4,24,00	5,12,00	5,16,00
	1905-06	6,30,00	5,25,00	5,43,00	4,85,00	5,43,00	5,54,00	5,66,00	4,84,00	4,43,00	4,24,00	5,12,00	5,16,00
	1906-07	7,07,00	6,77,00	6,80,00	7,69,00	7,31,00	8,83,00	7,73,00	5,83,00	4,81,00	4,65,00	6,03,00	6,07,00

Statement of Inter-Provincial Remittances from April 1905 to March 1906.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Province.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills.	Transfers through Banks.	Transfers through Currency Departments.	Transfers, Bengal to India through Bank of Bengal.	Total.
Remittances issued.							
India	1,05,77	14,90	4,00	1,22,50	12,86,99	...	15,34,16
Central Provinces and Berar	12,66	11,98	...	1,25,00	38,00	...	1,87,64
Burma	2,30	5,59	...	4,64	5,11,50	...	5,24,03
East Bengal and Assam	7,92	87,75	15,27	...	1,72,21	...	2,83,15
Bengal	69,02	1,47,82	...	...	1,95,77	10,99,00	15,11,61
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	95,74	8,73	...	...	85,00	...	1,89,47
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	1,85	1,10	...	...	15,00	...	17,95
Madras	50,25	45,34	...	1,79,10	25,00	...	2,99,69
Bombay	33,58	41,63	1,00	1,22,10	6,70,00	...	8,68,31
Total Debit	3,79,09	3,64,84	20,27	5,53,34	29,99,47	10,99,00	54,16,01
Remittances received.							
India	2,02,08	2,90,71	...	1,89,95	17,07,13	10,99,00	34,88,87
Central Provinces and Berar	16,80	13,50	...	...	29,00	...	59,30
Burma	7,50	1,27	...	...	...	...	8,77
East Bengal and Assam	34,08	26,17	...	...	11,90	...	72,15
Bengal	39,72	42	15,27	...	1,33,44	...	1,88,85
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,10	74	...	...	3,66,00	...	3,77,84
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	5,50	77	1,00	...	2,65,00	...	2,72,27
Madras	4,54	4,57	...	53,25	2,22,00	..	2,84,36
Bombay	57,77	26,69	4,00	3,10,14	2,65,00	...	6,63,60
Total Credit	3,79,09	3,64,84	20,27	5,53,34	29,99,47	10,99,00	54,16,01

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	U.P. and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
½ RUPEES—										
Opening Balance	4,18	77	1,93	2,16	2,73	5,15	2,54	4,91	4,15	28,52
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	5,25	87	2,25	2,88	1,01	—4	75	—38	3,25	15,84
Closing Balance	1,82	82	2,03	1,68	1,52	5,84	2,37	4,18	4,55	24,81
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	7,61	82	2,15	3,36	2,22	—73	92	35	2,85	19,55
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	3,57	98	2,06	1,40	2,87	1,56	2,76	—45	2,74	17,49
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	2,56	74	2,21	1,59	3,29	87	1,73	79	4,70	18,48
¼ RUPEES—										
Opening Balance	2,46	68	1,89	94	2,73	4,31	2,21	3,89	3,12	22,23
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	5,22	61	3,00	1,47	46	—4	2,00	1,58	1,93	16,23
Closing Balance	3,19	64	1,35	1,00	1,19	4,64	1,75	3,76	1,85	19,37
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	4,49	65	3,54	1,41	2,00	—37	2,46	1,71	3,20	19,09
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	2,71	62	2,85	69	1,41	1,39	3,27	1,29	3,14	17,37
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	3,16	37	2,99	83	1,78	71	2,88	2,74	3,86	19,32
DOUBLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	31	1,07	2	1	7	26	9	74	70	3,27
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	8	—1	...	5	—4	—32	...	—6	30	...
Closing Balance	51	89	2	2	2	8	12	86	71	3,26
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	—15	17	...	4	1	—14	—3	—18	29	1
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	—17	67	—1	4	—1	—11	...	—6	32	67
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	—10	72	...	2	1	—13	...	13	77	1,42
SINGLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	99	3,72	1,50	1,58	1,72	8,08	65	1,32	1,44	21,00
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	1,64	8,17	1,50	9,261	4,06	—1,90	2,50	1,12	56	20,26
Closing Balance	1,16	4,34	1,64	1,55	1,17	3,25	1,47	1,50	1,41	17,49
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	1,47	7,55	1,36	2,64	4,61	2,93	1,68	94	59	23,77
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	—36	5,46	1,52	1,31	4,08	1,94	1,44	1,16	—24	16,31
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	—32	4,50	1,68	1,71	3,65	3,09	87	1,51	—35	16,34
HALF PICE—										
Opening Balance	1	2	1	1	11	23	20	...	...	59
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	38	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	55
Closing Balance	1	1	1	6	5	24	8	...	...	46
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	38	1	...	8	10	—1	12	...	...	68
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	33	2	...	2	15	1	12	...	...	65
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	28	1	...	2	17	4	11	...	3	66
PIE PIECES—										
Opening Balance	5	5	1	...	3	18	3	11	16	62
Receipts from + or Issue to—Mint or other Provinces	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	20	69
Closing Balance	3	5	1	1	2	12	1	14	17	56
Net Local Absorption in 1905-06	21	...	1	—1	1	6	2	26	19	75
Ditto ditto in 1904-05	19	1	1	...	8	6	2	38	20	89
Ditto ditto in 1903-04	4	...	...	1	2	5	1	47	5	65

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th August, 1906.

No. 4853-*E.O.*—Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, with effect from the 22nd of August 1906.

The 30th August, 1906.

No. 4918-*E.O.*—Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Assistant Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 1st of September 1906.

The 31st August, 1906.

No. 4932-*E.O.*—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day, with effect from the 22nd of August 1906.

No. 4935-*E.O.*—The following appointments are made in the Account Department, with effect from the 23rd of August 1906 :

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., to be Deputy Accountant General, Bengal,

and

Mr. J. A. Robertson to be Comptroller, India Treasuries.

No. 4936-*E.O.*—Mr. G. C. Ray acted as Comptroller, India Treasuries,

and

Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen, as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

from the 18th of July to the 22nd of August 1906 (both days inclusive).

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1906.

No. 1153-*Accts.*—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :

I.—*From the 1st April 1906, in consequence of the permanent promotions made in Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 409-Accts., dated 31st May 1906,*—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. J. Richardson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—*From the 28th April 1906, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Lieutenant H. C. Szczepanski's combined leave,*—

Lieutenant L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

III.—*From the 15th May 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant G. W. Ross,*—

Lieutenant L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

IV.—*From the 26th May 1906, in consequence of the departure on leave out of India of Lieutenant O. W. White,—*

Lieutenant L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

V.—*From the 26th June 1906, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain E. B. Peacock's combined leave,—*

Captain H. F. Shairp, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

VI.—*From the 27th June 1906, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain H. G. W. Chandler's combined leave,—*

Captain R. H. B. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain G. E. J. Perry, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

VII.—*From the 24th July 1906, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain F. H. Hudson's combined leave,—*

Captain R. E. C. Hall, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

VIII.—*From the 25th July 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Captain E. H. Payne,—*

Captain R. E. C. Hall, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 426.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Arthur Selwyn deGale, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, attached as a supernumerary to the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; Squadron Officer, 5th Cavalry,—7th August 1906.

Second-Lieutenant deGale is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th August 1906.

No. 427.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Hugh Gordon Benton,—29th July 1906.

Frederick Charles Mockler,—2nd August 1906.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 428.—Colonel F. W. Trevor, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Western Command, *vice* Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, M.B., C.B., M.V.O., Army Medical Staff, transferred to the Eastern Command; with effect from the 18th April 1906.

No. 429.—Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, M.B., Army Medical Staff, on promotion to that rank, is confirmed as Principal Medical Officer, Western Command ; with effect from the 15th July 1906.

No. 430.—Surgeon-General W. B. Slaughter, Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Command, *vice* Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, M.B., C.B., M.V.O., Army Medical Staff, appointed Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

35th Sikhs.

No. 431.—Jemadar Man Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 6 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st August 1904.

ORGANISATION.

No. 432.—In accordance with an arrangement agreed upon by the Home, Colonial, and Indian Governments, it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st January 1907, all Indian recruits required for the Police in China will be selected by the Recruiting Staff of the Indian Army, through whose agency alone men will be entertained for such service. The local recruitment of natives of India by Colonial and Municipal Administrations, in their own settlements, will cease entirely.

2. Applications for employment in the Police of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin should be made to the Recruiting Staff Officer charged with the recruitment of the classes to which the applicants belong.

3. All men enlisted for the Police in China will serve under an agreement, the terms of which will be settled by the Government of India in communication with the Colonial and Municipal authorities concerned. Copies of the conditions of service in the Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin Police will be furnished to Recruiting Staff Officers in due course, for the information of candidates desirous of such employment.

4. The period of service of the men will, in every case, terminate in India. On the expiry of their term of service in, or on discharge or dismissal from, the Colonial or Municipal Police, they will be sent back to India in every case, for disposal.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 433.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd July 1906.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Melliss, V.C., 109th Infantry.

16th August 1906.

Major George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BOMBAY.

Captain to be Major.

29th January 1906.

Vivian Boase Bennett, M.B., F.R.C.S.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 434.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st August 1906, to complete the establishment :

First class Assistant Surgeon E. W. Fraser to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 435.—No. 1180, 1st class Hospital Assistant J. Williamson to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* No. 1100, V. Ghaus Sharif, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th July 1906.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 436.—The undermentioned passed medical pupil of the Temple Medical School, Patna, is admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 3rd August 1906.

No. 311, Muhammad Motin (E).

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 437.—The following promotions are made :

18th Infantry.

The promotion of Jemadar Abdullah Khan, to that rank, published in Army Department Notification No. 275 of 1906, has effect from the 1st April 1906, and not as therein stated.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Sarban Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, promoted ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sher Baz Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Dhuman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Allah-Ditta, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 5th August 1906.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Futlaji Rao More to be Subadar and Havildar Chandarrao More to be Jemadar, *vice* Appaji Ghogle, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

107th Pioneers.

Havildar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Umar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th May 1906.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Mahadeorao Khanvilkar to be Subadar and Havildar Shiuram Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Ithuji Bhalekar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 14th April 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 438.—No. 640, 1st class Hospital Assistant Raghunath Parshad, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 439.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:

Commissary and honorary Major Joseph John Horton-Bennett, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle,—10th August 1906.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain John William Morrison, Public Works Department,—5th May 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 440.—Walter Maude, Esq., I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Marriott, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 6th July 1906.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 441.—Ernest Clarke, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 20th July 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 442.—Ernest Lynch Scott, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cole, promoted. Dated 24th July 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 443.—Lieutenant William Stuart Lindsay to be Captain, *vice* Cumming, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st August 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Henry Slater to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lindsay, promoted. Dated 1st August 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 25th and 31st August 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Garrison Artillery (No. 3 Mountain Battery).	Lieutenant Andrew Galbraith Fleming.	20th August 1906	Quetta ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and 31st August 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
Thomas Patrick Brown.*	Bandmaster	2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	22nd June 1906.	Intestate.	611 12 6	30th October 1906.

* Children—(1) Thomas Henry Brown, aged 14 years, enlisted into the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.
(2) Ellen S. Kathleen Brown, aged 12 years } Both in the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree.
(3) Walter Ferns Brown, aged 9 8/12 years }

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 31st August 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 93.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 7th July 1906 :—

Lieutenant W. H. Nicol, Army Veterinary Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 94.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 17th August 1906 :—

No. 904, Tula Ram Joshi (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 47.—Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Surveyor in Charge, Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 21st August 1906, *vice* Captain T. H. Heming, Royal Navy (retired).

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th August, 1906.

No. 175.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, C.S.I., late Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th September 1906.

No. 176.—The undermentioned probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents are confirmed in their appointments and promoted from class II, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st June 1906:

Mr. N. D. Calder,

Mr. H. A. R. Garbett.

No 177.—Major W. J. McElhinny, R.E., in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, temporarily transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

The 30th August, 1906.

No. 178.—Major E. W. Walton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 179.—With reference to Notification No. 178, dated 30th August 1906, Rai Sahib Ralla Ram, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, will, on relief by Major E. W. Walton, R.E., revert to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on that Railway.

The 31st August, 1906.

No. 180—The following officiating appointments are made on the North Western Railway in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of the Honourable Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., Manager:

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Manager in class I, grade 3.

Mr. A. T. Stowell, District Traffic Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

8

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st August, 1906, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. VII OF 1906.

An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1896 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Amendment of section 3 (*1*) (*j*), Act XII, 1896.

2. In section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*j*), of the Excise Act, 1896, to the definition of "intoxicating drugs" the following shall be added, namely :

"and includes every other drug which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be included in this definition, and every preparation and admixture of any such drug."

Amendment of section 18 (2), Act XII, 1896.

3. For section 18, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

"(2) In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession—

(*a*) any drugs which the Local Government has, by notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*j*), declared to be included in the definition of 'intoxicating drugs', except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government, or a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, or

(*b*) any quantity of any intoxicating drugs mentioned in section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*n*), greater than the amount therein specified in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes."

Addition of proviso to section 21, Act XII, 1896.

4. To section 21 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely :

"Provided also that, where the Local Government has declared, by notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*j*), any drug to be included in the definition of 'intoxicating drugs', such drug may be sold in the territories to which this Act extends under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government."

Repeals.

5. The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Act, 1906, and section 2 of the Burma Excise Law Amendment Act, 1904, are hereby repealed :

I of 1 … III of

Provided that any rules or orders which may have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by either of the enactments hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st August, 1906, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. VIII OF 1906.

An Act to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Amendment of sections 1 and 4, Act XIX, 1883.

2. In section 1, sub-section (2), and in section 4, sub-section (2), clause (*f*), of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 6 of same Act.

3. In section 6, sub-section (3), of the said Act, the words "and Governor General in Council" and the words "and sanctioning" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 10 of same Act.

4. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

5. In the first proviso to section 11 of the said Act, the words "with the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 4, Act XII, 1884.

6. In section 4, sub-section (1), of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 31st August, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I.

EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill to amend the Excise Act 1896, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, be taken into consideration. He said :—" My Lord, the only object of the small Bill which I introduced at the last meeting of the Council was to give Local Governments wider discretion in the matter of agricultural advances, in accordance with the intention which we had announced in a Resolution issued some months ago. We therefore did not think it necessary to consult them, and we have received no criticisms upon the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 28th September, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA:
The 31st August, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th August, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 25th August 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways?	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	31	28
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 1	(a)1
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	1	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I & B G.-J. P.	19	13
		Panch Mahals "	" "	63	27
		Kaira District	" "	132	45
		Broach District	" "	12	6
		Mahikantha State	" "	49	37
		Rewakantha State	" "	113	52
		Surat Town and Port	" "	11	11
		Bulsar Port	" "	3	3
		Surat District	" "	52	38
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	9	6
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I	6	6
		Umborgaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B & C. I.	25	23
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	364	331
		Poona District	" "	27	15
		Satara "	S. M.	199	127
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	22	10
		Khandesh District	"	19	14
		Nasik "	"	(a)1	(a)1
		Sholapur Town	"	(a)1	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	15	11
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizodrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	1
		Malwan "		1	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		1	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	58	38
		Dharwar "	"	6	9
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	5	5
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District		(a)2	(a) 1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	2	2
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	12	12

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	4	3
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	28	13
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	226	200
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		*Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	11	5
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	336	198
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	1,868	1,288
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	(a)1	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	3	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	6	3
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	(a)1	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	12	4
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	14	15
		25-Parganas District.	E. B. S. & B. C.	1	1
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	2	2
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	79	57
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	7	5
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	10	10
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	3	3
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	11	7

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	„	...	...
			TOTAL	127	100
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	„ „	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	„	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„	...	...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr „	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	„ „ „	...	...
		Mainpuri „	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Etah „	„	...	...
		Hathras City	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	„ & „	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	5	3
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	...	...
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	„ „	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	„ & O. & R.	2	1
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Soc.)	4	4
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P (I. M. Soc.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Soc.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	8	8
		Ballia „	„	44	41
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	12	17
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	59	38
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	...	...
		Basti District	„	29	23
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R., & B. & N. W.	11	11
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „	„	9	7
		Sitapur „	K.	3	2
		Kheri „	„	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	...	...
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	13	9
			TOTAL	202	164

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	1	1
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	6	2
		Rohtak "	"	1	1
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	15	15
		Ferozepur "	"	...	...
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	...	...
		Gurdaspur "	"	...	...
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	...	...
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Sialkot "	"	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	19	7
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E I., B., B. & C I. & J.B.	...	
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	42	26
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	80	73
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	3	3
		Prome "	"	26	25
				12	9
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	...	...
		Maubin District	"	3	2
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	5	5
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	3	4
		Amherst District . . .	"	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	"	...	...
		Thaton " . . .	"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	"	...	...
		Mandalay District . . .	"	8	6
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . .	"	...	...
		Sagaing " . .	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan " . .	"	...	...
		Yamethin " . .	"	4	4
		Kyaukse " . .	"	...	...
		Meiktila " . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	145	132
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District . .	. . . . . .	1	1
		Faridpur District . . .	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	1	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . .	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 1	...
		Nagpur District . . .	"	65	41
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . .	"	48	26
		Chanda Town . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District . . .	"	...	(a) 1
		Balaghat Town . . .	"	...	...
		Balaghat District . . .	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	(a) 1	(a)
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District . . .	"	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	40	33
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	9	7
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			TOTAL	164	109
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	24	21
		Bangalore City	" "	1	3
		Bangalore District	" "	7	7
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	45	41
		Hassan "	"	10	10
			TOTAL	87	82

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	316 (a)	(a) 173
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	50 (b)	(b) 22
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	1	1
		Nimach "	"	(c) 2	(c) 1
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	369	197

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 25th August 1906.
(b) Figures for 3 weeks ending 25th August 1906.
(c) Figures for week ending 18th August 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	(a) 1	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	1	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	19	10
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	19	10
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3,037	2,113

(a) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 30th August 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Within the trough of low pressure, which extended from Orissa to Sind at the beginning of the week, two depressions formed, one in Orissa and the other in Gujarat. The latter gave heavy rain in parts of Gujarat and filled up without moving appreciably. The other developed on Saturday and Sunday and then moved in a westnorthwesterly direction, its centre reaching the neighbourhood of Saugor on the morning of the 30th. This depression which is still active has given widespread rain in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the north Deccan and north Madras, and in places the rainfall has been heavy.

Burma.—In Tenasserim the rainfall during the week was heavy, and on the Pegu and Arakan coasts it was fairly abundant, but in the interior precipitation was light: every station however reported some rain. Temperature was normal and skies were moderately overcast.

Northeast India and Orissa.—In deltaic Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the development and subsequent movement of the depression precipitation was widespread and at times moderately heavy; but in the rest of northeast India it was very light and scattered. Skies were only moderately overcast and temperature was normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was a break in the rains in the United Provinces throughout the period and only a few isolated falls occurred. Owing to the position of the trough of low pressure and under the influence of the depression which formed in Orissa rain fell daily in the Central Provinces and in places the total fall has been heavy. In Central India the rainfall during the week was very light except on the last day when heavy precipitation occurred in the southwestern part. Temperature was in excess in the United Provinces and Central India throughout the week; in the Central Provinces it was in excess during the first half of the period, but it afterwards fell owing to the heavy rain and was in large defect at the close of the week. Skies, which were everywhere lightly to moderately overcast on the 24th, were completely overcast in the Central Provinces and moderately clouded elsewhere on the 30th.

Northwest India.—In the Punjab and the Frontier Province every station except Delhi reported rain during the week, the rainfall being heaviest in the northern districts. The depression which existed for several days in Gujarat caused widespread rain there and in Sind, while in Rajputana rain was reported from all the stations, the smallest amounts being from Kotah, Jaipur and Sambhar. Skies were heavily overcast in Gujarat, and lightly to moderately elsewhere. During the middle of the week temperature was in large defect in the greater part of the Punjab, in the Frontier Province and in Upper Sind, but by the 30th it was in excess except in the submontane districts; in Rajputana the weather was also much hotter than usual.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was very active in the western half of the Peninsula and in north Madras, and rainfall was considerably above the normal for the week; but in the Nizam's Dominions and in Madras excluding the Circars and Malabar coasts the rainfall for the period was less than usual. Skies were heavily overcast except on the last two days and temperature was in defect.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 30th August was in defect over practically the whole of northwest India, the east of Central India, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. It was in excess in north Bihar, the Punjab hills, the north Madras coast, the west Satpuras and Mysore and practically normal elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 24th. Moulmein 5·24″, Lucknow 1·76″, Deesa 1·03″, Sholapur 1·92″, Vizagapatam 2·06″ and Masulipatam 2·20″.

„ 25th. Chanda 3·28″, Amraoti 3·14″, Montgomery 2·12″, Multan 0·50″, Ajmer 1·55″ and Hanumkonda 4·23″.

„ 26th. False Point 1·57″, Sirsa 0·45″, Lahore 2·32″, Khushab 1·48″, Dera Ismail Khan 0·71″, Udaipur 1·12″, Belgaum 1·00″, Gulbarga 1·97″ and Chitaldroog 2·39″.

„ 27th. Cuttack 1·50″, Akola 1·54″, Jacobabad 0·38″, Rajkot 3·08″, Veraval 3·27″ and Ootacamund 2·11″.

„ 28th. Barisal 4·03″, Chaibassa 2·10″, Sambalpur 1·11″, Dwarka 6·58″, Kurrachee 1·22″ and Hyderabad (Sind) 1·40″.

„ 29th. Ranchi 2·35″, Raipur 1·98″, Pendra 1·63″, Seoni 5·65″, Nagpur 6·57″ Pachmarhi 3·46″, Rawalpindi 2·10″ and Murree 1·52″.

„ 30th. Tavoy 6·50″, Moulmein 4·34″, Toungoo 1·45″, Amraoti 3·40″, Khandwa 3·28″, Hoshangabad 1·78″, Indore 5·90″, Ludhiana 0·80″, Bikaner 1·17″ and Mount Abu 4·72″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 30TH AUGUST 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 30TH AUGUST 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	4·83	3·75	+1·08	72·94	64·90	+ 8·04	+ 12	+ 11
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	9·03	6·05	+2·98	101·43	112·67	−11·24	− 9	− 13
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	1·75	2·48	−0·73	39·32	42·59	− 3·27	− 8	− 6
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·97	1·36	−0·39	17·09	18·38	− 1·29	− 7	− 5
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	2·17	3·49	−1·32	63·69	59·37	+ 4·32	+ 7	+ 10
	Calcutta	1·72	2·77	−1·05	44·41	42·03	+ 2·38	+ 6	+ 9
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·97	5·12	−4·15	103·79	93·11	+10·68	+ 11	+ 17
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	1·44	4·35	−2·91	78·17	68·88	+ 9·29	+ 13	+ 19
	Darbhanga	0·18	3·22	−3·04	45·32	36·49	+ 8·83	+ 24	+ 35
	Bahraich	0	4·69	−4·69	34·65	36·39	− 1·74	− 5	+ 9
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	1·12	2·51	−1·39	41·25	39·15	+ 2·10	+ 5	+ 10
	Patna	0·83	3·05	−2·22	31·50	33·44	− 1·94	− 6	+ 1
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	2·33	2·27	+0·06	41·38	33·83	+ 7·55	+ 22	+ 24
	Ludhiana	1·56	2·34	−0·78	29·55	30·90	− 1·35	− 4	− 2
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·45	2·48	−2·03	22·91	25·92	− 3·01	− 12	− 4
	Lahore	1·44	1·30	+0·14	11·76	17·51	− 5·75	− 33	− 36
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	1·48	0·42	+1·06	4·26	7·15	− 2·89	− 40	− 59
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·16	0·02	+0·14	0·25	1·25	− 1·00	− 80	− 93
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	3·47	1·46	+2·01	24·26	18·67	+ 5·59	+ 30	+ 21
	Cuttack	3·43	2·37	+1·06	24·69	39·21	−14·52	− 37	− 42
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	3·14	2·13	+1·01	32·94	41·73	− 8·79	− 21	− 25
	Raipur	6·75	3·06	+3·69	37·68	39·16	− 1·48	− 4	− 14
	Jubbulpore	7·27	3·03	+4·24	44·59	45·28	− 0·69	− 2	− 12
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0·57	2·38	−1·81	23·85	34·23	−10·38	− 30	− 27
	Jaipur	0·90	1·84	−0·94	10·79	18·01	− 7·22	− 40	− 39
	Indore	5·61	2·56	+3·05	32·77	32·18	+ 0·59	+ 2	− 8
15. West Coast	Calicut	5·68	2·97	+2·71	67·92	70·17	− 2·25	− 3	− 7
	Bombay	9·03	3·91	+5·12	74·58	81·55	− 6·97	− 9	− 16
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2·52	1·15	+1·37	26·53	30·78	− 4·25	− 14	− 19
	Rajkot	4·59	0·67	+3·92	16·37	17·23	− 0·86	− 5	− 29
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	9·01	1·69	+7·32	34·84	23·15	+11·69	+ 50	+ 20
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·75	1·05	−0·30	14·52	12·40	+ 2·12	+ 17	+ 21
	Bijapur	1·91	0·92	+0·99	19·71	17·41	+ 2·30	+ 13	+ 8
	Hyderabad	1·25	1·56	−0·31	20·43	17·55	+ 2·88	+ 16	+ 20
19. South India	Mysore	1·39	1·16	+0·23	19·41	13·59	+ 5·82	+ 43	+ 45
	Madura	0·29	1·04	−0·75	11·09	9·40	+ 1·69	+ 18	+ 29
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·03	1·11	−1·08	9·97	8·65	+ 1·32	+ 15	+ 32

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 30th August, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th August 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was general and mostly moderate but heavy on the Tenasserim Coast. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is progressing in most places and is completed in Sandoway and Tavoy and approaching completion in several districts. Reaping of sesamum has commenced in Magwe and Yamethin. The recent rain has been very beneficial and cultivation in Bassein is now resumed. More rain is still needed in Sandoway, Myaungmya, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Yamethin, and in parts of Shwebo, Prome, Henzada, and the Southern Shan States. Crops are partially affected by drought in Shwebo, Pakokku, the Ruby Mines district and Meiktila and have been damaged by insects in parts of the Southern Shan States. Floods have destroyed plants in low-lying lands of Bhamo and miscellaneous crops along the Irrawaddy in Katha. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole fair. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon and slightly in three districts, it has fallen slightly in one district; elsewhere it is unchanged.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain has fallen generally in all districts. Floods are subsiding gradually in a few districts but still continue abnormally high in most districts. The prospects of tea are good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur and are fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice and cutting of jute are retarded in places by high floods. Cultivation of late transplanted rice continues. The prospects of crops are uncertain in flooded areas and fair elsewhere. Prices of common rice :—Manipur 13 : Kohima 10 : Tezpur 8 : Chittagong and Sibsagar 7 : Barisal and Malda 6¾ : Comilla 6 $\frac{9}{16}$: Jalpaiguri, Rampur Boalia, and Gauhati 6½ : Silchar 6 to 8⅜ : Noakhali 6½ to 7 : Faridpur, Nowgong, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, and Dhubri 6 : Mymensingh 5⅝ : Sylhet 5½ : Bogra 5¼ : Dacca and Shillong and Tura 5 : and Aijal 4 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in eight; slightly fallen in two; and remain stationary in the remaining districts. High price of rice is being felt by the middle and lower classes in Dinajpur.

Scarcity prevails in Faridpur, Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Tippera, and Noakhali. In Faridpur 1,052 persons are being gratuitously relieved. Forty men, 114 women, and 30 children are gratuitously relieved and none are employed on test works in Bakarganj. In Mymensingh 878 persons are gratuitously relieved and none are employed on test works. In Tippera 35 men are employed on test works and 450 are receiving gratuitous relief. In Noakhali 115 men and 6 children are employed on relief works and 2,299 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general in the Province, the fall being for the most part light except at Puri where it was rather heavy. More rain is needed in some of the districts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions for winter paddy. Extensive damage by floods to the autumn crops and the newly transplanted *aman* paddy is reported from Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, and Murshidabad; some damage is also reported from Jessore, Saran, and the Sonthal Parganas. Insect pests are reported from Midnapore, Howrah, Nadia, and Ranchi. Slight distress on account of high prices of food-grains continues in Jessore. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in twenty-four districts and fallen in two; it continues high in most districts.

United Provinces.—Rain in all districts, but not heavy. Floods are subsiding except in Gorakhpur where the people and cattle of the flooded tracts are in serious difficulties. Where not damaged by floods or excessive rain the autumn crops are doing well, but in a few districts more rain is needed for rice. Weeding continues and *sawan* (millet) and some of the earlier crops are being reaped. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpur and Jhansi, but has much abated in the former district. Fodder and supplies are generally sufficient. The prices of food-grains have fallen in eleven districts but they have risen somewhat in Jaunpur and Ballia.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was slight rain in all districts, but more is needed in Muttra and in Agra, in one tahsil of which district the crops on high-lying lands are said to be withering. The prospects elsewhere are good. Weeding continues and some of the earlier crops are being reaped in Banda and Etawah. Cholera has much abated in Hamirpur, but is still prevalent in Jhansi. The condition of the people is good except in Jalaun where the effects of privation are still apparent. Fodder-supplies are adequate and the markets full. Prices of food-grains are falling in Hamirpur, Jhansi, Agra and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 111,000; Agra Division—works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 121,000.

Punjab.—There is a general diminution of rainfall in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab, while light to moderate nearly general rain has fallen in the other parts of the Province. The rainfall is still in considerable defect in several districts. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains; wheat is slightly rising in Gurgaon, Ambala, and Rawalpindi and falling in Rohtak, Delhi, and Lyallpur. Sowings for the autumn and ploughings for the next spring crops continue. Weeding of autumn crops is in progress in Ambala. The condition of the standing crops is generally good to average and the outturn is expected to be good if more rain falls. Crops in Ambala and Shahpur have improved, in the former owing to less and in the latter due to good rainfall. The condition of cotton is good in Lyallpur. Locusts appeared in Rohtak, but did no damage, they are reported to have caused slight damage to the standing crops in Gurgaon, Mianwali, and Lahore. Insects are also attacking young crops in Mianwali and cotton and great millet in parts of Multan. Floods have damaged the crops on the banks of the Sutlej and of the inundation canal in the Lahore district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hissar and Gurgaon. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain all over the Province averaging 30 cents to 3·49 inches. It has been beneficial to the standing crops and to spring sowings. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory. Harvest prospects and outturn of autumn crops are fair. Canal water and the Kilapani supply are sufficient; heavy floods have occurred in Kurram and Tochi, the Daman tract in Dera Ismail Khan irrigated by hill torrents and in Kachi by river Indus floods. The condition of cattle is generally good except in few villages of the Peshawar district. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 15 to 17¼, gram 15⅝ to 18, maize 14$\frac{11}{16}$ to 18¼ and *bajra* 12 to 15⅞ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Good rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Hill Tracts of Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is partly bright and partly rainy. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner from 100 to 143, Marwar 32 to 315, Jaisalmer 50 to 267, good in Sirohi, Udaipur 36, Hill Tracts 84, Partabgarh 66, Shahpura 81, light rain at Tonk and Bundi but heavier in other parts of the States, Kotah 122, Jhalawar 105, Jaipur 50 but three districts received from 115 to 235, Kishangarh 285, Alwar 44, partial rain in Karauli, Bharatpur 84 but rain not general, Dholpur 50, Ajmer 174, Merwara 177. Prospects have improved in Jaisalmer and the standing crops are now generally thriving except in parts of Tonk, Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Merwara. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Kishangarh and Karauli. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is available. Prices have risen in Jaisalmer, Mewar, Partabgarh, and Jhalawar; and have fallen in Marwar, Kishangarh, and Alwar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 599, on gratuitous relief 843, total 1,442; Merwara—on works 9,764, on gratuitous relief 9,777, total 19,541. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 716; Tonk—on works 1,267, on gratuitous relief 375, total 1,642; Jaipur—on works 4,390, on gratuitous relief 53, total 4,443; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 2,433, total 2,457; Alwar—on gratuitous relief 369; Eastern States—on works 1,569, on gratuitous relief 1,429, total 2,998; grand total of Native States 12,625. Decrease of 5,489 due to closure of relief works in Karauli during the previous week and considerable decrease in Dholpur; relief works also closed in Alwar; in Kishangarh the figures include 1,492 artizans and weavers on special relief. Prices vary between 13¼ seers in Karauli and 15⅞ per rupee in Alwar. Cholera continues in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur, in the latter State there were 112 cases and 56 deaths.

Central India.—Rainfall partial. More rain is urgently needed in parts of Gwalior Agricultural operations are timely and satisfactory in Gwalior. Preparation of land for spring cultivation is in progress elsewhere. The standing crops and probable outturn are good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and have fallen in parts of Malwa.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 2,000, total 3,000; in Bundelkhand—on works 4,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 7,000, grand total 10,000. Prices:—13 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Central Provinces.—Good rain fell in all districts during the week; the heaviest falls were—Nagpur 9½, Chanda 8½, Yeotmal 6¾, Hoshangabad 6½, Bhandara 6¼, Akola 6, Balaghat

5¾, and Amraoti 5½ inches ; rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 4¾ inches in Wardha to 1 inch in Bilaspur. The general condition of the standing crops is greatly improved but more rain is required about Hatta and Tejgarh in Damoh and in parts of Chhindwara and Narsinghpur. The estimated area under autumn crops is slightly larger than last year in Damoh and Narsinghpur, and smaller in Bhandara where *juar* and cotton were stunted by excessive rain at sowing time ; *til* area is less by 10 per cent. in Mandla. Rice prospects are 100 in Mandla, Seoni, and Chanda and 75 in Nimar, slight damage to rice by insects is reported from Chhattisgarh. Thinning and transplanting are nearly finished, other autumn crops are generally in good condition. The area of *juar* in Wardha has increased. Preparation of land for spring crops is everywhere proceeding. In Chhindwara *jagni* and *til* and in Amraoti *til* and *kutki* are still being sown. The excessive rain of the early monsoon delayed sowings, washed away seedlings and injured crops in many districts but the subsequent break with moderate and timely showers has done much good and prospects are now favourable. The price of rice has slightly risen in Jubbulpore and Chhindwara, gram is cheaper by 2 seers in Chhindwara and *juar* by 1 seer in Nimar, elsewhere the prices of food-grains are steady and are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch, Kathiawar, Sawantwadi ; and Kolhapur, moderate in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha ; and light in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. More rain is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Dharwar, Palanpur, and Rewa Kantha, especially for the rice crop. Inundation in Sind is generally satisfactory. Cotton sowing continues and transplantation is nearing completion. The area under cotton is generally above normal and under other crops above normal in Sukkur, Larkana, and the Deccan, and generally nearly normal elsewhere. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by floods or winds in Sukkur and Hyderabad, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for spring sowing. The supply of drinking water is generally adequate. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are nearly full. Deficiency of agricultural stock continues but cattle are generally improving in condition. Dry fodder is scarce but sufficient green grass is available everywhere. Trade is active and stocks of grain in the markets are adequate. Prices show tendency to fall. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 13 to 50 per cent; in the Karnatak 20 to 40 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. Test works have been closed in Miraj (Junior) and opened in Jamkhandi. The numbers on the last day of the week ending 18th instant were:—Phaltan 119, Jamkhandi 106, total 225. Labourers are leaving relief works for more congenial and remunerative work in the fields. The public health is generally good. Mild cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Relief works have been closed in Nasik. The numbers on relief are :—British districts—Deccan—on works 11,941, on gratuitous relief 27,593, total 39,534 ; Karnatak—on works 13,340, on gratuitous relief 14,487, total 27,827 ; Native States—on works 2,753, on gratuitous relief 2,089, total 4,842.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—three inches 38 cents. Good rain in all taluks. Prospects are good. Weeding of autumn crops and of early rice sowings continue. Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation. Prices :—wheat 8½ ; coarse rice 7½ ; and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain throughout the Province during the week. Markets are well supplied. The standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, and Mysore where dry crops have been damaged owing to excessive rainfall. The prospects of the season are encouraging. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—18 inches 29 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was very heavy in South Canara ; heavy in Malabar, Godavari, Kistna, Nilgiris, Chingleput, Ganjam, and Guntur ; light in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly ; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Madura. Ploughing, manuring, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. There are no harvests in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara ; they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, and Anantapur. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in sixteen districts ; has fallen in six ; and has slightly risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*Ragi* is stationary in five districts ; has fallen in thirteen ; and has slightly risen in three. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in nine ; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts ; has fallen in six ; and has very slightly risen in one.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	588	4,627	5,215	156	4,793	4,949	—266
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,000	110,000	112,000	1,000	120,000	121,000	+9,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	10,315	9,415	19,730	10,363	10,620	20,983	+1,253
Bombay	26,049	43,260	69,309	25,281	42,080	67,361	—1,948
Total British Provinces .	38,952	167,302	206,254	36,800	177,493	214,293	+8,039
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	11,440	6,674	18,114	7,250	5,375	12,625	—5,489
Central India States . .	6,000	6,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	—2,000
Bombay Native States . .	3,163	2,130	5,293	2,978	2,089	5,067	—226
Total Native States .	20,603	14,804	35,407	15,228	12,464	27,692	—7,715
GRAND TOTAL .	59,555	182,106	241,661	52,028	189,957	241,985	+324

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6851—6871—14.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers relative to the International Maritime Exhibition, which will be held at Bordeaux in France in May 1907, are published for general information. The Exhibition, although principally maritime, will comprise all branches of industry and commerce :

CITY OF BORDEAUX.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

(MAY-NOVEMBER 1907).

Organized by the League Maritime Française, under the official patronage of the French Government, the General Council of the Gironde, the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce and the Philomathic Society of Bordeaux, in Celebration of a Century of Steam Navigation.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Article 1.—An International Maritime Exposition in Celebration of a Century of Steam Navigation will be opened in Bordeaux on May 1st, 1907, under the auspices of the League Maritime Française, recognized as an establishment of public utility by decree of December 17th, 1905.

Article 2.—The Exposition will be held on the great square of the Quinconces. Its duration will be about six months. Its opening and closing may be advanced or delayed without liability for indemnity.

Article 3.—The Exposition will be held under the official patronage and aid of the French Government, and the Department of the Gironde, the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce and the Philomathic Society of Bordeaux.

Article 4.—The Exposition is open to all countries. It will receive all industrial, agricultural or artistic products pertaining to maritime affairs. A Colonial section will be devoted to colonial products which are intimately related to the commerce of Bordeaux. Pavilions will be devoted to ocean geography, nautical automobilism and aerial navigation.

Article 5.—During the Exposition, the Commissioner General intends to organize congresses, competitions and lectures on interesting subjects concerning maritime affairs, science, art, industry, commerce and social economy.

He will endeavour to organize also festivals of all kinds with the view of adding to the brilliancy of the Exposition. These congresses, competitions and festivals will be under special regulations.

Article 6.—The Commissioner General and Deputy Commissioner General have received the following powers :

Article 7.—The Commissioner General has the direction of the Exposition. All initiative will devolve on him, and no decision will be valid without his assent. He will have special charge of relations with the appropriate ministerial departments and the Commissioners of Foreign Governments. He will have sole direction of all departments for which he will name chiefs and agents. He will direct the book-keeping. He will establish forms for receipts and will order all expenditures. All accounts must be submitted for his approval.

He will decide definitely upon the requests of exhibitors and will deliver certificates of admission.

He is vested with power to nominate juries and all committees for that portion reserved for the administration.

The general police of the Exposition will be under his supervision.

Article 8.—The Deputy Commissioner General will assist the Commissioner General and will act in his place during his absence.

Article 9.—Special committees of groups and of festivals will be organized later.

Article 10.—Each foreign country participating in the Exposition should accredit to the Commissioner General a special Commissioner to represent its exhibitors.

Article 11.—The Exposition will be constituted into a bonded warehouse, consequently, the products exhibited will be exempt from verification, custom house and octroi taxes.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Article 12.—Exhibitors shall pay rent for the space they occupy according to the following tariff :

1st.—A fixed duty of 20 francs per exhibitor upon application for space.

2nd.—A tax proportionate to the space to be occupied is to be established according to a general tariff applied to industrial exhibitors as follows :

Each superficial meter in principal place	60 francs.
" " " on the interior wall	40 "
" " " in the annexes	40 "
" " " on the interior walls of same ...	30 "
Each meter in open air with option of construction ...	20 "
" " " without option of construction ...	10 "

Plans for constructions to be erected must be submitted for the approval of the Commissioner General.

For choice sites, show-cases and corner locations, a higher tariff will be fixed for each particular place.

Article 13.—Restaurants, shows and all specially authorized establishments, shall pay rents to be fixed by tariff.

In each special case a contract will determine the details regarding the construction and management.

Article 14.—Rent may be required from the exhibitors, concessionaries and others for poster advertisements, prospectuses, etc., in the interior of the Exposition. Authorization for said advertisements shall be given by the Commissioner General.

Article 15.—The charges due to the Exposition are payable against a receipt signed by the Commissioner General, in two payments to the Bank of Bordeaux; one-half within the fifteen days following the delivery of the certificate of admission, the other half on the 15th Aprii 1907. When the total charges shall not exceed 100 francs, payment thereof shall be made within the fifteen days following the delivery of the certificate of admission.

Article 16.—Exhibitors who fail to pay the second instalment cannot recover their previous payment, which shall remain the property of the administration without legal formality. By the very fact of non-payment, the exhibitor's privilege to exhibit will be forfeited, the administration reserving the right to dispose of the space on or after April 15th.

Article 17.—Requests for admission must be addressed to the Commissioner General at Bordeaux, prior to February 12th, 1907, or dissatisfaction may result and requests may be refused.

Article 18.—Forms of application for admission are to be prepared by the Commissioner General and will be at the disposal of exhibitors in Paris, Bordeaux, county-towns of the Departments and of foreign committees.

Article 19.—The questions appearing on the application for admission must be answered correctly by the exhibitors.

Article 20.—Dangerous material such as fulminates and explosives will be excluded.

Spirits and alcohol, oils, essences, corrosive materials and, generally, substances which may injure other products or cause annoyance to the public, will only be received in strong and appropriate receptacles of small dimensions. Exhibitors of such products must abide by regulations to be promulgated in the interest of public health and security. Combustible material, shelves, curtains, etc., must be made fire-proof unless specially exempted.

Article 21.—The Commissioner General shall have the right to exclude all harmful products or such as may not appear to be consistent with the purposes of the Exposition.

Article 22.—No object can be taken away before the close of the Exposition without special authority from the Commissioner General. This prohibition does not apply to products that the exhibitors may be authorized to manufacture and offer for sale in public.

Article 23.—No object of art, no product exhibited in the places, parks or gardens will be permitted to be drawn, copied or produced in any form whatsoever without the consent of the exhibitor approved by the Commissioner General. The Commissioner General, however, may authorize the reproduction of a general view.

Article 24.—The Administration of the Exposition will only provide general buildings and constructions. Insurance is obligatory on all products exhibited from the time they are entered at the Exposition until they are removed. Said insurance must contain a formal waiver by the insured and the insurer of any claim against the Administration of the Exposition. In default of the taking out of policies of insurance by the exhibitors, the same will be contracted for by the Administration of the Exposition at the exhibitor's cost, risk and peril.

Article 25.—The Administration of the Exposition will take all necessary measures for the protection of objects against damage and their general supervision, but will not be responsible for theft or damage.

Article 26.—Exhibitors must pay for all packing, freight, unpacking, care of cases, installation, re-packing and re-shipping charges.

Article 27.—Exhibitors who may require water, gas, electricity or motor power must state this fact on their application for admission, giving all necessary details as to the speed required for each of their apparatus. The price of power will be fixed at the lowest possible rate.

Article 28.—After the close of the Exposition, the exhibitors must remove the products exhibited within one month (maximum), in default of which said products will be stored in a warehouse at the expense and risk of the exhibitor, without responsibility on the part of the Commissioner General.

JURIES. AWARDS.

Article 29.—The Examining Jury will be composed of authorized representatives of science, art and industry, either in France or abroad.

Said Jury shall be appointed, one-half by the exhibitors, the other by the administration of the Exposition.

Article 30.—The Jury shall demand all guarantees that may seem proper for the performance of their duty. They will have the right to exclude from competition any exhibitor who may attempt to deceive them.

Article 31.—A superior Jury will be appointed to judge all claims that may be presented.

Article 32.—The awards shall consist of diplomas of honor, gold, silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions.

N.B.—The details as to the functions and duties of the Juries will be the subject of a special regulation.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

GROUP I.

MARINE HISTORY AND FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—History of navigation by sail and by steam.

Retrospective exhibition of the various means of navigation, by originals, models, reproductions or prints.

Class 2.—Fine arts, ancient and modern, painting, sculpture, water colour, print, lithography, architecture and decorative art.

GROUP II.

INSTRUCTION.

Class 3.—Programmes, material for instruction, organization and statistics. Schools for young sailors and novices. Naval schools : schools for application, schools for maritime engineers. Hydrographic schools : pyrotechnic schools, schools of mechanics, schools of medicine and pharmaceutics. Commercial schools. Maritime Institutes.

Class 4.—Maritime associations for diffusion of knowledge and of study. International Marine Associations. Society for Maritime and Colonial Studies. Societies of learned men. Geographical Societies. Societies of Commercial Geography. Societies of professional and technical instruction in maritime fishing. Works and publications. Reviews. Maritime journals.

Class 5.—Ocean Geography. Instruction and material. Maritime Laboratories and special ships. Ichthyological collections. Submarine Flora and Fauna.

GROUP III.

CHARTS AND INSTRUMENTS.

Class 6.—Charts and geographical and cosmographical apparatus. Geographical hydrographical charts and maps. Celestial and terrestial globes and spheres. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and mariners.

Class 7.—Optical instruments, geometrical compasses, barometers, thermometers, field glasses, sextants, etc. Astronomical and meteorological instruments. Sounding apparatus and log-lines, etc.

Class 8.—Precise horological marine instruments.

GROUP IV.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Class 9.—Designs and models of ships used for the maritime transportation of goods or passengers, steam packets, steamers, cargoes, etc.

Class 10.—Designs and models of ships used for coasting and navigation of rivers and lakes.

Class 11.—Designs and models of fishing craft.

Class 12.—Designs and models of yachts and pleasure boats.

Class 13.—Designs and models of sailing ships.

Class 14.—Canoes and boats for sails and oars. Disjointable and collapsible boats, for the navy and commercial marine.

GROUP V.

NAVY.

Class 15.—Designs and models of ships.

Class 16.—Armour and protection. Trials of armour.

Class 17.—Guns and torpedoes. Portable arms.

Class 18.—Submarine navigation.

GROUP VI.

MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Class 19.—Raw materials and materials of iron and steel specially adapted to the construction and the armament of ships, sheet iron, profiled iron, etc.

Class 20.—Brass, bronze, various alloys, etc.

Class 21.—Wood for building, masts, etc.

Class 22.—Cordage, cables, ropes, etc. Canvas awnings, tarpaulins, etc.

Class 23.—Flax, rubber, gutta-percha.

Class 24.—Submarine paints for bottoms of ships of iron, steel or wood, oils, varnishes, and essences, colors, tars, coal tar and various substances, etc.

Class 25.—Construction plants, machines and tools.

Class 26.—Small accessories for the hull: light ports, scuppers and marine hardware.

GROUP VII.

MOTOR MACHINES AND PROPELLERS.

Class 27.—Motor apparatus for war and commercial ships. Steam engines, with alternate movements for screws. Machines for paddle-wheels. Condensing apparatus. Auxiliary apparatus for principal motors, lubricating, rotation meters, etc. Propellers. Screws. Paddle-wheels.

Class 28.—Naval boilers. Auxiliary apparatus for boilers, feed pumps, filters. Elevators for ashes and ejectors.

Class 29.—Machines with interior combustion. Petroleum, essence alcohol and gas motors.

Class 30.—Steam turbine motors. Interior combustion turbines. Hydraulic turbines, etc.

Class 31.—Solid and liquid combustible matter.

GROUP VIII.

FITTINGS AND APPARATUS.

Class 32.—Special apparatus for the production and use of electricity, dynamos, etc.; electric signals, projectors. Wireless telegraphy. Telephones. Mycrophones. Electric bells, storage batteries, etc.

Class 33.—Apparatus for the manœuvring of anchors, rudders, life boats, sailing gear, signals, etc. Order transmitters. Cranes and winches. Temperley apparatus, etc.

Class 34.—Anchors and cables, chains and steel hausers.

Class 35.—Steam and hand pumps for water and fire.

Class 36.—Armament of fishing boats, nets, baskets, harpoons, fishing lines, lobster traps, etc.

Class 37.—Refrigerating apparatus and congealing apparatus of divers systems.

Class 38.—Apparatus for the preservation of grain.

Class 39.—Lighting apparatus. Fixed lights and signals.

Class 40.—Heating apparatus.

Class 41.—Aerating and ventilating apparatus.

GROUP IX.

AUTOMOBILE NAVIGATION AND BOATS OF ALL TYPES.

Class 42.—Automobile boats for racing, service and pleasure.

Class 43.—Pleasure steamboats and others.

Class 44.—Electrical motor boats.

Class 45.—Sail and row boats. Life boats.

GROUP X.

AERONAUTICS.

Class 46.—Models and documents relative to the history of aerostation and flying.

Class 47.—Captive and free balloons. Military aerostation. Ascension winches. Transport carriages. Inflating apparatus.

Class 48.—Dirigible balloons, motors and propellers. Kites.

Class 49.—Flying apparatus, motors and propellers.

Class 50.—Homing pigeons.

Class 51.—Materials for the construction of balloons and flying apparatus. Tissues, varnishes, baskets, valves, nets, special cordage, stoppage apparatus, etc. Manufacture of hydrogene and light gas.

GROUP XI.

PORT AND HARBOUR WORKS.

Class 52.—Construction of harbours, piers, docks, graving docks, dry docks, locks, etc. Works for protection against river and sea water. Navigable river works.

Class 53.—Movable bridges. Dock gear for the loading and unloading of vessels. Mechanical towage and hauling.

Class 54.—Light-houses, revolving lights, fixed lights, various buoys, luminous buoys and whistling buoys.

GROUP XII.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.

Class 55.—Products of sea fishing. Pearls, shells, mother of pearl, coral, sponges, tortoise-shell, whale-bone, amber, fish oils, fats and glues.

Class 56.—Preservation of fish. Packed salt fish, dried, smoked, in oil, etc.

Class 57.—Transportation of fresh fish. Reservoir and cold storage cars.

Class 58.—Apparatus pertaining to the preparation and preservation of fishing products; refrigerators, fish-tanks, tin boxes and their manufacture, barrels, etc.

Class 59.—Raw materials for preserving: salt, oil, etc.

Class 60.—Pisciculture and fresh water fishing. Oyster beds.

Class 61.—Maritime hunting. Collections of amphibious birds and animals.

GROUP XIII.

HYGIENE, SALVAGE AND SPORTS.

Class 62.—Sanitary apparatus and processes. Processes of disinfection on board vessels. Sanitary service in ports. Quarantine stations.

Class 63.—Saving of the ship-wrecked. Life-boats, apparatus for carrying moorings, rafts, buoys and life-belts and jackets, etc.

Class 64.—Material for the salvage of vessels. Salvage or destruction of wrecks.

Class 65.—Diving suits, diving bells, etc.

Class 66.—Medicines, surgery, pharmaceutics. Medicinal products derived from fish and sea-weed.

Class 67.—Hygiene by sports. Gymnastics, natation, etc.

Class 68.—Yachting, nautical tours. Watering stations.

GROUP XIV

SHIP'S PROVISIONS. FOOD.

Class 69.—Sea and table biscuits. Bread making, pastry, confectionery, etc.

Class 70.—Preserved foods other than fish. Dried vegetables, salt meats, etc.

Class 71.—Wines, brandies, liquors, beer, etc.

Class 72.—Apparatus for the preparation and preservation of wholesome waters. Mineral and gaseous waters.

GROUP XV.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Class 73.—Modern decorative art. Interior decoration of passenger steamers and yachts. Veneering and wall painting. Art bronzes. Silver and gold-smith's art, jewelry, etc.

Class 74.—Tissues, linen, laces, tapestries, etc.

Class 75.—Mariners' and passengers' clothing, sporting attire. Shoes. Hat making. Dress and equipment of crews.

Class 76.—Perfumery, toilet waters, tooth washes, soaps, etc.

Class 77.—Bedding material; beds, bedding, special furniture for passenger steamers and yachts, etc.

Class 78.—Travelling articles, leather manufactures, toys and small hardware.

Class 79.—Porcelain crystal, glassware, cutlery.

Class 80.—Photographic apparatus and accessories.

Class 81.—Musical instruments.

Class 82.—Games on board of passenger steamers and yachts. Models of ships. Nautical and scientific toys.

Class 83.—Printing and books. Advertisements of navigation companies. Publications and marine libraries, illustrated posters, postal cards. Printing materials, compositors and type-writers.

GROUP XVI.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF BORDEAUX WITH THE COLONIES.

Class 84.—Products of Exportation.

Class 85.—Products of Importation.

Class 86.—Colonization societies. Exploration missions.

GROUP XVII.

SOCIAL ECONOMY. WORKS OF MUTUALITY AND CHARITY.

Class 87.—Maritime and custom house statistics. Chambers of Commerce. Free ports.

Class 88.—Insurance companies; Marine registry of ships. Mutual maritime insurance societies.

Class 89.—Subsidized services. Maritime postal service. Maritime service subsidized by the Colonies.

Class 90.—National and international maritime law. Legislation.

Class 91.—Provisions made for sailors disabled at sea. Co-operative societies.

Class 92.—Societies for works of the sea. Central salvage societies for the wrecked. Societies for the relief of the families of those shipwrecked.

Mariner's orphan asylums. Seamen's homes. Societies, works and institutions subsidized. Invalids from the navy hospitals.

Bordeaux, April 25th, 1906.

THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL :

E. BERTIN, (C.).

Member of the Institute.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GENERAL :

V. MORLOT.

No.——— GROUP No.———

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

CERTIFICATE SENT. CLASS No.———

the———

I, the undersigned ———

residing at ———

make application to exhibit the products hereunder described : ———

———

———

———

for which I desire a space of ——— *meters long by*

——— *meters deep, or a space on the interior wall*

of ———

The amount of Exposition dues is fixed at the sum of (to be written in full)

———

which I shall pay : half in the fifteen days following the delivery of the certificate of admission, the other half on April 15th, 1907.

I submit to the decisions of the Committees and Juries. I have taken knowledge of the general rules to which I adhere without reserve.

——— *the* ——— *190* .

Signature :

Tariff and Exposition dues.—Exhibitors shall pay rent for the space they occupy according to the following tariff: 1st—A tax of 20 francs per exhibitor for application; 2nd—A proportional tax per unity of surface, established according to a general tariff to be applied to industrial exhibitors, fixed as follows: The superficial meter (39⅓ inches, about) in the principal building 60 francs; on the interior wall 40 francs, in the annexed buildings 40 francs, on the interior walls 30 francs; in the open air with option of construction, 20 francs; without option of construction, 10 francs. For choice places, isolated glass-cases, corner places, a higher charge shall be fixed for each particular case.

***N.B.*—Address all applications for admission and all communications to the Commissioner General, 26 cours du XXX-Juillet, Bordeaux.**

ORDERED that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local Gazette.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Simla, the 31st August, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The following reports on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), during the year 1905-06, are published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

Bengal.

The number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), in 1905-06 fell from 493 to 291 or by 41 per cent. The decrease is partly due to the decline in the number of cases of improper marking of glass chimneys. In 1904-05, penalties were imposed in 60 cases, as against 3 in the year under report. Similarly, in the previous year, there were 26 cases in which foreign-made goods were penalized for bearing portraits of the English Royal Family without a counter-indication, with the consequence that only 3 cases have occurred in the year under report.

The cases are distributed as follows:

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during each of the years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.

Year.	Clause under section 18, Sea Customs Act as modified by section 10, Indian Merchandise Marks Act.	Number of cases.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without prosecution.	Reshipment ordered or allowed.		Abandoned by the importer.
				With penalty.	Without penalty.			With penalty.	Without penalty.	
1904-1905 ...	Clause (*d*) ..	234	1	209	16	3	251	7	1	
	„ (*e*) ...	75	...	73	2	...	75	...	...	
	„ (*f*) ...	184	...	180	1	...	181	...	...	
	Total ...	403	1	462	12	3	[illegible]	7	1	
1905-1906 ...	Clause (*d*) ...	117	...	106	6	2	115	5	...	
	„ (*e*) ...	72	...	64	8	...	72	..	...	
	„ (*f*) ...	102	...	97	5	...	102	...	...	
	Total ...	201	...	267	19	2	289	5	...	

There were 2 cases under clause (*d*) of counterfeit trade marks. They were in connection with certain imports of white mulls. By arrangement the offend-

ing labels were removed and the goods passed without penalty. Mention may be made of the following cases of false trade descriptions :—

In 9 cases goods described as "Bonbons" were penalized because the use of the name and the marks applied to the goods and coverings were such as are recognised in the local market as indicating a medicine for worms, which the goods in question did not contain.

There were 10 cases in which alpacas, mohair, undershirts, trowsers, cotton socks, cotton hose and ribbons bore false trade descriptions as to the material of which the goods were made. There were 15 cases in which paints, white lead, and turpentine had false descriptions applied to them in respect of the percentage of adulterating material they contained.

There were 4 cases in which false indications of make in the United Kingdom were applied to Belgian or German cement.

In one case imitation coral beads were imported with the marking "Coral Beads" and without a counter-indication to show that they were not genuine.

In another case Chinese cigarettes were imported under English descriptions without a counter-indication of Chinese origin.

One attempt was made to pass German Pilsener as of British manufacture.

Four cases occurred in which German-made cutlery and tools were imported bearing indications of British origin without the necessary counter-indication. In one case the goods also bore the name and address of a British manufacturer. In this case as well as in one of the cutlery cases fines were imposed and the goods were re-shipped.

Of the 72 cases dealt with under clause (*e*), 48 were of goods imported from the Continent of Europe (including 37 from Germany), 20 from Japan, and 4 from America. In 53 cases the proper stamping was demanded, penalties being inflicted in 64 cases.

In the 102 cases which occurred under clause (*f*) lengths were not marked at all in 72 instances; stamping was incomplete in 18 cases: there were four instances of effaceable stamping, and miscellaneous omissions in the remaining 8. There were 53 cases of cotton goods: 23 of woollens and 26 of mixed piece-goods. Penalties were imposed in 97 cases.

All the cases were disposed of by the Collector. There were no appeals made to the Chief Customs Authority. The total amount of penalties aggregated Rs. 5,168-10-0. All the cases, with the exception of the two instances of counterfeit trade marks, were detected by the Appraising Staff.

Madras.

The total number of cases dealt with under the Act in the whole Presidency during the year 1905-1906 was 121, as against 117 cases in the preceding year. The subjoined statement shows the number of cases dealt with at each port under clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during the year 1905-06:

Name of port.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
	Under section 10, clause (*d*).	Under section 10, clause (*e*).	Under section 10, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras ...	84	9	16	109	...	43	66	..	109
Mangalore ...	...	1	1	2	..	2	...	...	2
Calicut ...	4	...	2	6	...	4	2	...	6
Cochin ...	2	1	..	3	...	3	...	...	3
Negapatam ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	91	11	19	121	...	52	69	...	121

In the majority of cases falling under clause (*d*), the breach of the conditions of the Act consisted in the application of descriptions in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The following were the more important of such cases:

(1) Two consignments, one of brandy and another of beer, were imported from Germany, the labels on the bottles describing the contents as "very old brandy" and "Union Club beer, superior quality," respectively; the country of origin in the first case was so indistinctly marked as to be likely to escape the notice of the public, and in the second case there was no indication of the country of origin at all.

(2) A consignment of six cases of provisions declared to be the produce of Holland was found to contain vermicelli and maccaroni in packets bearing an English description of the contents without any indication of the country of origin.

(3) Three consignments of iron and steel sheets of Belgian manufacture had the sizes and the approximate weight of the sheets, as also the words "Best refined" marked on them in English without any indication of the country of origin.

(4) In a consignment of seven iron safes of Japanese manufacture the word "safe" was printed in large English characters on the doors without any qualification as to the country of origin.

(5) In two other cases where the importations consisted of fountain pens of Austrian manufacture, and gilt silver lametta in reels, of French manufacture, the boxes in which they were packed contained descriptions of the articles printed in English with instructions for use in the case of the fountain pens, but without any indication of the country of origin.

(6) In another case a consignment of common soap declared to be the produce of Germany was found on examination to have been made in Holland. The soap itself and the label on the wrapper bore descriptions in Dutch, while the labels on the packets were printed in French.

In all the above cases a small penalty was exacted, and the goods were passed after the defects had been remedied.

Bombay.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 428 against 409 in 1904-05, showing a small increase of 19 cases. There were 70 cases involving minor technical breaches of the law, in which no formal reports were made, the necessary orders being passed on the bills of entry. These cases have been included in the total 428 shown above.

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Clause (*d*).	Clause (*e*).	Clause (*f*).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1904-05 ...	335	51	23	409	......	126	283	......	409
1905-06 ...	319	65	44	428	......	243	185	1	427

Infringements of section 10, clause (*d*), aggregated 319 as against 335 in 1904-05. With the exception of one case of imitation gold-thread, in which a false name was applied to the goods, all the cases were of ordinary false trade description. Ten of these cases further infringed clause (*e*) and six clause (*f*).

As in the previous year this Custom House did not detect any case of counterfeit marking during the year under report.

Cases in which persons interested in a trade mark applied for the detention of goods bearing marks alleged to be in imitation of their own, amounted during the year to 10. Of these seven were mere intimations of ownership of a trade mark with a general request for protection—no specific instance of infringement being quoted ; in the remaining three, it was claimed that the marks on the goods imported were imitations of the applicants' trade mark. In two of these, the applicants executed indemnity bonds guaranteeing the Department against any results arising from such detention which was, therefore, ordered. Of the 3 cases, in one instance a consent decree from the High Court was considered to warrant the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 125, in the second case the objectionable labels were removed without the institution of proceedings as the result of an understanding between the parties concerned, while in the third, a similar understanding between the contending parties, before the detention of the goods, made the execution of a bond unnecessary.

Under clause (*e*) of section 10, sixty-five infringements were detected, exclusive of the ten which also infringed clause (*d*) and are shown under that clause, as against 51 in the previous year.

There were 44 detentions under clause (*f*), exclusive of the six which also infringed clause (*d*) and are shown under that clause. Of these, 35 related to cotton piece-goods, 6 to woollen and 3 to cotton and woollen piece-goods. In 27 cases the goods bore no length stamps at all. In 9 instances the figures denoting the length were not accompanied by the expression " yards " or its abbreviation " Yds " and in the remaining 8 the length was shown on tickets attached to the pieces. Penalties were inflicted in 23 cases ; in 9 cases the goods were passed after compliance with the law, and a guarantee for future compliance was taken in the remainder.

Of the 428 cases adjudicated, fines and penalties were inflicted in 243 cases. Option to redeem on payment of penalty was allowed in 15 cases. In 6 cases the goods were allowed to be re-shipped on payment of a penalty, the importers being either unable or unwilling to obliterate the objectionable marking. In 163 out of the remaining 237 cases release was ordered after the requirements of the law had been complied with, and a guarantee for future compliance was taken from the importers in the remaining 74 cases.

Recoveries and penalties in these 243 cases amounted to Rs. 3,606-8-0. In one instance, in which the goods were confiscated subject to a redemption penalty and subsequent re-shipment, the importer did not avail himself of the option to pay the penalty, and the goods were destroyed.

Of the 185 cases in which no fines or penalties were imposed, the goods were passed in 90 after compliance with the law, in 4 they were re-shipped, and in the remaining 91 cases the importers were warned against future infringements of the law and guarantees were taken from them.

Of the total number of 428 cases, the Collector and his Covenanted Assistant passed orders in 23 cases involving penalties amounting to Rs. 300. The remaining cases were decided by the 1st Assistant Collector of Customs at the Prince's Dock Custom House.

There were 10 appeals to the Collector against the decisions of the 1st Assistant Collector at Prince's Dock, and in all the cases the 1st Assistant Collector's decisions were upheld.

There was one appeal to the Commissioner against the Collector's orders confirming the decision of the 1st Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock. The original order was upheld by the Commissioner.

Ten thousand three hundred and forty-three packages of general merchandise, 3,813 bundles of steel sheets, 1,234 bundles of steel bars, 122 bales of paper, 60 drums of turpentine and 80 kegs of linseed oil were detained during the year under report.

SIND.

The cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act are contrasted below with those of the preceding year :

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Clause (*d*).	Clause (*e*).	Clause (*f*).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1904-1905 ...	63	3	209	275	2	32	29	7	263
1905-1906 ...	*72	10	59	141	2	34	36	*Nil*	141

* Includes 2 cases offending against clause (*e*) also.

The 72 cases falling under clause (*d*) may be divided as follows :—22 of imitation gold braids, 7 of wines, spirits and beer, 6 of cigars, 3 of lead pencils, 2 of cycle tyres and 32 of miscellaneous articles.

The 22 consignments of gold braids detained were described in Urdu and Persian as real gold. The shippers were given 3 months' time to enable them to label correctly their future shipments, and 18 consignments, which arrived within this period, were allowed to be cleared without penalties, but after due amendment of labels. The nineteenth consignment, which was imported after the expiry of the period allowed, was passed on a nominal penalty of Rs. 10. For 6 months after the braids were shipped correctly marked; but lately 3 consignments arrived with similar fraudulent labels, and these were allowed to pass on a penalty of Rs. 30 in each case and after amendment of the labels on the goods.

Of the 7 lots of liquors, 2 were consignments of beer, the remaining being samples of wines and spirits. In every case, the bottles were labelled in such a way as to imply that their contents were the produce of England, France or Spain, and the indication of German origin was either such as not to be likely to catch the eye of the purchaser or as to be easily removable after clearance from the Custom House. In 2 instances, no penalty was inflicted as they were sample consignments, but the remaining 5 were heavily penalised. In 2 cases the importers elected to abandon the consignments ; but in the remainder the objectionable labels were removed before clearance or a conspicuous and permanent indication of origin was stamped.

The boxes containing the cigars, which were of Dutch, Belgian and German origin, were branded and labelled in Spanish, the intention presumably being to pass them as real Havanas. No indication of origin accompanied the Spanish expression in 2 instances, while in the other 4 it was shown by means of separate detachable labels or was merely rubber-stamped or stencilled on the boxes, and could be easily removed. The importers were fined in every instance, save one, and the goods were allowed clearance after the indication of origin of the cigars had been branded on each box.

Each pencil of the 3 consignments detained bore the mark "The Coloured Pencil," unaccompanied by an indication of German origin. No penalty was inflicted, but the importers were given the option of (1) marking the indication of origin on the pencils or removing the offending words therefrom, or (2) re-shipping the goods. The owners elected to re-ship the pencils, the aggregate value of which amounted to Rs. 1,136-8-0.

Cycle tyres of German manufacture were marked "Original Dunlop Pneumatic," and were impressed with a likeness of the well known Welsh manufacturer "David Dunlop," but the country of origin was not indicated. The necessary indication of origin was stamped before clearance inwards, but no penalty was imposed.

A false trade description was used in 2 instances. In one case drums were marked "Turpintyne," but the goods were found on examination to be adulterated to the extent of 60 per cent. In the second case, Italian made buttons were described as "Superior Ivory Buttons," although the articles were made of a composition. A fine was inflicted in each case, and the goods were allowed clearance, after the percentage of reduction was marked in the one case and the word "Imitation" stamped on the cards in the other to qualify the words "Ivory Buttons."

In the remaining cases, the English descriptions were unaccompanied by an indication of the country of manufacture, or this was so marked that it was hardly discernible or could be easily removed. In 26 cases, the goods were released after due compliance with the requirements of the law, penalties being levied in 13 cases. In the remaining 6 cases, the goods, being principally samples of small value, were allowed to pass with a mere warning.

There were 2 detentions during the year for alleged imitation of trade marks. In both instances, a local firm intimated that their trade marks (on safety matches and Turkey red yarn) were being copied by other firms importing similar goods. The arrival of the first consignment of each of these was brought to the firm's notice, who furnished the usual indemnity bond. The goods were, however, subsequently allowed to be cleared at the request of the complainants, who said that the matter had been brought to an amicable settlement.

The fines for offences falling under clause (*d*) amounted to Rs. 466-8-0 in 31 cases.

Out of the 10 cases which occurred under clause (*e*), 3 consisted of sewing machines, spectacle cases and steel joists, which bore the names of British Indian dealers without any indication of origin. In 2 cases of safes and watches, the country of origin was marked in a very inconspicuous place. Fines amounting to Rs. 60 were levied in these 5 cases, and the goods were passed after being properly marked. The remaining 5 cases were passed without penalties after compliance with the law.

The marked decline in the number of cases falling under clause (*f*) is mainly attributable to the relaxation by the Government of India of the rules for the stamping of lengths on woollen piece goods, as also to the exercise of greater care on the part of manufacturers and shippers in complying with the requirements of the law.

The manner in which the cases were disposed of is detailed below :

(*a*) Omission to stamp lengths on pieces in 18 cases, mostly woollen goods. Penalties were levied in 11 instances.

(*b*) In 26 cases, the lengths on piece-goods were marked inconspicuously or with a material which could be removed in the ordinary handling of the goods.

(*c*) There were 12 instances of stamping of lengths in numerals only, unaccompanied by the word "yards" as required by law, but no penalty was imposed in any of these.

(*d*) In a consignment of cotton white piece-goods, the number of cut pieces in a piece making up 40 yards was not marked. A fine of Rs. 10 was inflicted.

In 57 cases the goods were allowed to pass after the requirements of the law had been carried out. In the remaining 2 cases the stamping of lengths was dispensed with, in one of these, the goods being declared for the Afghan market, the lengths were stamped in the Persian character. In the other the stamping was defective.

All detentions under the Act were made by the officers of the Appraising staff in the due performance of their duties, no information being received from

outside, except in the 2 cases of alleged infringements of trade marks referred to above. The penalties inflicted during the year amounted to Rs. 926-8-0, which gives an average of Rs. 6·23 per case.

There were no appeals against the decisions of this Custom House.

BURMA.

Sixty-five cases were dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year, of which 60 occurred at Rangoon and five at Moulmein, as compared with 28 at Rangoon and three at Moulmein in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during each of the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 :

Year.	Clause under section 18, Sea Customs Act as modified by section 14, Indian Merchandise Marks Act.	Number of cases.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.	Re-shipment ordered or allowed.		Remarks.
				With penalty.	Without penalty.			With penalty.	Without penalty.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1904-05	Section 10 (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ (*e*)	20	1	10	9	...	20	...	...	
	Do. „ (*f*)	11	...	7	4	...	11	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	31	1	17	13	...	31	...	...	
1905-06	Section 10 (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ (*e*)	58	...	38	19	2	56	...	1	
	Do. „ (*f*)	7	...	4	3	...	7	...	...	
	Total ...	65	...	42	22	2	63	...	1	

There were no detentions under section 10 (*d*) which relates to counterfeit trade marks and false trade descriptions. Of the 58 cases under clause (*e*), 51 were of articles shipped from the Continent and seven from Japan. Penalties were imposed in 38 of these cases and the goods were passed after the country of origin had been stamped. In 19 cases the stamping was done without penalty. In the remaining case, consisting of buttons, which could not be stamped, the goods were allowed to be re-shipped without penalty.

Under clause (*f*) which requires piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, there were seven detentions : in four cases penalties were imposed and the remaining three were passed without penalties, after the goods had been stamped.

All the cases were disposed of by the Collector. One appeal was made during the year which was rejected by the Chief Customs Authority. The total amount of penalties was Rs. 569. With two exceptions all the cases were detected by the Appraising staff.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1905.	1906.	Total earnings for week ending 19th August 1905.	18th August 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week 1905.	1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 19th August 1905.	18th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 19th August 1905.	18th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 0")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,17,027	3,47,000	16	174	27,71,936	25,41,000	...	2,30,936	97,11,156	95,71,000	...	1,40,156
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,970	5,900	284	281	41,171	45,300	4,129	...	1,33,934	1,39,000	5,066	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	3,00,822	2,94,000	597	583	20,68,543	20,26,000	...	42,543	76,43,682	77,74,000	1,30,318	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 0")	404	370	1,141	1,271	4,25,479	4,68,000	373	368	24,75,102	26,24,000	1,48,898	...	63,19,393	73,54,000	10,34,607	...
East Indian (a)	673	739	2,083	2,123	11,46,495	13,26,000	550	625	92,95,471	95,11,000	2,15,529	...	2,82,29,434	2,94,68,000	12,38,566	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	503	650	1,569	1,569	5,77,086	5,74,000	368	366	43,79,209	40,64,000	...	3,15,209	1,87,29,301	1,68,02,000	...	19,27,301
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	1·1	120	127	19,684	23,900	164	180	1,20,909	1,98,000	77,091	...	3,18,910	6,61,000	3,42,090	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	137	197	914	914	1,20,625	1,27,000	132	139	8,74,254	9,97,000	1,22,746	...	29,58,946	38,12,000	8,53,054	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,63,231	2,47,000	311	292	19,02,706	18,95,000	...	7,706	53,22,813	58,17,000	4,94,187	...
" North-East line	241	291	494	495	1,16,239	1,05,000	235	214	8,53,043	7,42,000	...	1,11,043	36,56,188	23,40,000	...	13,16,188
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,701	4,900	95	82	38,948	33,600	...	5,348	1,38,179	1,10,000	...	28,179
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	10,11,013	9,62,000	305	275	84,58,843	93,91,000	9,32,157	...	2,41,92,665	2,60,73,000	18,80,335	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,38,728	2,16,000	193	168	19,26,704	17,37,000	...	1,89,704	60,81,594	58,68,000	...	2,13,594
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	4,254	4,700	133	147	41,241	36,200	...	5,041	1,25,710	1,32,000	6,290	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (b)	96	93	775	771	61,206	84,300	79	109	4,30,167	5,11,000	80,833	...	11,49,202	14,43,000	2,93,798	...
Burma	200	2·6	1,340	1,340	2,43,191	2,29,900	181	171	17,47,686	16,93,000	...	54,686	57,93,524	56,40,000	...	1,53,524
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	14,321	18,100	115	146	94,537	1,38,000	43,463	...	2,58,589	3,82,000	1,23,411	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	23,313	19,500	117	100	1,75,056	1,47,000	...	28,056	5,76,559	5,92,000	15,441	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,406	3,600	259	212	42,111	33,200	...	8,911	1,41,354	1,36,000	...	5,354
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	517	700	30	41	3,837	3,600	...	237	12,002	14,800	2,798	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,76,189	4,51,000	248	236	33,03,492	30,88,000	...	2,15,492	1,03,78,601	1,06,91,000	3,12,399	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,37,824	2,20,000	212	196	18,08,450	18,21,000	12,550	...	52,50,239	54,14,000	1,63,761	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	11,042	9,500	112	96	91,147	83,300	...	7,847	2,52,466	2,53,000	534	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,346	8,300	77	77	67,268	73,000	5,732	...	1,89,043	1,97,000	7,957	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,37,765	1,51,000	118	130	10,71,269	11,63,000	91,731	...	35,31,110	37,83,000	2,51,890	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	10	33	33	541	700	16	21	3,936	4,500	564	...	3,936	13,800	9,864	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	481	1,300	11	30	4,495	7,100	2,605	...	12,480	20,500	8,020	...
" Mysore section	119	121	295	295	31,706	28,500	107	96	2,46,565	2,23,000	...	23,565	7,12,948	7,17,000	4,052	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	83,171	69,000	147	112	6,82,284	6,44,000	...	38,284	23,84,999	24,65,000	80,001	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	16,544	3,100	280	53	1,04,639	74,700	...	29,939	3,12,687	3,11,000	...	1,687
Morappur-Dharmapuri (c)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	14,400	14,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (d)	...	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	5,900	5,900	...	...	19,900	19,900	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	25	911	1,800	30	72	10,287	11,700	1,413	...	28,266	35,700	7,434	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,223	22,734	59,03,828	60,07,600	266	264	4,51,35,306	4,55,71,100	4,35,794	...	14,45,49,910	14,80,64,100	35,14,190	...
5' 6" gauge.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,000	1,200	63	75	7,462	8,300	838	...	22,148	24,800	2,652	...
Kolar Gold fields	362	367	10	10	4,229	4,100	423	410	26,409	26,100	...	309	75,984	83,000	7,016	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	12,078	10,800	153	137	80,209	71,400	...	8,809	1,77,627	1,96,000	18,373	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,459	2,600	43	76	20,698	12,600	...	8,098	78,940	66,200	...	12,740
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	238	334	334	65,238	61,900	195	185	5,44,570	4,66,000	...	78,570	16,89,268	16,08,000	...	81,268
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,512	2,600	79	79	16,687	18,500	1,813	...	72,985	74,200	1,215	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19,751	19,600	185	183	1,75,326	1,47,000	...	28,326	4,94,218	4,17,000	...	77,218
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	59,916	49,300	141	116	4,73,495	4,03,000	...	70,495	12,75,029	12,30,000	...	45,029
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	38	40	77	155	352	9,300	5	60	3,852	73,600	69,748	...	4,362	1,99,000	1,94,638	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	8,257	8,900	53	57	65,657	59,000	...	6,657	3,58,814	3,37,000	...	21,814
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,872	4,300	221	195	39,312	42,800	3,488	...	1,34,336	1,47,000	12,664	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Ahmedabad-Dholka	47	53	34	34	1,578	1,400	45	41	9,829	10,800	971	...	39,961	40,500	539	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,149	3,200	57	58	17,337	23,100	5,763	...	74,389	90,800	6,411	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	93,464	88,000	104	94	7,34,198	7,57,000	22,802	...	24,35,025	27,87,000	3,51,975	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,924	1,600	220	44	54,142	43,200	...	10,942	1,23,630	1,27,000	3,370	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	8,359	3,000	71	26	58,519	55,400	...	3,119	1,60,695	1,90,000	29,305	...
Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	27,662	24,200	84	72	1,80,177	1,58,000	...	22,177	7,08,162	7,56,000	47,838	...
Birur-Shimoga	35	43	38	38	1,232	1,700	32	45	9,676	14,000	4,324	...	32,177	45,600	13,423	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,129	1,200	54	57	5,214	7,200	1,986	...	18,225	30,600	12,375	...
Dibru-Sadiya	[illegible]	238	78	78	17,623	19,100	226	245	1,30,696	1,24,000	...	6,696	3,61,080	3,77,000	15,920	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	7,857	6,700	59	50	46,220	52,900	6,680	...	1,92,463	2,22,000	29,537	...
Hyderabad Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	32,429	34,900	83	89	2,50,893	2,68,000	17,107	...	12,61,865	12,13,000	...	48,865
Jaipur (e)	53	55	...	32	...	600	...	19	...	8,500	8,500	...	...	26,900	26,900	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,731	2,900	51	54	16,207	15,900	...	307	55,544	57,900	2,356	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3,135	3,100	68	67	22,273	21,500	...	773	68,980	74,900	5,920	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	7[illegible]	709	709	55,616	68,600	78	97	3,59,791	4,91,000	1,31,209	...	9,84,271	14,47,000	4,62,729	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,829	3,100	98	107	19,067	22,000	2,933	...	68,328	65,900	...	2,428
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5,102	4,700	57	52	35,659	34,300	...	1,359	1,18,053	1,34,000	15,947	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	5,309	4,300	104	84	29,035	27,200	...	1,835	72,409	77,900	5,491	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	65	66	9,383	10,200	142	155	84,244	77,800	...	6,444	2,55,234	2,63,000	7,766	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	8,000	...	125	...	37,100	37,100	...	...	1,30,000	1,30,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	5,754	7,600	89	117	44,503	49,800	5,297	...	1,49,500	1,56,000	6,500	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	4,240	5,100	63	76	28,780	30,200	1,420	...	87,868	1,02,000	14,132	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7,454	7,800	111	116	47,965	55,200	7,235	...	1,60,366	1,89,000	28,634	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Barsi	141	173	22	48	3,314	3,900	151	81	23,634	26,500	2,866	...	98,580	69,800	...	28,780
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	1,766	600	52	18	13,314	13,800	480	...	46,679	55,600	8,921	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5,242	4,800	56	51	29,271	34,100	4,829	...	1,53,666	1,61,000	7,334	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	853	800	23	22	5,309	5,500	191	...	24,913	24,500	...	413
2' 0" gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	15,753	14,000	309	275	1,18,112	99,000	...	19,112	3,91,893	3,98,000	6,107	...
TOTAL	124	131	5,338	5,570	5,52,267	5,57,300	103	100	41,84,508	42,44,200	59,692	...	1,36,79,084	1,49,19,100	12,40,016	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,561	28,304	64,56,095	65,64,900	234	232	4,93,19,814	4,98,15,300	4,95,486	...	15,82,28,994	16,29,83,200	47,54,206	...

(a) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(b) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(c) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(d) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 30th August, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3378 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th August 1906 :—

No. 434 of 1906.—Lucas Eustratio Ralli and Pandely Leonidas Argenti, of 25 Finsbury Circus, London, and carrying on business as merchants among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers. *An expansion ring eccentric to be fitted to Platts Macarthy double roller cotton gins in place of oscillating levers, V dies, cams, conical bearings, &c.*

No. 435 of 1906.—Sydney Herbert Paulet, gentleman, at Prestburg Post Office, Prestburg, R. S. O. Gloucestershire, England. *Improvements in and relating to wire shoots and apparatus.*

No. 436 of 1906.—William Charles Trew Gray Gambier Plant, Captain, Indian Army, of Parachinar, Kurram Valley, N. W. F., India. *Improvement in coupling links.*

No. 437 of 1906.—Lucas Eustratio Ralli and Pandely Leonidas Argenti, of 25 Finsbury Circus, London, and carrying on business as merchants among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers. *Roller die for Platts Macarthy double roller cotton gin.*

No. 438 of 1906.—Varajlal Karsondas Davda, clerk, residing at Masjid Bunder, Mandvi Post, Bombay. *Improvements in lamp chimneys of mica.*

No. 439 of 1906.—George Percy Rossmore Fell, engineer, of Sirius Works, West Gorton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus.*

No. 440 of 1906.—James Johnstone Fraser, mill manager, of 49 Dalmeny street, Leith, in the county of Mid Lothian, Scotland. *Improvements in or relating to grinding or crushing mills.*

No. 441 of 1906.—William James Albert London, engineer, of Silverdale, Sylvan Avenue, Brooklands, Manchester, England. *Improved means for balancing single flow fluid-pressure turbines.*

No. 442 of 1906.—Ernest William Hart, electrical and mechanical engineer, of Windmill road, Luton, in the county of Bedford, England, and William Peter Durtnall, electrical and mechanical engineer, of 8 Crofton Park road, Brockley, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in and connected with the propulsion of railway, tramway, road or similar vehicles, boats and the like.*

No. 443 of 1906.—Joseph Robert Hardy, engineer, of Hochstadtplatz 4, Vienna, Austria. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brake apparatus.*

No. 444 of 1906.—George Stewart Ommanney, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne, U. P., India. *Water proof or rot proof sheets of a new shape, two of which form a wind proof and water proof "Tente d'abri" for two or three men, according to the size of the sheets.*

No. 3379 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 446 of 1905.—Henry William Herbert, general foreman, and Frederick William Gwyther, carriage foreman, both of the E. B. S. Railway, Northern Section Workshops at Saidpur. *A window friction stop for carriage windows.* (Specification filed 5 June 1906.)

No. 24 of 1906.—William Henry Lock, a Director of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, of 188 & 189 Fleet street, London, and Frederick William Sutcliffe, engineer, of the Linotype Depôt, Mercer's Avenue, Endell street, London. *Improvements in linotype machines.* (Specification filed 18 August 1906.)

No. 109 of 1906.—Malcolm Arbuthnot, assistant to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Company, of the Madras Club, Madras. *Improvements in carts for transport purposes.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 196 of 1906.—The J. P. Karns Tunnelling Machine Company, of Boulder, in the county of Boulder, state of Colorado, United States of America. *Improvements in or connected with machines for tunnelling and the like.* (Specification filed 17 August 1906.)

No. 245 of 1906.—Malcolm Arbuthnot, merchant's assistant of the Madras Club, Madras. *An improved nave for wheels.* (Specification filed 20 July 1906.)

No. 315 of 1906.—Sydney Herbert Morden, engineer, of Spencer House, South Place, London, England *Improvements in or connected with automatic vacuum brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 17 August 1906.)

No. 331 of 1906.—Louis Bernhard Baron, engineer, of 5 to 8 St. James Place, Aldgate, London, England. *Improvements in cigarette making machines.* (Specification filed 17 August 1906.)

No. 332 of 1906.—Brunswick Refrigerating Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having its place of business in New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvement in refrigerating apparatus.* (Specification filed 18 August 1906.)

No. 342 of 1906.—Washington-Licht-Gesellschaft m.b.H., manufacturers, of 86/90 Kipdorf, Elberfeld, in the German Empire. *Improved vapour incandescence lamps.* (Specification filed 17 August 1906.)

No. 3380 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 280 of 1893.—George Batchelder. *Combined traffic and dump wagon.* (From 20 August 1906 to 20 August 1907.)

No. 110 of 1896.—The Hall Signal Company. *Improvements in railway signals.* (From 11 December 1906 to 11 December 1907.)

No. 76 of 1897.—Friedrich Hermann Schule. *Improvements in and relating to the oscillating supports of shaking sieves.* (From 31 August 1906 to 31 August 1907.)

No. 145 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved urinal plate and bucket attachment.* (From 16 September 1906 to 16 September 1907.)

No. 220 of 1897.—William Augustus Bailey. *Improvements in portable latrines.* (From 24 August 1906 to 24 August 1907.)

No. 31 of 1899.—Charles Henry Stearn. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of a filamentary material and fabrics therefrom.* (From 30 August 1906 to 30 August 1907.)

No. 32 of 1899.—Charles Henry Stearn. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of a material in film, sheet, or web form.* (From 30 August 1906 to 30 August 1907.)

No. 57 of 1900.—Ewen McGregor. *An improved apparatus for excavating, dredging, transporting, and elevating earth and similar operations.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 59 of 1900.—Ernest Robert Godward. *Improvements in hair pins and the like.* (From 25 August 1906 to 25 August 1907.)

No. 25 of 1901.—Lala Shambhoo Nath. *Shambhoo gold testing balance.* (From 19 August 1906 to 19 August 1907.)

No. 73 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (From 30 September 1906 to 30 September 1907.)

No. 127 of 1901.—Augustus Henry Sparling. *Improvements in padlocks.* (From 26 September 1906 to 26 September 1907.)

No. 408 of 1901.—Alfred Smith and Simeon Jackson. *Improvements in means for automatically changing shuttles in looms on failure of weft.* (From 8 September 1906 to 8 September 1907.)

No. 365 of 1902.—Allison Dalrymple Smith. *Improvements in or connected with automatic couplings for railway and other rolling stock* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 3381 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 325 of 1901.—Ernest Oscar Mawson. *Improvements in automatic weirs* (Specification filed 19 May 1902.)

No. 376 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell and Edwin Musser Herr. *Improvements in electrical heating systems for cars.* (Specification filed 23 May 1902.)

No. 401 of 1901.—Thomas Darlington. *Improved means for ventilating buildings* (Specification filed 22 May 1902.)

No. 117 of 1902.—Frederick Albert Sheehan. *A combined filter and refrigerator.* (Specification filed 21 May 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th August 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	1,37,08,274 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	56,75,623 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,42,23,171 13 10
Public Deposits at Head Office R 88,00,915 6 2; Public Deposits at Branches 81,46,340 7 11	1,69,47,255 14 1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,96,91,691 10 7
		Bills discounted and purchased	3,48,46,549 0 1
		Balances with other Banks	12,80,224 1 4
		Bullion	...
		Dead Stock	18,40,841 5 10
		Stamps	11,337 5 10
		Sundries	6,99,157 5 1
			12,19,76,869 10 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	11,91,06,649 14 1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *R 2,08,74,442 2 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,01,24,915 15 11	5,09,99,358 2 2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,37,144 6 10		
Sundries	16,85,177 9 9		
RUPEES	17,29,76,227 12 9	RUPEES	17,29,76,227 12 9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R6,05,730 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,80,280 0 0

R9,86,010 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 30th August 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36·82.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd August 1906.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	* Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,04,20,000	15,24,17,710	17,28,37,710	4,56,20,790	*1,12,40,955	1,17,25,301	6,37,50,000	...	...	31,65,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	25,55,01,992	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	2,25,53,040	2,25,53,040	1,77,31,342	33,85,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,17,892	
Lahore	...	3,03,15,825	3,03,15,825	2,16,69,422	71,77,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,46,637	
Bombay	4,43,99,475	10,28,47,635	14,72,47,110	7,12,28,585	98,66,157	63,82,551	...	...	...	38,07,000	...	...	9,12,84,294	
Karachi	...	1,03,50,240	1,03,50,240	31,30,540	3,10,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,41,115	
Madras	23,77,255	4,56,53,830	4,80,31,085	1,12,22,395	5,80,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,03,300	
Calicut	...	23,51,610	23,51,610	16,46,525	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,55,810	
Rangoon	...	2,35,58,030	2,35,58,030	4,30,57,950	3,10,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,33,68,330	
	6,71,96,730	39,00,47,920	45,72,44,650	21,53,07,549	3,23,82,022	1,81,07,853	6,37,50,000	...	...	69,72,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,70,19,370	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			2,25,280	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil.*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			45,70,19,370	TOTAL RESERVE R									45,70,19,370	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd August 1906.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd August 1906 to 314 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15TH TO 22ND AUGUST 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins	Total	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	25	1	...	26	33	..	33	10	155	67*	34	1	267	...	...	...
Bombay	8	.	..	8	15	...	15	4	159	73	10	...	252	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 64 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT
Calcutta, the 27th August 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 „ „	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 „ „	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 „ „	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 „ „	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 „ „	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th August 1906.

No. 78.—The following draft rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th September 1906 :—

DRAFT RULES TO REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE AND IN THE RAILWAY LANDS IN MYSORE TERRITORY OVER WHICH JURISDICTION HAS BEEN CEDED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules,—

Definitions.

(a) "Part" means a Part of these rules;

(b) "Certificated petroleum" means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Resident in Mysore may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

(c) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(d) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(e) "major installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(f) "minor installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(g) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Resident in Mysore may declare as such by notification;

(*h*) "motor-vehicle" includes a motor-bicycle, a motor-tricycle, a motor-boat and a motor-launch; and

(*i*) "owner," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

Part II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Resident in Mysore.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godown in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per three cubic feet.

Protection from lightning.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

9. Any officer appointed by a Resident in Mysore in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Time for work in installations.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Resident in Mysore on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Closure of pipes and openings.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Material for sheds and godowns.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

Validity of license granted in another province.

1. Petroleum may be transported within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any province in British India, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

Applications for licenses.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Licensing authority.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Resident in Mysore may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Resident in Mysore.

Refusal of License.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case:

Provided that, when a license is refused by any authority other than the Resident in Mysore, such refusal shall be reported to the Resident in Mysore.

Forfeiture of license.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Particulars of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Renewal of licenses.

6. (*1*) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

(*2*) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(*3*) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

Supply of rules to licensee.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Continuance of license.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Transfer of certain licenses.

3. (*1*) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(*2*) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(*3*) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(*4*) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Resident in Mysore on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Resident in Mysore on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Resident in Mysore in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells, for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for the use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Resident in Mysore may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Effect of general license.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Effect of special license.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, or by both, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Resident in Mysore to any local authority the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
(*e*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3
(*f*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8
(*g*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.
(*a*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	1
(*b*) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail, or by road, for twelve months.	100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	Rs.	
(*i*) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(*ii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first 40 gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(*iii*) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eight gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road, or rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail, or road.	100	

PART III.

OF IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Applicable to maritime provinces.

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Conditions of the License.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.		Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet		5,000 and under.
" 20 "	Over	5,000 and up to 15,000.
" 30 "		15,000 " 30,000.
" 40 "		30,000 " 50,000.
" 60 "		50,000 " 75,000.
" 80 "		75,000 " 100,000.
" 100 "		100,000 " 150,000.
" 150 "		Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant Resident.

The 190 .

[Description of the place above referred to.]

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has beed ceded to the British Government or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the said Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the said Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthern floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000 „	40	50
„ 5,000 to 10,000 „	60	70
„ 10,000 to 15,000 „	90	100
„ 15,000 to 20,000 „	130	150
„ 20,000 to 30,000 „	180	200
„ 30,000 and over „	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling-house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

Conditions of License.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the said Act, as applied &c., as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than . . . 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons . 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the said Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorized on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

Fee, Rs.

No.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant Resident.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The inclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Conditions of License.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level,—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank ;
(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is—	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Resident in Mysore on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

First Assistant Resident.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the resident in Mysore may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter IV, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at* and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

* Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons — First Assistant Resident.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. — District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

Conditions of the License.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used, or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum—Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on, or in connection with, any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule I of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, $\frac{\text{in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the petroleum is in bulk. First Assistant Resident.

When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Resident in Mysore in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. First Assistant Resident.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons not less than 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . not less than 16 B. W G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter V, Part II)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport of $\frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{non dangerous}}$ petroleum $\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No. .

This pass covers ($\frac{\text{drums}}{\frac{\text{tins}}{\text{cases}}}$ containing*) gallons of $\frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{non-dangerous}}$ petroleum being the property of while in transport from to .

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

The 190 . Holder of General License No.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

Conditions of Pass.

I.—For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight

under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure in transit

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II.—For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Resident in Mysore in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to * (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely:—

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the petroleum is in bulk. First Assistant Resident.

When the petroleum is not in bulk. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

Condition of the License.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Resident in Mysore in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

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FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter V of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely:—

subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons First Assistant Resident.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.

The 190

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . not less than 25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . . not less than 22 B.W.G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons . . . . . . not less than 16 B.W.G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5.

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. — First Assistant Resident.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons. — District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch:

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . . not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . . . not less than 22 B. W. G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky, or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

APPOINTMENT.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

The 24th August 1906.

No. 79.—Lieutenant Willoughby Maxwell Ball to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain G. D. Rigg, whose tenure of appointment expired on 27th June 1906 and pending the appointment of Lieutenant E. F. S Henderson of the Leicestershire Regiment.

By Order,

PIERCE MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st August 1906.

No. 6.—Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 24th August 1906

No. 7.—Mr. C. H. James, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1906.

No. 172.—Captain H L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1906 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself thereof.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd August 1906.

No. 67.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 109, dated 27th March 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr. G. A. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for 2 months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th of September 1906.

The 28th August 1906.

No. 68.—Mr. A. H. F. Prime, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 459 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th of August 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 29th August 1906.

No. 25.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 25th August 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bankipore Railway Station.	Bengal	19th August	Opened.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	26th „	Closed.
Saugor Island (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	26th „	Do.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified:—
"Lahore Cantonment" instead of "Meean Meer".

	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Khanwa Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	14th August	Closed.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1906.

No. 34.—The services of No. 1369, 3rd class Hospital Assistant B. H. Gurudayal Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for civil employment, with effect from the 1st July 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Simla, the 27th August 1906.

No. 35.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon Henry James John Fordham of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General, Army Remount Department, for employment at the Hapur Remount Depôt, with effect from the 13th May 1906.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th August 1906.

No. 2624—319.—Major V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd September 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 27th August 1906.

No. 1087-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to sanction the imposition in the Nowgong Cantonment of the following tax :—

Nature of tax.	Amount.
For every dog of the age of 6 months or more payable by the persons owning or having charge of such dog within the limits of the said Cantonment	One rupee per calendar year

provided that no such tax shall be leviable in the said Cantonment—

(*a*) from any warrant officer or from any non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces, or

(*b*) from any persons not residing for more than 30 days in the year within the limits of the said Cantonment.

No. 1089-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong, and with reference to the last preceding Notification imposing a dog-tax in this Cantonment and with the previous sanction to the Governor-General in Council, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to apply to the said Cantonment the following rules in force in the Municipality of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency for the recovery of the said tax :—

RULES.

The dog-tax shall be paid by the person liable for the same, either in person or by agent, at the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate, on or before the first day of March in each year for which the tax is leviable.

In default of such payment, the tax shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate, be recoverable by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th August 1906.

No. 194—*A1-1*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. C. K. Sidgwick, D.S.O., as a nominated member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, *vice* Mr. F. Tebbs, who has proceeded on furlough.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Six Portable Stone Mills, for grinding atta, with centrifugal machine attached, by Ruston and Proctor, England.

The mills are Government property and are in working order, and can be seen at the premises of the St. John's Mills at Quetta.

Offers for the sale of the mills either for one or more or for the whole number will be received by the Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, up to 1st October 1906. Ten per cent. of the amount of the offer should accompany the application for purchase as earnest-money which will be liable to confiscation should the applicant whose offer is accepted decline to complete the transaction.

Further particulars can be obtained from—

F. W. HALLOWES, *Major*,

Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Quetta, 22nd August 1906.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 22nd August 1906.

No. 21.—Mr. J. J. Inglis, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for 10 days in extension of that sanctioned in Manager's Notification No. 18, dated 3rd August 1905.

The 23rd August 1906.

No. 22.—Lieutenant E. P. Anderson, R.E., and Mr. R. H. Irani, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraphs 169—171 on the 15th August 1906.

The 25th August 1906.

No. 23.—The Honourable R. T. R. P. Butler, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional and Colloquial Examinations prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 169—171 and 175 on the 7th and 8th August 1906.

The 28th August 1906.

No. 24.—Mr. P. V. McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted under Article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations leave without pay for 25 days, with effect from 23rd August, 1906 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W 8 of 1906 07	EA-39—27055	20	Nabi Baksh Dhobi, care of Reverend H. C. Chambers, A. N P. Mission, Khangah, Dogran, District Gujranwala.
	EA-32—64480	50	

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The August 1906.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 23rd August 1906.

No. 5.—Mr. Harold Cooper, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under Articles 233 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, 6 months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of 3 months' privilege leave which was granted to him, with effect from 11th April 1906.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 19th day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—5436, Private Herbert Hawkins.
Age—27 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—2nd May 1899.
Place of Enlistment—Stratford, Essex, England.
Parish and County in which born—Loughton, Essex, England.
Date of Desertion or absence—13th August 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—*En route* to Bangalore from Kasauli.
Marks—Second toe on each foot amputated.
Under 8 years' service.

W. G. CARTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Kuldanna, this 21st day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—7687, Private John O'Leary.
Age—26 years
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Tailor.
Date of Enlistment—3rd October 1902
Place of Enlistment—Brecon.
Parish and County in which born—St. John's Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Date of Desertion or absence—Midnight, 18th August 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Kuldanna, Murree Hills.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under 4 years' service.

W. P. DAVISON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Jhansi, this 25th day of August 1906.

Number, Rank and Name—No. 13249, Gunner Rivers, T.
Age—24 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—16th November 1900.
Place of Enlistment—Portsmouth, Hants.

Parish and County in which born—West Hendred, Wantage, Berks.
Date of Desertion or absence—10 P.M., 24th August 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Jhansi.
Marks—Scar right knee.
On furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

E. J. R. PEEL, Major,
Commanding 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1906.

No. 1676-*S.Ap*.—Sheikh Muhammad Kazim, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 11 days, with effect from the 3rd August 1906.

The 28th August 1906.

No. 1714-*S. Ap*.—Mr. D. A. Parakh, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 5 days, with effect from the 1st August 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd August 1906.

No. 127.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 110, dated the 27th June 1906, Malik Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th August 1906, relieving B. Lehna Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, who remains temporarily attached to the Bannu District.

Nathiagali, the 25th August 1906.

No. 948-*N*.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 140-N., dated 8th June 1906, Mr. E. C. M. Cooke resumed charge of his duties as Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1906, relieving Saiyid Bashir Hussain, Deputy Superintendent.

No. 951-*N*.—The services of Saiyid Bashir Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th August 1906.

No. 955-*N*.—Rai Sahib Lachman Das, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazara, is placed on special duty, with effect from the after noon of the 13th August 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

Nathiagali, the 22nd August 1906.

No. 906-*N*.—Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite, I.A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, is granted 31 days' privilege leave, under paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd August 1906.

No. 908-*N*.—Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, I.A., 51st Sikhs, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General for employment with the Militia, is appointed Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th August 1906.

By order, etc.,

G. W. L. DILLON, Lieut.-Col.,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 25th August 1906.

No. 957-*N*.—Lala Devi Das, Tahsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Hazara District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 13th August 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 22nd August 1906.

No. 1695-*M.I.*—3951.—On return from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Departmental Order No. 942-M. I.—3417, dated 19th July 1906, third grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadir resumed charge of the Civil Dispensary at Bannu relieving 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 10 (N.-W. F. P.) Kanwar Bhan on the forenoon of the 13th August 1906. The latter was placed on general duty at the Civil Dispensary, Bannu, from the same date.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd August 1906.

No. 3419.—In accordance with the provisions of section 27 (4) of Act X of 1904 (the Co-operative Credit Societies Act), it is hereby notified that the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules under section 27 (1) and (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*k*) and (*m*) of the said enactment for the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the North-West Frontier Province. The rules are therefore published for general information.

RULES.

(1) Every application for the registration of a society under section 6, sub-section 1, of the Act shall contain the particulars specified in, and be in the form of, Schedule A below.

(2) With every such application two copies of any bye-laws proposed for the society shall be submitted.

(3) As soon as possible after the receipt of such application, the Registrar shall intimate to the applicants that he has registered the society or communicate his reasons for refusing to do so.

(4) When the Registrar refuses to register a society, an appeal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner, who may direct the Registrar to register the society.

(5) When the Registrar has registered any society under section 6, he shall send to the Secretary or other officer appointed to perform the duties of a Secretary of the society a certificate of registration in Form B below.

(6) Any society may at a general meeting make bye-laws on any matter connected with the business of the society, but shall have no power to cancel, alter or add to its original bye-laws except by the vote of not less than ⅔rds of the members present at the meeting and with the sanction of the Registrar.

(7) For the purposes of section 22 of the Act copies of entries in the books of any society may be certified by any officer of the society.

A

Form of application for registration of a Co-operative Credit Society.

1 Name of proposed society.	1
2 Whether urban or rural	2.
3 Area of operations	3.
4 Objects of society.	4
5. If capital is to be raised by issue of shares, number and amount of shares, which it is proposed to issue	5
6 In other cases amount of capital which it is intended to raise by loan or deposit.	6
7. (In the case of urban societies only) whether limited or unlimited liability is desired	7.
8. Qualifications proposed for membership of the society.	8
9 Name of secretary or other officer appointed to perform the duties of secretary of proposed society	9
10. Address of the society for purposes of registration	10.

We, the undersigned, apply that the above society may be registered as a Co-operative Credit Society under section 6 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904)

Signatures.

Name.	Father's name.	Age	Caste	Residence		
				Village or town	Tahsil.	District.

Certificate of Registration.

Certified that the application, dated   made by (names and particulars) to be registered under section 6 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), as the   Co-operative Credit Society has been accepted, and that the said society has been registered accordingly as No.   of 19   , subject to the conditions stated in the said application and to the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.

Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.

Dated

Peshawar, the 24th August 1906.

No. 3472.—In accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section 2 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to appoint Baki Khan of Latammar to be a member of the District Board of the Kohat District, *vice* Taza Gul of Jabbar, deceased.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major, C.I.E.,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dunga-Gali, the 27th August 1906.

No. 133.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar	Moduri	7·25	North and South.	On South by boundary of Alizai village, at Railway chain 90·462, mile 997. On North by boundary of Marokhel, Railway chain 180·549, mile 998. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 134.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres	Direction.	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar	Marokhel .	19·52	North and South	On South by the boundary of Moduri village, at Railway chain 160·549, mile 998. On North by the boundary of Arawali village, at Railway chain 172·300, mile 999. On East and West by a "dagbahl" (Demarcation pillars will be put in later when the land has been acquired)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

No. 135.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana	Mauza	Area in acre	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Kurram .	Parachinar	Arawali	20·43	North and South	On South by boundary of Marokhel village, Railway chain 172·300, mile 999 On North by boundary of Makhezai East village, Railway chain 164·100, mile 1001 On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 136.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Makhezai East.	24·76	South and North.	On South by Arawali village boundary, at Railway chain 164·100, mile 1001. On North by Jalamzai village boundary, at Railway chain 152·900, mile 1003. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 137.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar	Jalamzai .	4·11	North and South.	On the South by the boundary of Makhezai East village, at Railway chain 152·900, mile 1003. On the North by the boundary of Ahmed Shah Killa, at Railway chain 151·000, mile 1003. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired.)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 138.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Ahmad Shah Killa.	10·78	North and South.	On South by the boundary of Jalamzai village, at Railway chain 151·000, mile 1003. On North by the boundary of Shashi village, at Railway chain 146·800, mile 1004. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired.)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 139.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Shashi	5·87	North and South.	On South by the boundary of Ahmad Shah Killa, at Railway chain 146·800, mile 1004. On North by the boundary of Durani village, at Railway chain 143·400, mile 1005. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired.)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 140.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Durani .	13·78	North and South.	South by the boundary of Shashi village, at Railway chain 143·400, mile 1005. North by the boundary of Shah Nawaz Killa, at Railway chain 136·400, mile 1006. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired.)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 141.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Shah Nawaz Killa.	9·21	North and South.	On South by boundary of Durani village, at Railway chain 136·400, mile 1006. On North by boundary of Sadda village, at Railway chain 123·200, mile 1007. On East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired.)	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 142.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Sadda	33·94	South and North.	South by the boundary of Shah Nawaz Killa, at Railway chain 132·200, mile 1007 North by the boundary of Balish Khel, at Railway chain 121·600, mile 1009. East and West by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 143.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Balish Khel	39·31	South-East by North-West.	South-East by the boundary of Sadda village, at Railway chain 121·600, mile 1009. North-West by the boundary of Ibrahimzai village, at Railway chain 114·279, mile 1010. South-West and North-East by a "dagbahl." Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 144.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Ibrahimzai.	23·31	East and West	On East by the boundary of Balish Khel, at Railway chain 114·279, mile 1010. On West by the boundary of Topaki village, at Railway chain 102·893, mile 1013 On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 145.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Topaki .	12·39	East and West	East by the boundary of Ibrahimzai, at Railway chain 102·893, mile 1013 West by the boundary of Yakubi village, at Railway chain 98,500, mile 1013. North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commr., North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1906 up to the 31st July 1906.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1906. Depth in canal at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout July 1906.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout July 1906.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zilla.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE.) Name.	Area irrigated during July 1906.	Area irrigated to end of July 1906.	Area irrigated to end of July 1905.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK. Lower Swat River Canal—	6·10	4·80	865	567	Peshâwar	26,693	20	2·19	0·74	Sugarcane	16	4,463	3,650	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	9	92	303	
										Cotton	64	5,638	7,310	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
										Maize	2,904	2,909	1,662	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	560						Jowar	395	559	314	
Escapage	...	...	...	7						Miscellaneous	4,409	13,032	10,105	
Total	6·10	4·80	865	567		26,693	...	...	...		7,79,		23,344	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK. Kabul River Canal—	4·50	4·80	330	376	Peshâwar	14,218	9	0·92	0·57	Sugarcane	...	2,127	1,901	
										Rice	8	445	433	
										Cotton	17	1,136	1,318	
										Indigo	...		...	
										Maize	1,225	1,273	715	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	317						Jowar	796	1,165	892	
Escapage	...	...	...	59						Miscellaneous	2,707	8,072	4,269	
Total	4·50	4·80	330	376		14,218	...	...	...		4,753	14,218	9,528	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...		40,911	...	...	...		12,550	40,911	32,872	

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA;
The 18th August 1906.

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Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905 In Urdu. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* *(1a. 6p.)*
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Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a*.

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Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscap. Board. R1-4*a*. or 1*s*. 10*d*. (5*a*)

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Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich., E M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Notes on—A visit to some European Schools of Forestry. By E. P. Stebbing, F L S., F.Z.S., F.E.S Forest Bulletin No 5. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10*a*. or 2*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*)

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May and June 1906. Nos 2 and 3. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each.

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List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905 R1 8a. or 2s. 3d (2a. 6p.)

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List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3p. (1a.)

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The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14a. or 1s. 4d. (3a.)

Papers relating to the Re constitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. Foolscap. Paper cover. R4 or 6s. (10a)

Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of Mortality of the Indian Census, 1901. By G. F. Hardy, Esq. Foolscap. Board 12a. or 1s. 2d. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. B. Forster, M B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to Board. 6a. or 7d. (3a)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Mediterranean Fever in India: isolation of the Micrococcus Melitensis. By Captain George Lamb, M.D., I. M.S, and Assistant Surgeon M. Kesava Pai, M.B., C M. (Madras). New series, No. 22. Super Royal 4to Board. 10a. or 1s. (3a)

Report on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in India. By Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Board R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a. 6p.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Archæological Survey of India (new imperial series), Vol. XXXIII—Western India—Vol. VIII—Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad; Part II with Muslim and Hindu remains in the vicinity, illustrated by 85 Photographic and Lithographed plates, etc. By Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LLD., F.R.S.E. Super-Royal Full cloth R21 or £1 11s. 6d. (14a.)

Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 4d. (4a.)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks, by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.)

Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VIII, Indo-Aryan Family, Southern Group. Specimens of the Marathi Language. Super Royal. Cloth R6-8 or 9s 9d. (R1). Paper cover. R5 or 7s. 6d (12a)

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Report of the Indian Survey Committee, 1904. Part I—The Report. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (5a) Part II—Appendices. R4 8a. or 6s. 9d. (6a.) Complete R6 8a. or 9s. 9d (11a)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1904-1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As 10 or 1s. 2d. (1a. 6p.)

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A Note on the Chilgoza (Pinus Gerardiana) Bark-boring beetles of Zhob, Baluchistan, by E.P. Stebbing, F.L.S, F.Z.S., F. E.S. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Forest Department Code, 6th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth R1-12a. or 2s 8d. (6a.)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d. (2a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. VI, No. 3. An epitome of the British Indian Species of impatiens, by Sir J. W. Hooker, G.C.S.I., C.B., F R.S., Part III. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 3a. or 4d (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d. (1a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a 6p or 7½d. (1a.)

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Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap Board R1 3*a* or 1*s* 7*d* (2*a*)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap Paper cover 12*a*. or 1*s*. (1*a*.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover 13*a* or 1*s* 1*d* (1*a*)

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Summary of remarks on the Kharif crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905 Foolscap Paper cover As 4 or 4*d* (1*a*.)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, Revenue Report for the Triennial period 1902-03 to 1904-05. Foolscap Board R1-4*a*. or 2*s* (3*a*.)

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Statistics Compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts. From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1904 Foolscap. Board R2 2*s*. (10*a*.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to January-February 1906 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.) each.

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List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d* (1*a*) each.

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Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1904-1905 by A. F. Cox, Esq. Foolscap. Board 8*a* or 9*d* (6*a*.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (8*a*)

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Variations in India Price Levels since 1861 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap Board. As. 12 or 1*s* (3*a*.)

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906, publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap Pasted. Pies 6 (1*a*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap Board 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*)

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to December 1905. Nos. 8 to 10 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No. 7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October to December 1905. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2*a* or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1904-05 and the four preceding years, 17th issue Foolscap Board. R1 or 1*s* 4*d*. (6*a*.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for November-December 1905 and February. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1903-04 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover 2*a*. or 3*d* (1*a*.)

Tariff Schedules, 1906. Royal 8vo Stitched As 6 or 7*d*. (1*a*)

Report of the Committee on Indian Trade Statistics, 1905. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1905. Super Royal. Board 39th issue. R2 or 3*s*. (8*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1905 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Paper cover. 10*a* or 1*s*. (2*a*)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 12th issue, 1906. Super Royal. Board. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. I, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of imports and exports). Super Royal Board R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (14*a*)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. II, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port). Super Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (9*a*)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for January, February and March 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a* or 2*d*. (1*a*) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d* (3*a*)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12. No. 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos. 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

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List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing on the 30th June 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Hand Books for the Indian Army—"Gurkhas." Super Royal 8vo. Board, R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Pay and Allowances (Provisional issue). Royal 8vo. Limp cover. R1 4*a*. or 2*s*. (3*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XII, Military Works. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R1-4 or 1*s*. 11*d*. (4*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

A narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26. By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8*a*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. (8*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 31st December 1905. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.) Complete. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

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Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. II. Nos. 2 & 7 @ R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 6. Ashrafpur Copper-Plate Grants of Devakhadga. By Ganga Mohan Laskar. @ 8*a*.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 9. Religion and Customs of the Uraons. By the late Rev. P. Dehon, S. J. @ R2.

" " No. 10. The Fauna of a Desert Tract in Southern India. By N. Annandale and R. C. Wroughton. @ R2.

" " No. 11. Amulets as Agents in the Prevention of Disease in Bengal. By A. H. Moberly. @ 12*a*.

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" " No. 15. Persian Saws and Proverbs. By Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott. @ R1.

" " No. 16. The Common Hydra of Bengal. By N. Annandale. @ R1.

" " No. 17. Animals in the Inscription of Piyadasi. By Monmohan Chakravarti. @ 12*a*.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesarsaga. Fasc. 2. By Rev. A. H. Francke. @ R1.

Akbarnamah, English, Vol. II. Fasc. 3. By H. Beveridge. @ R1.

Aitereya Brahmana, Vol. VI. Fasc. 6-8. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. @ 6*a* each.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acharasara, Vol. II. Fasc. 2. By Sadasiva Misra. @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note of the value of R500 (five hundred only), bearing No. 167716 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, dated 17th January 1905, in the name of Mr. Bulchand Alumal.

The public are warned against receiving the abovementioned note and the finder is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

BULCHAND ALUMAL,
c/o R. B. SETH ALUMAL TRICKAMDAS,
Old Town Karachi (Sind).

Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Richard Cooksey, late Supervisor of Calcutta Canals, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 21st June 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. R. Cooksey, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1906.

Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Herbert Lee, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on 6th May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th September next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate W. H. Lee, deceased.

CALCUTTA:
The 15th August 1906.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st October 1905, being the second quarter of the year 1905-06, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1904-05.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1905. R a. p.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1904. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,53,51,375 7 0	1,52,21,703 3 6	1,29,672 3 6	......
ADD—RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October 1905 in the Widows' Fund	1,06,990 9 6	1,17,375 5 7	......	10,384 12 1
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October 1905 in the Children's Fund	57,204 4 0	61,448 1 0	......	4,243 13 0
Fees and stamps	4 0 0	15 0 0	......	11 0 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	6,309 13 0	225 12 0	6,084 1 0	......
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,813 15 0	1,813 15 0	......	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,72,322 9 6	1,80,878 1 7	6,084 1 0	14,639 9 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,55,23,698 0 6	1,54,02,581 5 1	(A)1,35,756 4 6	14,639 9 1
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,73,987 14 2	1,66,583 4 2	7,404 10 0	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	95,601 12 1	91,231 8 9	4,370 3 4	......
Establishment and contingencies	7,959 1 3	7,235 5 8	723 11 7	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	13,383 11 10	14,774 6 5	......	1,390 10 7
Commission paid for money orders	779 3 0	806 2 0	......	26 15 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,91,711 10 4	2,80,630 11 0	(B) 12,498 8 11	1,417 9 7
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,52,31,986 6 2	1,51,21,950 10 1	(C) 1,23,257 11 7	13,221 15 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,55,23,698 0 6	1,54,02,581 5 1	1,35,756 4 6	14,639 9 1
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,640 12 0	91,510 8 0	1,130 4 0	......

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,153	713	1,209	759	...	...	56	46
Ditto of incumbents	713	868	692	865	21	3	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,151	669	1,164	689	...	...	13	20

	R	a.	p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts, including opening balances	1,21,116	11	5
B.—Net increase in total Disbursements	11,080	15	4
C.—Net increase in Balance	1,10,035	12	1

B. PONTIFEX, Chartered Accountant,
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant, } Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

K. C. DAS,
Offg. Accountant.

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Offg. Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office;
Calcutta, the 21st July 1906.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 087679 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Muhammad Ameenullah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—MUHAMMAD AMEENULLAH,

Residence—5, Munshi Alimuddin's Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1906 OF

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	29·91	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38·1	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	24·24	30·19	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	37·21	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	33·86	29·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·84	28·57	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	32·32	34·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	50	28·75	35	27·5	...	...	27·5	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	50	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	55	32·5	42·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	23·75	11·25	56·25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	22·5	...	45	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	40	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	48·75	45	33·75	35	...	...	26·25	27·5	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	44·37	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	33·33	27·5	33·33	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	41·87	28·75	32·5	28·75	...	...	22·5	20·62	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	41·87	30	35	28·12	...	...	26·25	16·25	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·03	30·78	36·25	28·59	...	...	25	17·5	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25·31	20·99	40·68	34·17	33·33	33·33	40·68	39·63	26·67	22·24	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	23·54	19·53	42·08	30·78	31·35	31·35	36·35	34·79	24·63	22·24	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	38·49	32·66	33·65	...	...	29·53	23·18	28·44	26·09
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	27·81	28·12	33·12	32·97	21·87	17·03	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	61·56	59·27	31·98	33·33	40	38·75	26·25	21·61	28·07	23·49
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	26·67	22·19	...	...	30	27·92	...	...	21·61	20·52	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	25	20	45	34·37	31·98	30·94	40	36·35	23·54	20·47	33·33	22·66
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	23·24	47·5	42·19	32·5	31·98	...	...	24·37	22·19	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dal 1906	Arhar dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	21·62	30·77	26·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	28·19	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·84	16·67	46·04	35·56	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	20	83·12	40·25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	30	55	48·75	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	26·25	55	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	23·75	...	...	47·5	46·25	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22·5	55	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10	...	30 to 35	27·5 to 32·5	46·25	40	46·25	47·5	Midnapur
...	28·75	...	...	...	27·5	32·5	30	45	47·5	52·5	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	27·5	50	33·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	23·33	32·19	23·83	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	21·87	28·75	23·44	44·06	35	71·25	50·62	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	28·75	20·62	31·25	21·87	52·5	39·37	51·87	47·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	25	17·5	28·59	21·87	30·78	25	50	33·28	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·71	20·1	48·21	38·59	...	43·12	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	22·5	40	...	50	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	23·44	30·16	21·47	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19·69	...	...	...	...	Meerut
32·66	26·67	...	...	...	...	28·38	22·92	54·43	40·47	53·28	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	22·19	...	...	50	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
33·33	25·62	...	...	25·62	20	28·59	23·33	32·29	27·92	50	44·43	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco Leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·30	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·24	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	21·92	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	48·75	...	...	430	375	80	73·75	21·25	23·75	35	55
Dacca	...	...	...	...	410	420	70	57·5	27·5	24·37	55	76·25
Central—												
Pabna	70	56·25	...	...	530	440	48·12	43·28	23·75	25	65	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	52·5	...	...	400	360	60	50	27·5	25	42·5	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	56·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	80	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	53·75	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 57·5	42·5 and 57·5	...	...	415	380	52·5	65	22·5	21·87	70 and 90	52·5 and 65
Calcutta	58·75	43·75	65	42·5	390	410	60	55	21·25	25	85	80
Central—												
Burdwan	60	50	...	...	395	360	65	56·25	23·12	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62·5	43·75	52·34	51·25	410·06	380	40·31	53·12	23·12	25	55	42·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	71·25	51·87	65	60	390	320	52·5	55	30	26·25	95	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	50 and 60	43·75 and 52·5	...	...	410	365	41·87	50	24·22	26·25	87·5	60
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	400	355·62	50	40	26·56	27·5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	52·4	40·68	50·57	44·43	396·04	366·35	48·91	47·34	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	53·33	43·23	...	...	376·46	336·82	51·61	43·23	...	...	65	70
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	376·25	335·94	59·22	53·28	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	41·69	...	...	[illegible]	390·94	...	45·73	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·28	47·03	...	...	365·94	365·68	64·01	57·13	...	...	80	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	57·13	55·16	...	...	355	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	65	53·12	...	...	380	370	60	50	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	380	370	50	40	...	...	...	...

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·75	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	10	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7·19	7·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
95	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
125	45	...	6·67	11·25	5	...	20	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
100 and 110	80 and 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	3·12	3·12	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*continued.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	26·67	12·5	...	...	35·83	33·33	...	...	29·53	23·8	32·34	23·40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	21·25	20	40	44·37	27·66	25	33·28	31·25	19·06	15·04	...	28·59
Central—												
Lahore	29·63	26·67	61·56	53·33	25·42	25	29·9	29·06	17·55	16·82	24·22	20·52
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	47·03	40	30·83	29·69	35	37·19	24·27	19·53	28·59	22·19
Submontane—												
Amritsar	27·6	25·62	44·43	44·43	24·22	23·54	28·59	26·67	...	...	28·54	29·63
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	20	20	50	50	28·54	25·78	30·78	28·12	17·97	15·78	26·67	19·22
Western—												
Multan	22·19	20	36·25	31·98	27·5	29·63	...	35·57	17·81	18·18	28·59	19·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	40	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	23·75	28·44
Shikárpur	...	...	40·31	42·5	29·22	30·78	...	...	21·87	20·05	23·59	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 35	35 to 37·5	57·97	58·75	25 to 26·25	23·75 to 25	25	26·25 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	46·51	...	47·4	29·22	...	...	...	...	36·77	...
Sholapur	...	...	48·49	...	40·16	26·25	...	...	...	...	28·8	16·61
Poona	...	...	45·57	...	44·9	...	...	...	...	...	34·06	24·27
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	36·93	36·77	30·47	...	...	...	...	32·55	...
Dhulia	...	...	48·33	...	34·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	32·45	30·26	51·87	...	43·23	36·04	...	...	...	...	31·72	25·21
Ahmadabad	...	...	47·5	46·25	33·33	34·06	...	...	21·25	22·5	21·04	23·12
Central Provinces*—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	39	31	31	27	...	36·25	...	...	26	22·75
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	36·37	32	29	29·5	40	36·25	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	33	28	27·5	26	35·5	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	50	39·5	39·5	29	47	36·5	...	...	20·87	18·25
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	40·5	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	23·75	20
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	30·3
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18·5
Cuddapah	29·8	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·1	27·7	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	30·9	26·6	48·5	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	31·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	27·23	51·2	42·96	54·85	39·13	57·59	48	...	...	38·4	29·44
Bangalore	32·43	18·08	51·11	39·75	43·77	33·35	66·77	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures stat e prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Districts	Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dál 1906	Arhar dál 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	33·12	24·22	...	...	30·83	23·07	30·21	24·22	...	...	66·72	53·33
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	...	23·44	...	...	...	15·94	22·19	17·34	...	40	...	72·66
Central— Lahore	32·66	22·86	...	...	30·78	20·52	21·3	19·9	53·33	39·06	48·49	43·28
South-eastern— Delhi	34·79	23·59	...	...	25	19·06	25	20·47	57·19	44·43	53·33	50
Submontane— Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·78	20	...	45	...	37·5
Northern— Ráwalpindi	25	19·22	...	...	25	18·44	23·91	21·77	40	36·35	54·48	40
Western— Multan	34·06	25	...	...	25·78	21·61	23·12	22·80	...	...	...	36·35
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	28·12	25	...	...	...	...	28·28	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	55	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·87	35	...	...	52·81	47·5	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·11	...	46·06	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	34·17	...	42·13	...	48·65	...
Poona	36·87	26·93	...	...	...	...	33·7	29·06	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	33·59	21·93	...	...	...	...	36·77	24·01	...	...	...	47·29
Dhulia	29·9	...	...	...	...	...	36·67	...	51·56	...	52·76	...
Gujarat— Surat	33·85	29·53	...	...	...	...	...	30·26	...	47·55	...	...
Ahmadabad	28·54	28·54	...	...	...	...	29·06	23·44	48·75	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	22	39	31	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	24·25	44·25	33·25	44·5	42
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19·5	39	30	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	26	39·5	35·25	50	43·25
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28·75	35	31·25	47·5	43·75
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	37·8	25·2	...	...	...	...	55·8	42·7	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	26·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	33·9	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	27·2	23·8	...	...	...	...	30·6	23·8	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	32·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	33·8	26·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	41·3	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7	29	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	31·22	21·54	...	...	31·91	30·15	65·83	58·97	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	28·37	21·65	...	...	29·92	28·62	51·43	51·43	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	76·25	69·53	355·52	355·81	68·75	50	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	380	365	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	51·61	39·01	...	48·49	412·92	366·09	71·15	57·13	...	...	27·6	42·08
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	44·43	...	...	412·5	412·81	72·76	...	...	...	80	66·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	55	40	70	50	415	380	...	51·25	...	...	30	50
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	44·43	33·33	50	51·56	355·47	320	66·67	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	51·56	42·08	69·53	53·33	...	376·46	...	53·33	...	...	...	133·33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	390	360	70	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	49·37	...	...	...	397·5	400	...	44·37	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	360 to 410	380 to 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	75·09	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	68·7	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	133·28	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	66·3	60·52	394·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	350	340	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	433·25	...	..	...	..	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	53·37	50	370	330	...	...	28·5	28·75	91·5	66·5
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	...	30	26	180	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	56·25	60·5	47·75	438	436·25	...	...	25	22·25	142·87	123·75
Amráoti	56·25	50	53·75	50	400	380	...	...	24	25	130	250
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	76·3	73·4	396·4	357·1	38·4	56	...	...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	445·3	385·2	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	476·3	349·2	55·6	63·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	427·6	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	64·2	57·6	526·6	345·6	54·3	57·6	...	..	123·4	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·4	100·3
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	72·5	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	65·83	486·64	368·75	52·57	71·31	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	72·84	58·78	557·14	377·14	53·57	68·57	...	...	291·43*	308·57*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maund

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	6·09	4·37	5·47	4·01	6·09	5	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	80	3·28	5	5·78	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
123·07	100	6·67	11·41	5·05	7·4	...	...	170	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	100	...	...	8·75	4·69	16·67	6·67	75	80	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
110	90	...	...	5·88	5·42	...	...	110	70	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·33	133·33	4·01	6·67	4·84	5·31	10	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	110·36	...	5·78	...	4·43	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	84	100	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8·44*	8·59*	...	...	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
91·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
113·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
106·62	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
95	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	76	...	4·5	...	...	...	10	50	60	80	90	Akola
124	100	10	6	...	...	...	10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
89·6	72	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·3	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	62·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·72†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	85·25	11·4	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	94·29	9·14	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa. † Sheep or goats.

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 31, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	12 8	...	...	12 10	13 —	13 10	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 13	10 12	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 7	8 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	12 —	12 8	19 14	20 4	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 2	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 7	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	14 —	14 —	20 —	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	5 8
Bogra	12 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 7	6 14	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 12	4 12	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	8 2	8 4	...	...	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 4	...	...	11 8	12 —	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 13	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	17 1	17 1	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 10	17 2	29 —	29 5	9 5	9 4	16 3	16 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 4	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bakerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 10	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 10	14 4	14 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	13 8	14 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 10	12 —	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 9	7 3	15 8	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 6	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	13 15	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort.		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	12 8	17 12	17 8	...	...	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	13 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 — to 9 —	9 — to 9 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 8 to 11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	12 15	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 10	12 9	14 10	15 11	...	...	8 12	8 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 5	12 8	18 7	16 4	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 4	11 4	8 3	8 3
Patna	12 —	12 —	18 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 1	13 3	15 6	16 8	...	...	9 4	9 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 —	12 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												...
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	11 6	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —
Benares	11 6	11 15	14 10	14 14½	6 12	6 12	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	11 2	11 3	14 —	14 —	6 2	6 2	9 2	8 3	14 —	13 4	12 2	12 4
Jaunpur	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 4	15 4	12 8	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 8	...	...
Fatehpur	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 12	7 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	12 —	12 2	14 11	14 8	7 —	5 —	8 1	8 —	14 1	13 14	...	...
Etáwah	11 8	11 14	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	12 8	12 —
Farukhabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 9 8	7 — to 9 8	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 —	12 8	16 8	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 8	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	13 12	13 12	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	17 —	15 —	11 —	10 12
Agra	12 4	11 12	14 12	14 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 12	11 12	11 12	11 4
Muttra	12 8	12 2	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	12 14	10 —	11 12	10 —
Aligarh	13 8	13 12	15 8	16 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 4	14 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 12	12 8	13 —	11 8	14 —
Azamgarh	11 10	11 10	14 4	14 8	7 12	7 12	8 8	9 2	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 4	12 4	15 —	14 13	8 8	8 1	9 15	9 10	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 12	12 —	6 —	16 8	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenná, chola, kadalay, or sunagá (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	19 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	•...	10 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 — to 8 4	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 1	17 12	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 6	...	...	8 4	9 —	17 —	17 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	13 3	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
9 8	9 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	16 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	17 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 2*	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	Mánbhum
22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 4	14 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	14 10	14 10	Palámau
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	14 —	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 10	13 10	...	7 13	7 13	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
...	...	10 4	10 4	13 13	13 13	...	...	7 8	8 7	15 14	16 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 4	15 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 14	12 12	7 10	7 10	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
15 6	16 8	...	...	13 3	13 11	11 —	11 —	7 11	8 3	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	9 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 8	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Sáran
15 8	16 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	...	8 8†	8 8†	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	...	...	13 4½	13 13	14 1½	...	...	7 5†	7 9†	12 6	12 15	Benares
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 2	...	...	7 14†	8 2†	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —†	13 —	13 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	13 8	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	13 8	...	...	12 2	12 4	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	15 —	15 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	12 4	12 4	8 8†	8 8†	14 8	14 8	Jalaun
...	...	16 8	16 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 8†	9 8†	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 3	...	...	7 1†	7 4†	15 8	15 8	Jhansi
18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	16 —	16 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 —†	8 —†	15 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 9	...	...	9 —†	9 —†	16 12	16 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	15 8	7 —†	7 —†	16 8	16 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 14	...	...	7 15†	7 8†	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	8 —†	8 —†	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 12	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —†	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	13 —	8 12†	10 —†	14 —	14 —	Ballia
12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —	8 10†	8 10†	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	8 —	10 6	14 13	14 13	9 8	9 14	9 4	10 3†	14 6	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	7 4	7 8	14 4	14 12	...	...	8 12†	9 —†	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai   † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1908—continued (The figures [illegible]

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 8	14 —	18 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Budaun	12 10	12 10	17 10	17 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	10 8	10 —	8 8
Pilibit	13 8	14 —	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 4	13 3	11 4	6 12	6 12
Bareli	12 12	12 8	17 4	17 4	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —
Moradabad	13 8	18 —	17 12	17 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 12	14 4	10 —	8 —
Bijnor	13 8	14 —	20 12	21 —	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	..	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 4	14 12	18 11	19 13	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 1	13 13	11 —	9 14	9 14
Sahāranpur	14 8	14 12	19 8	19 8	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	8 8	8 8
Dehra-Dun	12 8	12 12	17 8	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	9 4	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —
Almora	18 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwāl	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partābgarh	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 —	12 4	16 —	15 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 —	11 12	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 6	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	12 —	12 4	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	10 —
Lucknow	12 4	12 8	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	13 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...
Gonda	13 8	13 4	16 4	17 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	13 —	13 8	17 —	18 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 8	...	...
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	17 8	18 2	4 2	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Kheri	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	...	...
Bānswara	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	..	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 13	10 15	13 12	12 13	6 14	7 5	7 5	7 11	13 4	13 4	9 11	10 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 8	9 4	13 —	13 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 2½	11 6½	13 8	13 9	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	12 8	12 11	10 8	10 12
Kishangarh	12 4	12 4 to 12 8	14 8	14 8 to 14 12	6 —	6 8	10 —	8 8	15 —	13 4 to 13 8	13 —	12 8 to 12 12
Bundi	16 3	16 3	19 8	19 8	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	24 6	24 6	...	...
Kotah	9 2	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 12	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 12½	6 2	6 2½	7 10	7 10	13 11	14 —	...	...
Tonk	8 12	8 12	11 14	11 12	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	11 11	11 —	...	...
Jaipur	11 11	11 11	14 15	14 15	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	13 12	12 9	12 9	10 8
Karauli	11 —	10 4	12 12	12	6 4	6 9	7 12	7 8	12 —	11 12	11 —	10 —
Dholpur	11 12	12 -½	14 3	14 13½	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 7	13 6½	12 —	12 —
Bharatpur	11 9	11 9½	14 7	14 10	5 —	5 —	7 10	8 —	12 10	12 10	10 12	11 4
Alwar	12 9	12 8	15 10	15 8	6 3	6 3	8 7	8 8	13 8	12 9	12 —	12 —
Deoli	10 6	10 9	12 11	12 14	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 3	12 4	12 —	12 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	..	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 4	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 8	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	9 15	10 2	...	...	5 9	5 10	7 2	7 3	11 8	11 11	10 3	10 2
Jodhpur	9 — and 11 8	8 12 and 11 10	13 15	13 15	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 3	12 12	11 4 and 11 8	11 2
Bālmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	14 6	14 6	12 6	12 4
Erinpura	10 10	10 8	12 13	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 1	13 —	11 4	11 —
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Anādra	10 — and 10 12	10 — and 10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Abu	10 9 and 11 —	10 4 and 10 11	12 9	12 9	5 5	5 4	8 2	8 2	11 10	11 10	11 11	11 10
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	15 —	14 8	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 8	10 14	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 12	10 8	10 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 12	12 4	17 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 4	15 —	21 12	21 14	...	...	7 12	8 4	16 —	14 —	11 12	11 12
Gujranwāla	15 3	15 3	22 4	22 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	14 4	14 4
Gujrat	16 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Jhelam	16 12	16 4	21 8	20 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	14 8	14 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Elusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	8 —*	8 —*	14 8	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 2	15 —	11 —	9 —*	9 —*	16 —	15 12	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 —	11 4	8 8*	8 4*	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	16 —	16 —	8 2*	8 6*	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	13 —	10 —	15 2	14 10	...	...	10 4*	10 4*	15 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 12*	6 8*	14 8	14 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	14 15	15 6	...	...	6 10*	6 10*	16 4	16 4	Muzaffarnagar
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	15 12	14 —	14 —	6 8*	6 8*	16 2	16 2	Sahâranpur
16 —	16 —	...	... *	14 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	8 —*	8 —*	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —*	6 —*	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 —*	7 —*	11 4	11 4	Almora
21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —*	7 —*	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —*	9 —*	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	8 4*	8 4*	15 8	14 8	Sultanpur
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 4	11 —	11 —	8 —*	7 8*	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	10 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	9 —*	9 —*	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 8*	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 12	15 —	...	...	8 —*	9 —*	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	8 8*	8 8*	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	7 8*	7 8*	16	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 12	14 12	14 12	14 4	14 4	8 4*	8 4	14 8	14 8	Gonda
...	...	11 —	11 —	15 8	16 —	15 —	15 —	9 8*	9 —*	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
16 8	16 8	14 —	13 8	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	8 —*	8 12*	15 8	15 8	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	8 —*	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	Bánswara
...	...	14 14	14 7	12 4	12 7	12 7	12 7	7 2	7 5	14 11	14 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 9	12 13	13 1½	...	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8 to 14 12	15 —	13 8	...	...	19 —	20 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 12	15 8	7 —	7 —	12 1	12 1	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 14	11 10	11 6	...	...	15 7	15 7	Tonk
...	...	10 3	10 3	13 12 and 14 6	11 6 and 14 6	14 6	14 1	13 12	13 12	19 7	19 7	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 4	13 4	...	10 —	9 4	14 2	15 4	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	8 12	8 12	12 15	14 —	15 2	15 2	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 11	15 7	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	19 3	19 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 1½	12 5	11 9½	11 8	7 —	7 —	15 7½	15 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	11 4	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 4	16 4	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 3	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	12 13	11 4	12 8	12 14	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 10	11 10	7 10 and 7 14	7 10 and 7 14	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 4	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	14 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	16 —	13 4	18 4	17 6	12 8	...	7 —	6 6	18 14	18 12	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Guzranwála
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

* Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1908—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of repo	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	12 14	12 6	16 4	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 8
Delhi	12 12	12 12	16 —	16 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	11 —	11 —
Rohtak	14 4	13 8	17 8	17 8	.		9 —	9 —	13 8	11 —	12 8	12 —
Karnál	14 4	13 4	20 —	19 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	...	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	14 4	14 12	16 8	17 8		.	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	9 8	9 8
Ludhiána	15 8	15 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	12 —	10 8	10 —
Jalandhar	15 8	16 —	20 —	21 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	10 8
Hoshiárpur	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	..		9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	...		8 —	8 —	15 —	12 —	.	...
Amritsar	16 4	16 4	22 —	21 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 13	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	...	8 8	8 —
Kángra	16 —	17 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	13 12	14 12	21 12	21 12		...	7 12	7 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
Attock	15 12	15 12	20 —	20 —	..		8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	18 8	24 —	25 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 8	15 12	21 —	21 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 —	.	
Multan	14 4	14 4	22 —	20 —	..	..	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 8	11 4	11 4
Montgomery	15 4	16 8	..		..	...	9 —	9 —			..	.
Muzaffargarh	14 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	..	.	9 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 12	14 1	18 12	18 12	...	.	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 4	13 —	19 —	19 4	4 4	4 4	8 2	8 4	13 —	16 8	16 8	19 —
Peshávar	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 11	5 11	9 2	9 2	12 —	11 —	15 —	14 —
Kohát	16 2	16 7	21 10	21 10	6 4	6 2	11 3	10 14	14 —	14 —	17 15	16 14
Bannu	18 2	19 4	23 12	25 10	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
Dera Ismail Khan	14 4	14 12	19 1	19 1	4 11	4 11	6 9	7 —	16 4	16 14	13 12	13 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	11 8	12 —	.		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 8	14 8	14 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	..	...	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 8	16 —	16 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	16 —
Quetta	11 — to 11 8	10 8 to 11 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	..	...	9 7	9 7	9 2	8 14	.	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 9	...	...	10 10	9 15
Alibág	7 6	7 6	.	..	9 —	8 9	9 14	9 7	...	.	9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	.	...	7 —	7 10	8 7	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	.	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnatak												
Dharwar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 12	12 10	11 8	11 15	9 10
Belgaum	8 10	8 10	...	.	7 6	7 1	8 6	8 6	11 15	10 6	10 12	10 12
Satara	8 11	7 12	.	.	5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	10 9	10 1	10 1	9 13
Sholapur	9 13	9 13		...	6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	13 7	13 7	12 8	12 8
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	12 5	11 14	12 9	12 3
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	..	7 8	7 8	7 15	8 2	11 12	10 15	10 9	10 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	9 7	..	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	11 11	10 15
Násik	11 14	11 2	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...		11 13	11 1
Dhulia	9 10	9 10	..	.	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	12 11	12 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	11 14	11 12	11 7	11 7
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 8
Kaira	10 —	9 —		..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	13 —	11 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8		...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	16 —	13 8	12 —	10 8
Godhra	10 —	9 12		.	6 4	6 —	9 4	9 4	.	...	13 —	11 12
Disa	12 4	12 4	.	..	7 4	7 12	8 4	8 12	16 —	15 —	14 12	14 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	16 2	16 2	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —		...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	...	18 10	...	...
Betul	15 —	15 —	..			...	8 12	8 12	17 12	17 12	..	...
Chhindwara	13 3	13 10	..	...	6 5	6 5	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	...	..
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	..	.	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	14 7	14 7	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	.	.	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 6	13 8	13 —	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 4	16 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	9 8	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	...	8 —	14 12	14 12	9 —	12 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	15 2	16 2	17 8	17 8	11 8	11 8	17 8	17 8	Ambala
...	...	14 8	14 —	17 —	16 8	18 8	17 8	8 8	8 —	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	16 8	17 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 8	14 —	19 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 3	13 2	12 3	12 3	6 —	6 4	11 9	11 4	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 —	17 8	15 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
26 —	27 —	27 —	26 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 —	13 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 8	20 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7	16 8	16 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 15	...	...	5 15	5 15	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 —	16 12	14 —	13 12	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 8	Hazára
...	...	13 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	17 —	9 2	9 7	19 —	19 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 1	20 11	19 12	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	16 6	17 9	20 —	20 10	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 10	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	19 6	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Karwar
10 9	9 6	...	...	8 15	9 10	...	...	5 6	5 6	14 5	13 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 11	20 6	Alibág
11 4	11 4	...		11 4	12 8		...	10 3	10 3	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 15	16 15	Dharwar
13 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 7	8 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 4	9 1	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	15 9	15 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	18 6	17 —	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 11	8 11	15 8	16 4	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 13	...	...	8 13	7 14	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
15 —	13 12	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 15	13 11	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	13 3	12 11	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 3	12 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 13	13 12	13 12	...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 7	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...
Jubbulpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	13 14	14 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	10 12	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	23 —	...	...
Akola	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 14	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 11	19 10	...	...
Amráoti	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 5	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 8	7 11	12 12	13 3	5 6	5 —	7 12	8 13	12 4	15 14	14 10	15 12
Bolárum	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 6	13 14	13 14	...	...
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 6	10 9¾	10 4½	10 4½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	9 15	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 —	13 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 9	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	13 13½	12 13½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	...	...	12 1½	12 1½
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 5	15 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12¾	8 12¾	12 7¾	12 7¾	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 4½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 9	14 9	14 9	...	...
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 10	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10¾	7 10¾	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 14½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10½	...	...	9 9½	9 9½
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 4	...	...	9 15	9 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	12 9	11 15¾	10 15½	10 4½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	11 —	11 12½	9 9½	10 10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6¾	7 6¾	10 3½	10 3½	9 9½	9 9½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 4	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 4	8 7	8 6	10 2	10 2	...	...
Bangalore	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	7 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 7	6 10	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	6 5	8 6	7 6	12 10	11 9	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 13	10 —	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 4	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 —	Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	14 7	15 5	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10	13 8	13 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
18 —	18 5	...	...	10 12	11 4	...	...	13 12	14 6	11 12	12 3	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 2	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 11	Bolárum
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8¾	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —½	15 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 2	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10½	13 —	Nilgiris
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 2	Salem
												Central—
13 9½	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9½	14 13	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 2	12 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 3	Ganjam
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Vizagapatam
13 9½	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 13¾	14 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 8½	11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	20 6	Madras
10 15½	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 7	S. Arcot
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10 and 19 3	17 15 and 18 3½	Tanjore
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 2	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
10 6	11 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 8½	Madura
												Mysore—
12 9	12 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 4	6 12	15 3	15 13	Mysore
14 —	14 4	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15	Kolar
15 —	18 —	14 —	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14	13 —	Tumkur
15 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	1[illegible] —	14 —	Hassan
11 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14	Kadur
13 10	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	Shimoga
13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
12 12	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, August 31, 1906

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September, 1906.

No. 11.—The following Statutes are published for general information :

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 9.]

An Act to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1894.

[20TH JULY, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Railways Act Amendment Act, 1906.

57 & 58 Vict., c. 12.
5 Edw. 7, c. 21.

Repeal.

2. Section nine of the Indian Railways Act, 1894, and Part II of the schedule to the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1905, and that part of the preamble of that Act which refers thereto, are hereby repealed.

THE RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 11.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Reserve Forces.

[20TH JULY, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Extension of Reserve Forces Acts to men when outside the United Kingdom.

1. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Reserve Forces Acts, a man belonging to the Army Reserve may, if so authorised by or under the directions of the Secretary of State, reside in any British protectorate or in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, and men may be enlisted into the Army Reserve in any British protectorate or in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom except in a colony possessing responsible government, and those Acts shall, subject to such adaptations as may be made under this section, apply to such men whilst so residing, and to such enlistment.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 48.

(2) Regulations made under section twenty of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, may prescribe the conditions under which men belonging to the Army Reserve may, if so authorised, reside outside the United Kingdom, and the conditions under which men may be enlisted into the Army Reserve outside the United Kingdom, and may make such adaptations in the Reserve Forces Acts as may be necessary for the purpose of adapting those Acts to the circumstances of the several parts of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom or of British protectorates.

(3) In this section the expression "Reserve Forces Acts" means the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and includes any enactment applied by that Act as so amended; and the expression "colony possessing responsible government" means any colony which is specified in the Schedule to this Act, or which may hereafter on the grant to the colony of responsible government be added to that Schedule by Order in Council.

Amendment of 45 & 46 Vict., c. 48., s. 14.

2. In sub-section (2) of section fourteen of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882 (which relates to the appointment and transfer to corps of men belonging to the reserve forces when called out on permanent service), the words "so, however, that he shall not without his consent be appointed or transferred to a corps which is not in the arm or branch in which he previously served" shall be repealed, but this repeal shall not, without his consent, obtained at or after the time of mobilisation, affect any man enlisted before the passing of this Act.

45 & 45 Vict., c. 48.
61 & 62 Vict., c. 9.
53 & 54 Vict., c. 42.
62 & 63 Vict., c. 40.
63 & 64 Vict., c. 42.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Reserve Forces Act, 1906, and the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 and 1890, and so much of the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, 1898, as applies to the reserve forces, and the Reserve Forces Act, 1899, and the Reserve Forces Act, 1900, and this Act, may be cited together as the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1906.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1.

List of Colonies.

The Dominion of Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

New Zealand.

Cape Colony.

Natal.

Newfoundland.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th September, 1906.

No. 1031.—The services of Maulavi Saiyid Abdul Latif, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

No. 1034.—The services of Babu Purna Chandra Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 6th September, 1906.

No. 1042.—Mr. J. G. M. Rennie is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

No. 1047.—The services of Babu Kali Mohan Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 7th September, 1906.

No. 1061.—Mr. T. Inglis is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 25th September 1906.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 5th September, 1906.

No. 1599.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 30th August 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Jeddah clean plague. Quarantine on arrivals from Suez at Jeddah and Yambo reduced to three days.

The 7th September, 1906.

No. 1610.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 5th September 1906

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Port Said clean. Quarantine on arrivals from Suez and Alexandria reduced to twenty-four hours disinfection and application of rat circular. Measures against Adalia and Trebizond reduced to medical visit disinfection and rat circular.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 4th September, 1906.

No. 1802—43-26.—Mr. H. E. Cross, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 16th August 1906, and is posted to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar as Second Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1906.

No. 117.—Mr. Henry James Glenn, Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Services, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab.

The 5th September, 1906.

No. 118.—Mr. R. C. Edge, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th August 1906, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Toogood, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

No. 119.—Mr. H. G. Boyce, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is retransferred to the United Provinces in the rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.

No. 120.—Mr. W. Macdonald, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is transferred to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer in that Province with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1906.

No. 2009-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Vice-Consul Graf Thurn as Acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The 5th September, 1906.

No. 2019-*G.*—Captain H. Harrison, First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st September, 1906, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2020-*G.*—Mr. Vadilal Baloobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st September, 1906, and until further orders.

No. 2023-*G.*—The services of Mr. A. T. Scott, Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 30th August, 1906.

No. 2026-*G.*—Major C. T. Ducat, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman.

No. 2028-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Stewart, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bikanir.

The 6th September, 1906.

No. 2037-*G.*—Mr. R. C. H. M. King, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th July, 1906, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2040-*G.*—The services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th October 1906. (Notification No. 1524-G., dated the 9th July, 1906, is hereby cancelled.)

The 7th September, 1906.

No. 3775-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Bhor, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act for the local area included within the State of Bhor.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) and section 32 of the said Act the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the said local area.

No. 3638-*E.B.*—The following Order of His Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 15th May, 1906, is republished for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

NICARAGUA EXTRADITION TREATY ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 11TH MAY, 1906.

AT the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of May, 1906.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Ribblesdale.

Mr. L. Harcourt.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient ;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five, between His Majesty and the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :

Treaty between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Nicaragua for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a Treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India ; Herbert William Broadley Harrison, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the Republic of Nicaragua ; and His Excellency the President of Nicaragua ; Doctor Adolfo Altamirano,

Tratado entre le Gran Bretaña y la República de Nicaragua para la extradición recíproca de criminales fugitivos.

SU Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los dominios británicos de allende los mares, Emperador de la India, &c., &c., y El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo determinado, por mútuo acuerdo, concluir un tratado para la extradición de criminales, han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios, al efecto :

Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, &c. ; al Señor Herbert William Broadley Harrison, Caballero, Socio de la muy distinguida Orden de San Miguel y San Jorge, Encargado de Negocios de Su Majestad Británica en Nicaragua ; y el Señor Presidente de la República de Nicaragua ; al Señor Doctor Don Adolfo Altamirano, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores ; quienes, habiéndose comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y

Minister of Foreign Affairs; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

halládolos en debida forma, han convenido los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICULO I.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á entregarse recíprocamente, bajo las circunstancias y condiciones expresadas en el presente Tratado, á las personas que, acusadas ó convictas de delito cometido en el territorio de una de las Partes, se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra.

ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes and offences:

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

4. Rape.

5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of puberty, according to the laws of the respective countries.

6. Indecent assault.

7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

8. Abandoning, exposing, or detaining children.

9. Abduction.

10. Bigamy.

11. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

12. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

13. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

14. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

15. Arson.

16. Burglary or house-breaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.

17. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any Company.

18. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

19. (*a*) Counterfeiting or altering money or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

ARTICULO II.

Se otogará recíprocamente la extradición por los siguientes delitos:

1. Asesinato, tentativa ó conato de asesinato.

2. Homicidio.

3. Empleo de drogas ó instrumentos con objeto de procurar el aborto.

4. Violación.

5. Estupro, Conocimiento carnal ó tentativa del mismo, con una impuber, conforme á las leyes del país respectivo.

6. Actos deshonestos.

7 Secuestro y prisión arbitraria.

8. Abandono ó exposición de niños

9. Plagio.

10. Bigamia.

11. Lesiones corporales graves.

12. Asalto de que resulte daño corporal.

13. Amenazas, sea por escrito ó de otro modo con el objeto de obtener dinero ú otros objetos de valor.

14. Falso testimonio ó inducción para cometerlo.

15. Incendio.

16. Escalamiento ó fractura de casas, robo con violencia, ratería ó hurto.

17. Fraude cometido por fiador ó banquero, agente, factor, comisario, miembro, director ó empleado público de alguna compañía.

18. Obtener dinero, títulos de valor ú objetos fraudulentamente, recibir dinero, títulos de valor ú otros efectos á sabiendas de que han sido robados ó habidos ilicitamente.

19. (*a*) Falsificación ó alteración de moneda, ó poner en circulación moneda falsificada ó alterada.

(*b*) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted or intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

20. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

21. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

22. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

23. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable

24. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition offences.

25. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition shall also be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

Extradition shall not be granted if, according to the laws of either country, the maximum punishment for the offence charged is imprisonment for less than one year.

ARTICLE III.

No Nicaraguan shall be delivered up by the Government of Nicaragua to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Nicaragua, has already been tried and dis-

(*b*) Hacer sin autoridad legal y á sabiendas, instrumentos, utensilios ó maquinaria destinada para la falsificación de la moneda del Estado.

20. Falsificación ó hacer circular lo falsificado.

21. Delito contra la ley de bancarota.

22. Todo acto ejecutado con intento criminal y que tenga por objeto poner en peligro la seguridad de las personas en los ferrocarriles.

23. Daño á la propiedad ejecutado con intento criminal, si constituyere delito.

24. Pirateria ú otros delitos cometidos en el mar, contra las personas ó cosas, que estén sujetos á extradición según las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

25. Comercio de esclavos ejecutado de manera que constituya hecho criminal, según las leyes de los Estados Contratantes.

Procederá también la extradición por la participación en cualquiera de los crímenes mencionados si esa participación fuese penada por las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes.

También procederá la extradición á discreción del Estado á que se pida respecto de delitos por los cuales, según las leyes vigentes de las Altas Partes Contratantes, sea de concederse.

La entrega se hará únicamente si la comisión del crimen por la persona acusada se probare de tal manera que las leyes del país donde el fugitivo ó persona acusada se encuentre, autoricen su captura ó encausamiento, si en él se hubiere cometido el crimen; y tratándose de una persona que se pretenda haber sido sentenciada, sera preciso que se pruebe esta circunstancia según las leyes del país donde aquella se encuentre.

No se otorgará la extradición si, conforme á las leyes de cualquiera de los dos paises, el maximun de la pena del delito de que se trate, sea prisión por menos de un año.

ARTICULO III.

No entregará el Gobierno de Nicaragua al Gobierno del Reino Unido, á ningun nicaragüense; y el Gobierno del Reino Unido no entregará á ningún súbdito suyo al Gobierno de Nicaragua.

ARTICULO IV.

No se efecturá la extradición si la persona reclamada por el Gobierno del Reino Unido ó él de Nicaragua hubiese sido ya juzgada y absuelta ó castigada, ó se le estuviere juzgando en Nicaragua ó en el Reino Unido

charged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of Nicaragua or in the United Kingdom respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

respectivamente, á causa de un delito por el cual se reclama la extradición.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Nicaragua, should be under examination for any crime in the territory of Nicaragua or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

Si la persona reclamada por el Gobierno del Reino Unido ó él de Nicaragua estuviere juzgándose en los respectivos territorios, se deferirá la extradición hasta la conclusión del juicio y plena ejecución de la sentencia condenatoria que recaiga.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICULO V.

No se efectuará la extradición, si cometido el delito ó iniciada la causa, ó pronunciada la sentencia penal llegare el caso de prescripcion por razón de tiempo conforme á las leyes del Estado requerido.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICULO VI.

Si el delito por que se reclama la extradición fuere de carácter politico, ó si se probare, bien sea por el reclamado, que la demanda de extradición, ha sido, en realidad, hecha con la mira de juzgarle ó castigarle por delito de carácter politico, no tendrá lugar la extradición.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICULO VII.

La persona extraida, no podrá en ningún caso mantenerse en prisión ó someterse á juicio en el Estado al cual se haya concedido su extradición, por ningún otro delito, ni por razón de ningún otro asunto que aquellos por los cuales se hubiese concedido la extradición. Esta estipulación no es aplicable á los delitos cometidos después de la extradición.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents, or duly recognised Consuls-General of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

ARTICULO VIII.

La demanda de extradición se hará por medio de los agentes diplomáticos ó Cónsules-Generales debidamente reconocidos, de las Altas Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

La demanda de extradición de una persona acusada debe ir acompañada de la órden de detención emitida por la autoridad competente del Estado que pida la extradición, y de las pruebas que, según las leyes del país donde el acusado se encuentre, permitan su detención si allí hubiera cometido el delito.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

Si la demanda se refiere á una persona ya sentenciada, se acompañará la sentencia condenatoria pronunciada por el tribunal competente del Estado que haga la demanda.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

La sentencia pronunciada en contumacia no se tendrá por pasada en autoridad de cosa juzgada ; pero la persona asi sentenciada puede ser tratada como acusada.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime has been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend, not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICULO IX.

Si la demanda de extradición fuere conforme con las estipulaciones anteriores, la autoridad competente del Estado á que se haga, procederá á la detención del fugitivo.

El detenido será puesto en seguida á disposición de un Juez competente, que le tomará declaración indagatoria y tendrá á su cargo la investigación sumaria del caso, exactamente como si la detención se hubiere efectuado por delito cometido en el mismo país.

ARTICULO X.

No se efectuará la extradición antes de quince días contados desde la fecha de la detención, y únicamente si la prueba que se presente fuere bastante según las leyes del Estado á que se reclama, ya para el enjuiciamiento del detenido si el delito se hubiera cometido en el territorio de dicho Estado, ó para su identificación si hubiere sido condenado por tribunales del Estado que lo reclame.

ARTICULO XI.

En las investigaciones que harán las autoridades del Estado á que se pida la extradición, conforme á las estipulaciones que anteceden, admitirán como enteramente válidas las pruebas deposiciones juradas ó declaraciones de testigos que se tomen en el otro Estado, ó copias de las unas y las otras, y también las órdenes y sentencias en él emitidas, debiendo tales documentos estar firmados ó certificados por un Juez, Magistrado ó empleado del Estado y autenticados por Secretario ó testigos ó sellados con el sello oficial del Ministro de Justicia ó de otro Ministro de Estado.

ARTICULO XII.

Si no se produjere dentro de dos meses de la fecha de la detención del fugitivo, suficiente prueba para fundar la extradición, el fugitivo será puesto en libertad.

ARTICULO XIII.

Al efectuarse la extradición, se entregarán los artículos embargados que se hallen en poder de la persona reclamada al tiempo de su detención, si la autoridad competente del Estado á quien se haya pedido la extradición ordenase su entrega; y esta comprenderá no solo los effectos robados, sino también cuanto pueda servir como prueba del delito.

ARTICULO XIV.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes renuncian toda pretensión al reembolso de los gastos que sufraguen en la detención y mantenimiento de las personas reclamadas y su conducción á bordo de un buque. Recíprocamente sufragarán esos gastos.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty. The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions, shall be made to the Governor or Chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief Consular officer of Nicaragua in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of (subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty) by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Nicaraguan criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICULO XV.

Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las colonias y posesiones de ultramar de Su Majestad Británica. El requerimiento para la entrega de un reo fugitivo que se haya refugiado en cualquiera de tales colonias ó posesiones de ultramar, lo formulará el agente consular superior de Nicaragua en aquella colonia ó posesión, dirigiéndolo al Gobernador ó autoridad superior de la misma. De estos requerimientos conocerá y resolverá dicho Gobernador ó autoridad superior, sujeto siempre en cuanto sea posible á lo que este Tratado previene; pero tendrá libertad de conceder la extradición ó de someter el asunto á su Gobierno.

Sin embargo Su Majestad Británica tendrá libertad para efectuar arreglos especiales en las colonias británicas ó posesiones de ultramar, basados en cuanto sea posible, en las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, á fin de hacer la entrega de los reos nicaragüenses.

La demanda de extradición de un criminal fugitivo de cualquier colonia ó posesíon de ultramar de Su Majestad Británica, se ajustará á las reglas prescritas en los artículos precedentes de este Tratado.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year, and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London within the period of six months from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Managua, the nineteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five.

ARTICULO XVI.

El presente Tratado entrará en vigor diez dias después de su publicacion, de acuerdo con las formas prescritas por las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes. Cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes podrá tenerlo por terminado notificando al efecto á la otra Parte dentro de un término que no sea de menos de seis meses ni más de un año.

Este Tratado se ratificará y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Londres dentro del término de seis meses contados desde la fecha de la firma.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente Tratado y selládola con sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en Managua, el día diecinueve de Abril, de mil novecientos cinco.

(L.S.) HERBERT HARRISON.

(L.S.) ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 25th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Republic of Nicaragua, under and in accordance with the said Treaty.

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled " An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 3777-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the words " Act II of 1899 (the Indian Stamp Act, 1899) " for the entries relating to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, (I of 1879) in the lists of acts in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 332-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, and No. 1830-I.B., dated the 5th June, 1896, as amended by the like notification No. 1150-I.B., dated the 7th March, 1900.

No. 2051-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a Probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th July, 1906:

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, Indian Army.

No. 2053-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification No. 1421-G.B., dated the 25th June, 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. J. Meana y Martinez as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 5th September, 1906.

No. 5016-*E.O.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 13th of August 1906,

Mr. A. C. Gupta to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd of August 1906,

Mr. J. C. E. Branson to revert to class I,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,

and

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants General.

Mr. D. Dewar to cease to officiate in class I,

and

Mr. Balak Ram to officiate in class III instead of in class II, of the Enrolled List.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th September, 1906.

No. 6981—1.—Mr. J. S. Heaney, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for eighteen days combined with furlough on medical certificate for five months and twelve days, with effect from the 25th May 1906.

No. 6982—1.—Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 10th July 1906, *vice* Mr. J. S. Heaney on leave ; and is posted to Bengal.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th September, 1906.

No. 7069—256.—The following promotions are made in the Postal Department consequent on the death of Mr. C. Goodburn, Deputy Postmaster General of the 1st grade :

Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Deputy Postmaster General, officiating in the 1st grade, to be confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 16th June 1906 ;

Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Deputy Postmaster General, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 16th June 1906 ;

Mr. Knox Homan, Deputy Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, to be a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th June 1906 but to continue to act in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. W. T. van Someren on leave ;

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, on furlough, to be Deputy Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, *vice* Mr. Homan, with effect from the date on which he returns to duty ;

Mr. C. C Sheridan, officiating Deputy Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that appointment from the 16th June 1906, till the return of Mr. Hogg from furlough, or until further orders.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th September, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

8th Mule Corps.

No. 444.—Hakim Singh, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 21st August 1905.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 445.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

10th September 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D'Urban Keary, D.S.O., 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Lieutenant-Colonel Eden Vansittart, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

11th September 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Forbes, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 446.—The following promotions are made :

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Isar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Udham Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 24th March 1906.

22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Dasaundha Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Rala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badhawa Singh, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1906.

38th Dogras.

Jemadar Beli Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Unkar Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Sawan, deceased ; with effect from the 18th July 1906.

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Subadar Shaikh Muhiuddin to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Muhammad Ghalib to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Salar to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Abdullah, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 2nd August 1906.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehilal Singh, discharged ; with effect from the 12th April 1906.

Havildar Lachhman Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Purusottam Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 16th June 1906.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Jilani to be Jemadar, *vice* Karamdad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Wilayat Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Karamdad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Atta Muhammad, discharged ; with effect from the 14th August 1906.

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RETIREMENTS.

No. 447.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Benjamin Colvill, Military Works Services, Barrack Department, Madras,—28th March 1906.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Henry Slaney, Public Works Department, Madras,—12th July 1906.

SPECIAL.

No. 448.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Army, Political Assistant, 3rd class,—21st April 1906.

Major F. C. W. Ware, C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Assistant, 2nd class,—25th August 1906.

Captain C. F. Harold, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade,—30th August 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Artillery Companies.

No. 449.—Algernon Haslehurst Smith, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Morrison, resigned. Dated 1st August 1906.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 450.—Percy Hackforth, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Birch, resigned. Dated 10th March 1906.

Donald Murray Sladen Robertson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 4th August 1906.

William Hamilton Wilson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 4th August 1906.

Richard Lionel Ray, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 4th August 1906.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 451.—David Cardew, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 7th July 1906.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 452.—Captain Hugh Wray resigns his commission. Dated 1st June 1906.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 453.—Lieutenant Willoughby Maxwell Ball to be Captain, *vice* Pearse, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 6th March 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Talbot Cox to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ball, promoted. Dated 6th March 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 1st and 7th September 1906:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
94th Russell's Infantry.	Lieutenant George Francis Gerald Fraser.	22nd August 1906	Poona . .	...	...
Royal Engineers (1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners).	Lieutenant George Francis Bloomfield Gough.	30th August 1906	Pachmarhi .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 7th September 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
Walter Harridence ...	Sub-Conductor.	Indian Telegraph Department.	25th January 1906.	Intestate	55 6 7	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

Widow—Mrs. Florence Ada Harridence.

Address—Karachi.

Children—(1) May Kathleen Harridence, aged 14 years.

(2) Daisy Annie Harridence, aged 10 years.

(3) Robert Treslore Harridence, aged 8 years.

Address—No. 3 Paradise Square, Quetta.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 7th September 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 95.—Mr. F. S. Grimston, A.M.I.C.E., to be Civil Engineer Assistant in the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, with effect from the 21st August 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 48.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th August 1906 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant F. L. Gardner.

LEAVE.

No. 49.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Assistant Engineer K. C. C. Sayer, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1906.

No. 182.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey for a light railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Dhak station on the Sind Sagar Section of the North Western Railway to the foot of the hills near Katha in the Shapur District of the Punjab, a distance of about 10 miles.

2. The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager, North Western Railway, and will be known as the Dhak branch survey.

The 8th September, 1906.

No. 184.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, from the 9th March 1906, and until further orders.

No. 185.—Mr. J. H. Murray, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 4th October 1906, *vice* Mr. H. B. Holmes granted privilege leave.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

...NT OF INDIA.

...ARTMENT.

...TARY.

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Simla, the 6th September, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 1st September 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	23	16
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 5	(a) 4
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	1	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	101	60
		Panch Mahals ,,	,, ,,	62	39
		Kaira District	,, ,,	110	58
		Broach District	,, ,,	12	12
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	42	41
		Rewakantha State	,, ,,	39	32
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	5	5
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	2	1
		Surat District	,, ,,	46	29
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	(a) 1	...
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	3	1
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I	4	2
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon ,,		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	20	17
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	439	309
		Poona District	,, ,,	29	26
		Satara ,,	S. M.	152	103
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	50	30
		Khandesh District	,,	39	26
		Nasik ,,	,,	...	...
		Sholapur Town	,,	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . . .	...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	13	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	1
		Malwan "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . . .	1	1
		Joigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Deogad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	63	31
		Dharwar "	"	7	5
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	7	5
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District	. . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	1	1
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	25	24

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad „	„	...	...
		Verawal „	„	4	4
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	39	23
		Kolhapur Town		1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	155	129
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	„ „	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud „	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla „		...	...
		Nandgaon „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan „	„	...	...
		Rajapuri „	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	„	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	„	5	3
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	346	255
		Satara „	S. M.	...	...
		Jath „	„	...	...
		Surat „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	1,862	1,368
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	(a) 1	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	3	3
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	„ S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris „	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	„	3	3
		Cuddalore „	„	...	...
		Mangalore „	„	7	3
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	14	9
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	8	7
		25-Parganas District.	E. B. S. & B. C.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	88	71
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	13	8
		Mozaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	19	16
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	6	7
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	2	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	2
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	137	115
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.		...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	R., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	...	...
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	R., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	33	6
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	5	5
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	3	2
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	15	14
		Ballia „	„	51	49
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	10	6
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	31	22
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	32	25
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	28	18
		Basti District	„	41	31
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	1	1
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	31	31
		Lucknow District	„ „	6	6
		Hardoi „	„	...	...
		Rae Bareli „	„	11	10
		Sitapur „	K.	8	3
		Kheri „	„	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	15	11
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	1	1
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	6	9
			TOTAL	328	250

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	10	3
		Rohtak "	"	5	2
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	"	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	6	6
		Ferozepur "	"	...	...
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	(a)1	(a)1
		Gurdaspur "	"	6	6
		Lahore City	"	...	...
		Lahore District	"	1	1
		Gujranwala District	"	...	...
		Sialkot "	"	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	"	39	29
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	2	2
		Attock "	"	...	...
	Multan	Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City "	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State "	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	...	...
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	70	49
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	62	58
		Hanthawaddy District	"	(b)5	(b)1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	15	13
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	(c)1	(c)1
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	(b)2	(b)3
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(a) Imported.
(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 1st September 1906.
(c) Figures for week ending 25th August 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	3	3
		Moulmein Town	"	4	4
		Amherst District	"	(a)10	(a)10
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	1	1
		Mandalay District	"	6	12
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	7	6
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	116	112
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District		...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(b) 1	(b) 1
		Nagpur District	"	116	69
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	143	92
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Tow	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

(a) Figures for week ending 25th August 1906.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District . . .	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . .	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . .	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . .	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . .	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . .	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town . . .	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	(a) 3	(a) 1
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . .	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . .	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	4	1
		Akola District	"	9	4
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District . . .	"	29	11
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District . . .	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	305	190
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	21	20
		Bangalore City . . .	" "	...	...
		Bangalore District . . .	" "	12	11
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District . . .	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . . .	"	2	2
		Tumkur District . . .	S. M.	...	...
		Shimoga "	"	1	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	86	62
		Hassan "	"	6	7
			TOTAL .	128	103

(a) Imported.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	(a) 396	(a) 233
		Indore Residency	"	111	62
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	"	(a) 26	(a) 5
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	3	3
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	...	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora "	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	536	303

(a) Figures for week ending 25th August 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	(a) 1	(a) 2
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	(a) 1	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	2	2
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	5	1
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	3,503	2,522

(a) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 6th September 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather during the past week has been influenced by two depressions. The first, which had formed off the Orissa coast and had advanced to the neighbourhood of Saugor on the 30th, moved into south Rajputana at the beginning of the week and became merged in the permanent low pressure area in northwest India. It caused some heavy rain in east Gujarat and south Rajputana, but with its disappearance rainfall due to the Bombay current diminished and was very scanty until the second depression appeared off the Orissa coast on the 4th. This disturbance however remained shallow and on the 6th had reached the vicinity of Sambalpur: it was accompanied by a large increase in precipitation over the greater part of India.

Burma.—Precipitation was fairly heavy on the coast and widespread in the interior, the total amount for the week being in excess of the normal except in the north. The temperature changes were small and skies were moderately overcast.

Northeast India and Orissa.—During the first three days of the week weather was practically dry except for light rain in Assam; but when the depression began to form off the Orissa coast precipitation reappeared in deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and continued throughout the rest of the period. In the remainder of this division the rainfall was very scanty, and except in Orissa the total fall for the period was much less than usual. Temperature did not differ very much from the normal, and skies were lightly to moderately overcast.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The break in the rains in the United Provinces continued until the 4th, on which date the position of the trough of low pressure allowed the winds from the Bay to extend up the Gangetic plain and on the 5th widespread rainfall occurred: on the next day however rainfall had again diminished. In Central India and the Central Provinces rainfall diminished rapidly after the first depression passed out of these areas, and on the 2nd and 3rd weather was dry. Next day owing to the position of the trough of low pressure and the appearance of a depression off the Orissa coast precipitation again commenced in the Central Provinces and continued for the rest of the week, extending into Central India on the 6th; the rainfall was not heavy except at one or two stations. Skies were heavily clouded in Central India and the Central Provinces, but in the United Provinces they were generally lightly overcast. Temperature was in large defect in the Central Provinces on the 31st, but by the 3rd it was normal and did not change very much during the rest of the week. In the other areas the temperature departures from normal were not large.

Northwest India.—Under the influence of the depression at the beginning of the week heavy rain fell in parts of east Gujarat and south Rajputana on the 31st, 1st and 2nd. There was also light rain in parts of both Rajputana and Gujarat on the 3rd and 4th, but during the remaining two days weather was dry in the latter area, and there was light rainfall in the southeastern half of Rajputana. In the Punjab and the Frontier Province every station except Peshawar and Multan have reported rain, the total fall for the week being in excess of the normal in the Lahore and Ludhiana subdivisions; in Sind also light rain fell on the 31st and 1st. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast in Rajputana and Gujarat, and they were generally clear or lightly overcast in the Punjab. Temperature was over 10° in defect in the central parts of the Punjab on the 1st but by

the 3rd it had recovered and was normal for the remaining days of the week: in Gujarat weather was slightly cooler than usual, and in the rest of northwest India temperature was approximately normal.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was weak in the Peninsula until the 4th and very little rain fell except on the west coast. On the 4th the current strengthened owing to the depression off the Orissa coast, and during the remaining days of the week rainfall, though generally light, was widespread except in the southeastern districts. Temperature was normal except on the 5th and 6th when it was in defect, and skies, which were moderately clouded on the first three days of the week, were heavily overcast on the last three.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 6th September was equal to or in excess of the normal over the greater part of the country. It was in defect in Baluchistan, the Northwest Dry Area, and the subdivisions of Lahore, Jaipur, Jhansi, Ranchi and Cuttack.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

August 31st. Sialkot 3·72", Cherat 4·32", Dera Ismail Khan 1·27", Bikaner 1·92", Udaipur 2·14", Mount Abu 5·33" and Ahmedabad 5·93".

September 1st. Lahore 3·67" and Mount Abu 7·84".

" 2nd. Tavoy 4·37", Ludhiana 1·50", Jodhpur 1·11" and Deesa 2·73".

" 3rd. Moulmein 4·24" and Patna 2·15".

" 4th. Monywa 2·42", Berhampore 2·33", Jubbulpore 3·64", Bhuj 2·05" and Raichur 3·05".

" 5th. False Point 1·57", Cawnpore 2·67", Rawalpindi 2·73", Aurangabad 2·04", Hyderabad (Deccan) 2·09" and Hanumkonda 2·11".

" 6th. Akyab 5·25", Balasore 2·36", Cuttack 1·90", Khandwa 5·26", Indore 1·78" and Delhi 2·52".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 6TH SEPTEMBER 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 6TH SEPTEMBER 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·46	3·68	—2·22	74·40	68·58	+ 5·82	+ 8	+ 12
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	7·66	5·88	+1·78	109·09	118·55	— 9·46	— 8	— 9
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·20	2·29	—0·09	41·52	44·88	— 3·36	— 7	— 8
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	2·25	1·33	+0·92	19·34	19·71	— 0·37	— 2	— 7
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·67	3·23	—1·56	65·36	62·60	+ 2·76	+ 4	+ 7
	Calcutta	1·94	2·53	—0·59	46·35	44·56	+ 1·79	+ 4	+ 6
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1·80	5·44	—3·64	105·59	98·55	+ 7·04	+ 7	+ 11
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	1·07	4·46	—3·39	79·24	73·34	+ 5·90	+ 8	+ 13
	Darbhanga	0·27	2·44	—2·17	45·59	38·93	+ 6·66	+ 17	+ 24
	Bahraich	0·28	2·95	—2·67	34·93	39·34	— 4·41	— 11	— 5
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0·05	2·26	—2·21	41·30	41·41	— 0·11	0	+ 5
	Patna	1·55	1·96	—0·41	33·05	35·40	— 2·35	— 7	— 6
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	1·44	1·67	—0·23	42·82	35·50	+ 7·32	+ 21	+ 22
	Ludhiana	2·42	1·98	+0·44	31·97	32·88	— 0·91	— 3	— 4
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·85	1·89	—1·04	23·76	27·81	— 4·05	— 15	— 12
	Lahore	3·10	1·12	+1·98	14·86	18·63	— 3·77	— 20	— 33
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	1·06	0·32	+0·74	5·32	7·47	— 2·15	— 29	— 40
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·25	1·26	— 1·01	—80	— 80
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·61	1·62	—0·01	25·87	20·29	+ 5·58	+ 28	+ 30
	Cuttack	3·11	2·44	+0·67	27·80	41·65	—13·85	— 33	— 37
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·96	2·11	—1·15	33·90	43·84	— 9·94	— 23	— 21
	Raipur	2·36	2·36	0	40·04	41·52	— 1·48	— 4	— 4
	Jubbulpore	2·52	3·21	—0·69	47·11	48·49	— 1·38	— 3	— 2
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	1·32	1·93	—0·61	25·17	36·16	—10·99	— 30	— 30
	Jaipur	0·43	1·36	—0·93	11·22	19·37	— 8·15	— 42	— 40
	Indore	7·74	2·49	+5·25	40·51	34·67	+ 5·84	+ 17	+ 2
15. West Coast	Calicut	3·31	1·91	+1·40	71·23	72·08	— 0·85	— 1	— 3
	Bombay	2·53	3·15	—0·62	77·11	84·70	— 7·59	— 9	— 9
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	4·34	1·02	+3·32	30·87	31·80	— 0·93	— 3	— 14
	Rajkot	2·51	0·88	+1·63	18·88	18·11	+ 0·77	+ 4	— 5
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	2·55	1·75	+0·80	37·39	24·90	+12·49	+ 50	+ 50
18 Deccan	Bellary	1·65	1·36	+0·29	16·17	13·76	+ 2·41	+ 18	+ 17
	Bijapur	0·63	1·37	—0·74	20·34	18·78	+ 1·56	+ 8	+ 13
	Hyderabad	3·51	1·96	+1·55	23·94	19·51	+ 4·43	+ 23	+ 16
19. South India	Mysore	0·66	1·22	—0·56	20·07	14·81	+ 5·26	+ 36	+ 43
	Madura	0·04	0·84	—0·80	11·13	10·24	+ 0·89	+ 9	+ 18
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·44	0·96	—0·52	10·41	9·61	+ 0·80	+ 8	+ 15

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 6th September, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st September 1906.

Burma.—Good rain has fallen in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions and in Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Minbu, Bhamo, Myitkyina and the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are generally in good condition but in Tharrawaddy serious damage is expected from floods due to an abnormal rise of the Irrawaddy; rain is also badly wanted on the east of the railway in Prome where crops are withering in nearly all townships; more rain is wanted in Henzada and Myaungmya; crops are withering in Thayetmyo except in the Kama and Mindon townships; more rain is also wanted in Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Kyaukse; rain is still insufficient in Myingyan where crops in Salé are in a precarious condition. The price of paddy has risen largely in Henzada; considerably in Amherst, Tavoy and Magwe; and slightly in Thaton and Mandalay.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain has fallen generally in all districts. Floods are subsiding gradually. The proportion of the crops damaged by floods is small in some districts. The outturn of tea in Cachar to date is below average, it is good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally fair. Cutting of jute and transplantation of late rice is in progress. The prospects of the crops are generally fair. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 14; Kohima 10; Tezpur 8; Noakhali and Chittagong 7½; Dinajpur, Rangamati and Sibsagar 7; Jalpaiguri, Silchar, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Malda and Pabna 6½; Comilla 6$\frac{7}{16}$; Faridpur 6⅜; Bogra, Dacca, Barisal, Dhubri, Rampur Boalia and Nowgong 6; Mymensingh, Sylhet and Shillong 5½; Tura and Aijal 5; and Rangpur 4 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in two; fallen in seven; and stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity prevails in Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Tippera, Noakhali and Sibsagar. Forty-five men, 37 women, and 12 children are being gratuitously relieved in Bakarganj. In Mymensingh 1,074 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief and none are employed on test works. In Tippera 400 persons are being gratuitously relieved, there being none on test works. In Noakhali 28 men and 1 child are employed on relief works and 1,712 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general but for the most part light except at Cuttack and Ranchi where the fall was moderate. More rain is needed for winter paddy in most of the districts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions. In Darbhanga distress prevails on account of serious damage done by the recent rain and floods; poor houses have been opened at different centres with District Board Funds for feeding several thousand destitute persons. Scarcity is also apprehended in parts of Jessore, Murshidabad, Saran, and the 24-Parganas on account of the high prices of food-grains. The prospects of the *aman* paddy are on the whole fair except in Darbhanga. The water-supply is sufficient. Fodder is insufficient in Murshidabad and Darbhanga. The price of common rice has risen in twenty-two districts and fallen in five; it continues to be very high in most districts.

United Provinces.—There was no rain in Aligarh, Muttra, and Tehri and only slight showers elsewhere. The long break is causing some anxiety but no serious damage has been done yet to the standing crops which are generally doing well. Weeding and the preparation of fields for the spring harvest continue. The floods are subsiding in Gorakhpur. Cholera has reappeared in Muttra and is still prevalent in Jhansi, but is dying out in Hamirpur. Malaria is prevalent in Bundelkhand. Markets generally are well stocked and there is an ample supply of fodder and pasturage for cattle. Prices of food-grains have fallen in eight districts; they show a tendency to rise in Sitapur, Lucknow, Jaunpur and Ballia.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was no rain in Muttra and only slight showers elsewhere. More rain is needed in all districts and especially in those of the Agra Division where some anxiety is being caused by the long break. Early autumn crops are being harvested and preparations for the spring harvest continue. The standing crops are generally doing well. Cholera has reappeared in Muttra and is still

prevalent in Jhansi, but it is dying out in Hamirpur. Malaria is prevalent in the two last named districts and in Jalaun; quinine is being distributed. Cattle are healthy and there is an ample supply of fodder. Prices of food-grains are falling in Banda, Jalaun, and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 113,000; Agra Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 123,000.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and in parts of Lahore, and light to moderate rain in other districts except Delhi. Prices show a tendency to fall; wheat is falling in Rohtak, Ambala, and Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops are still going on in some districts and sowings of Toria (*Brassica campestris*) have commenced in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Lyallpur. Gram is being sown in Sialkot and Multan. Ploughings for spring crops continue in other districts. The condition and prospects of the standing autumn crops is good all round, but more rain is urgently wanted in the Delhi Division; the outturn is expected to be good. Crops are being damaged by insects and young locusts in parts of the Gurgaon district, and cotton to some extent by boll worm in Sialkot, and by insect pests in Lyallpur and in parts of Multan; while floods have damaged crops on the banks of the Sutlej and on the inundation canals in the Lahore district. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hissar and Gurgaon. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was good rain all over the Province averaging 3 cents to 3·51 inches. It has been beneficial to the standing crops and to spring sowings. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated areas is satisfactory. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of the autumn crops are fair. Canal water and the Kilapani supply are sufficient; heavy floods have occurred in Kurram and Gambila. There is good irrigation from hill torrents in the Daman tract and from the river Indus floods in Kachi in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of the Peshawar district. The stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat $14\frac{13}{16}$ to 17; maize $14\frac{3}{16}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$; gram $14\frac{5}{8}$ to 18; and *bajra* 12 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating:—wheat 14 to 24 and maize 16 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the hill tracts of the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner 51, Jodhpur 132, Jaisalmer 300, Sirohi 600, Udaipur 590, Hill Tracts 550, Partabgarh 471, Bundi 60, Kotah 67, Jhalawar 109, Kishangarh 200, Dholpur 30, Ajmer 19, and Merwara 159. In these tracts the falls were generally well distributed and heavy in parts of Jodhpur. There was no rain or practically none in Tonk, Shahpura, Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli, and Bharatpur. The standing crops are generally doing well except in parts of Tonk, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, and Dholpur. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Jaipur, Karauli, and Dholpur. Condition of cattle is generally fair and pasturage is available. Prices are still high but have fallen considerably in Kishangarh, and show a tendency to fall except in Bundi and Dholpur where they have risen slightly.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 409, on gratuitous relief 827; total 1,236; Merwara—on works 9,829, on gratuitous relief 8,251; total 18,080. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 674; Tonk—on works 1,130, on gratuitous relief 358; total 1,488; Jaipur—on works 4,827, on gratuitous relief 18; total 4,845; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 421; total 445; Alwar—on gratuitous relief 176; Eastern States—on works 1,179, on gratuitous relief 728; total 1,907; grand total 9,535. Prices vary between $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Karauli and 18 seers per rupee in Kishangarh. Cholera is subsiding in Bharatpur; is severe in one tehsil of Alwar and a few cases are reported from Ajmer.

Central India.—The rainfall was general but more rain is wanted in parts of Gwalior. Weeding and preparation of land for spring cultivation are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; have fallen in Malwa; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 2,000; total 3,000; in Bundelkhand—

on works 3,000 ; on gratuitous relief 3,000 ; total 6,000 ; grand total 9,000. Prices—12 to 13 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Central Provinces.—Good rain fell again throughout the Provinces during the week amounting in Nagpur to 11¼, Balaghat 9¼, Bhandara 8¼, Seoni 8¼, Betul 8, Wardha 7¾, Chhindwara 7¼, Amraoti 5¾, Jubbulpur 5¼, and Nimar 5¼ inches ; elsewhere the fall ranged from 3¾ in Mandla to 1½ inches in Bilaspur. More rain is required in parts of Damoh, Drug, and Bilaspur. On the whole the rainfall has been beneficial but it has caused slight damage to crops in Mandla, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Akola, and Amraoti, and has retarded spring sowings in a few districts. Preparation of land for spring sowings is finished in most district. Thinning of rice continues in Drug. Prospects are generally good. Gram and *juar* have been slightly dearer in Chhindwara and Bhandara, respectively ; the price of rice shows a tendency to rise in Chhattisgarh, Nagpur and Balaghat owing to the export of food-grains to Bengal. Prices of food-grains are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Raipur, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur ; and slight in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. A break is needed in parts of Broach, Panch Mahals, Palanpur, and Nasik. Inundation is satisfactory in Sind. Cotton sowing continues in places and transplantation is nearing completion. The area under cotton is generally above the normal and under other crops above normal in parts of Sind and the Deccan, and generally nearly normal elsewhere. The standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by winds in Hyderabad ; by locusts in Thar and Parkar ; by floods in Karachi, Larkana, Broach, Baroda, and Rewa Kantha ; and by heavy rain in Karachi, Sukkur, Panch Mahals, and Poona. Sowing of spring crops has commenced in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The supply of drinking water is adequate. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are nearly full. Agricultural stock is generally deficient in affected tracts but is improving in condition as sufficient green grass is becoming available everywhere. Trade is active and stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices show a tendency to fall. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 11 to 50 per cent ; in the Karnatak 30 per cent ; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending the 25th ultimo were :—Phaltan 78, Jamkhandi 132, total 210. The demand for agricultural labour is increasing and the numbers on works are falling in consequence. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Relief works have been closed in Sangli and reopened in Kolhapur. The numbers on relief are :—British districts—Deccan—on works 10,877, on gratuitous relief 25,913, total 36,790 ; Karnatak—on works 12,691, on gratuitous relief 14,406, total 27,097 ; Native States—on works 2,427, on gratuitous relief 1,987, total 4,414.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—2 inches 32 cents. Prospects are good. Weeding of autumn crops continues ; early rice is still being sown ; lands for spring cultivation are being prepared. Prices :—wheat 8¼ ; coarse rice 7½ ; and *juar* 16 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rainfall good in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. The standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur, where dry crops have been affected by too much rain. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—5 inches 69 cents. Transplanting of rice is completed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain in Trichinopoly ; it was heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, Nilgiris, Malabar, and South Canara ; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, and Godavari ; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. There are no harvests in parts of the Deccan and Trichinopoly, they continue in parts elsewhere with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in nine districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts ; has fallen in ten ; and has very slightly risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in nine ; and has very slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	156	4,793	4,949	29	3,280	3,309	−1,640
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,000	120,000	121,000	1,000	122,000	123,000	+2,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	10,363	10,620	20,983	10,238	9,078	19,316	−1,667
Bombay	25,281	42,080	67,361	23,568	40,319	63,887	−3,474
Total British Provinces .	36,800	177,493	214,293	34,835	174,677	209,512	−4,781
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	7,250	5,375	12,62	7,160	2,375	9,535	−3,090
Central India States . .	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,000	5,000	9,000	−1,000
Bombay Native States . .	2,978	2,089	5,067	2,637	1,987	4,624	− 443
Total Native States .	15,228	12,464	27,692	13,797	9,362	23,159	−4,533
GRAND TOTAL .	50,028	189,957	241,985	48,632	184,039	232,671	−9,314

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 7092—7106—151.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 7th September 1906.

The Government of India have recently had before them the question of the reorganization of the Geological Survey Department. Owing to the expansion of mining enterprise in America, South Africa, Australia and other countries, there is at present a large and growing demand for mining and geological experts. Men possessing a sound scientific education and with practical experience of mining and geological work command very high salaries. This has not been without effect on the Geological Survey Department, and it has become increasingly difficult to enlist candidates possessing a technical training. It has, in fact, become evident that the rates of pay in force are insufficient to attract the class of officers whom it is desired to secure, and that it is necessary to offer to geological officers salaries bearing a reasonable relation to the emoluments which they could obtain in the open market. The only alternative to an increase in the rates of pay would be to recruit officers, who have obtained a sound general education, but who have not received a special preparation for geological work. In that case it would be necessary to train them after their appointment to the Department, a process which would not only result in a considerable loss of power, but is also open to objection inasmuch as there would be no guarantee at the time of their appointment that the candidates selected would develop the qualities and acquire the specialised knowledge, which are essential to the satisfactory conduct of the work of the Department. It was also found that the rates of pay were not liberal enough to retain officers after they had acquired sufficient experience to qualify them as mining and geological experts. Government were therefore threatened with the danger of losing the service of trained experts at a time when their services were absolutely indispensable.

2. Not only was a material increase in the pay of the various grades required, but also a considerable addition to the strength of the existing establishment. The rapid expansion of the economic side of the work is a new feature, and it is regarded as vitally important that all possible facilities should be given to assist the development upon a sound basis of mining industries in India. The necessity for the rapid completion of the geological survey of India has frequently been urged on the Government of India, who fully recognize the immediate scientific, and the ultimate practical, advantages of this work, but it was felt that the Geological Survey Department could not with its existing strength undertake the scientific work, for the performance of which it was primarily constituted, and at the same time devote that amount of attention which the interests of India now demand to purely economic enquiries.

3. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Department were therefore submitted to the Secretary of State, and have now received his approval. The following are the changes which have been made in its constitution:

(1) Two short term appointments of mining specialists have been abolished, and two new appointments have been added to the graded list in their place.

(2) Three new appointments have been added to the cadre to increase the strength of the Department and to provide a reserve for leave vacancies.

(3) An ungraded post, to be held by a trained chemist, has been created carrying a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 50.

(4) The distinction between Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents has been abolished, and all graded officers below the rank of Superintendent will be styled Assistant Superintendents, and will receive a monthly pay of Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 30 during the first 5 years and of Rs. 50 thereafter. One Assistant Superintendent employed as Palæontologist will obtain, as at present, a monthly allowance of Rs. 150.

(5) The scale of pay for Superintendents has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,400 by annual increments of Rs. 80.

(6) The pay of the Director has been raised from Rs. 1,500—60—1,800 to Rs. 2,000 fixed. A personal allowance of Rs. 500 a month has been especially sanctioned for the present Director, Mr. Holland, in addition to the pay of the appointment.

4. In view of the increase in the emoluments of the service exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants into the Department in addition to the rates of pay now sanctioned. As regards present incumbents, the allowance will be absorbed as soon as an officer begins to draw on the new scale higher emoluments than he would have obtained on the old scale including the allowance. Both the present Director and his successors will, however, continue to draw it.

5. The revised scheme will come into force from 1st July 1906. The staff of the Department as it stands after reorganization is contrasted below with the existing strength:

	Rs.		Rs.
1 Director on ...	1,500—60—1,800	1 Director on ...	2,000
3 Superintendents	700—50—1,100	3 Superintendents on	1,000—80—1,400
5 Deputy Superintendents ...	500—40—700	15 Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 350—30—500 for first five years and Rs. 500—50—1,000 thereafter.	
5 Assistant Superintendents on	350—30—500		
2 Mining Specialists on salaries not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not less than Rs. 700.			
......		1 Chemist on	500—50—1,000
1 Assistant Curator on ...	250—350	1 Assistant Curator on	250—350

6. The conditions of service in the Department have been revised and are annexed to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, to the Finance Department and to the Director, Geological Survey of India, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " United Provinces.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Conditions for Indian Geological Survey Appointments.

1. The Geological Survey Department is at present constituted as follows:

		Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Director	... ...	2,000
3 Superintendents	... ...	1,000 rising by Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,400.
15 Assistant Superintendents:		
For the first five years	...	350 rising by Rs. 30 to Rs. 500.
Thereafter	... ...	500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.
1 Chemist	... ...	500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.

A local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem is granted to the officer doing the work of Palæontologist at head-quarters.

No allowance of the nature of exchange compensation will be given.

2. Appointments to the Department are made by the Secretary of State for India. They will usually be made about July of each year, and the probable number of appointments will, if possible, be announced about two years in advance. The age of candidates should not exceed 25. Every candidate must be in sound bodily health, and will be required to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness in all respects to perform the duties of the Geological Survey, which involve considerable fatigue and exposure.

3. Besides a good general education, a sound education in geology is essential: a University degree and a knowledge of French or German will be regarded as important qualifications; and certificates of a high moral character will be required.

4. Candidates must also have had one or two years' practical training in mines, or in technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

5. First appointments are probationary for two years, at the end of which time the probationer, if found qualified, and continued in the Department, will reckon his service for leave and pension from the date of arrival in India.

6. A first class passage to India is given subject to the condition that its cost shall be refunded in the event of an officer resigning the service, on grounds other than certified ill health, before the expiry of the period of probation. If, on the expiry of the period of probation, the officer's service is determined, or if he is compelled by certified ill health to resign the service before such expiry, he will be provided with a free first class passage back to England. Pay commences from date of arrival in India. Travelling allowances, regulated by the rules applicable to the Department, are allowed at a rate calculated to cover actual expenses of tentage and locomotion.

7. Under ordinary circumstances, all Assistants, unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewhere, will enter the Department, in the lowest class on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. This will increase annually at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem for the first five years; thereafter at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem until the limit of pay for the grade, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 per mensem is reached; the first increase to be from the date on which the Assistant shall be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or lower standard, according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

8. This annual increase will, in all cases, be granted only on the certificate of the Head of the Department, that the Assistants so recommended have proved fully deserving of the promotion by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties have been performed.

9. Promotion to the grade of Superintendent will depend on qualification and merit and on the existence of vacancies in that grade. In the case of an

officer who joined the Department before the end of 1893, but not in the case of one who joined later, the following rule applies, *viz.*, that he may, if especially qualified, count all service on the maximum pay of a grade towards increment in the salary of the next higher grade.

10. While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position or the promotion of Assistants, it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service, unaccompanied by proved ability and steady devotion to duty, gives no claim to promotion into the higher grades of the staff of the Survey.

11. The leave, leave allowances and pensions of officers of the Department will be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable thereto. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time tc time.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	Mean mileage worked. 1905.	Mean mileage worked. 1906.	Total earnings for week ending 26th August 1905.	Total earnings for week ending 25th August 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 26th August 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 25th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 26th August 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 25th August 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,22,343	3,51,000	163	176	30,94,279	28,92,000	...	2,02,279	1,00,33,499	99,96,000	...	37,499
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,660	5,800	270	276	46,831	50,300	3,469	...	1,39,594	1,44,000	4,406	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	2,54,341	2,86,000	505	567	23,22,884	23,00,000	...	22,884	78,98,023	80,69,000	1,70,977	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6')	404	370	1,141	1,271	5,46,462	5,76,000	479	453	30,21,564	32,34,000	2,12,436	...	68,65,855	79,63,000	10,97,145	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,086	2,130	12,62,465	13,11,000	605	615	1,05,57,936	1,07,93,000	2,35,064	...	2,94,91,899	3,07,49,000	12,57,101	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	6,12,339	5,42,000	390	345	49,91,548	46,40,000	...	3,51,548	1,93,41,640	1,73,78,000	...	19,63,640
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	127	17,411	27,500	145	217	1,38,320	2,30,000	91,680	...	3,36,321	6,93,000	3,56,679	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,19,023	1,39,000	130	152	9,93,277	11,48,000	1,54,723	...	30,77,969	39,63,000	8,85,031	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,78,986	2,40,000	330	284	21,81,692	21,57,000	...	24,692	56,01,799	60,78,000	4,76,201	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*b*)	...	...	...	35	...	700	...	20	...	700	700	...	...	700	700	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,15,912	1,02,000	235	206	9,68,955	8,50,000	...	1,18,955	37,72,100	24,48,000	...	13,24,100
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	6,555	5,100	109	85	45,503	39,300	...	6,203	1,44,734	1,16,000	...	28,734
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	8,51,066	9,74,000	257	278	93,09,909	1,03,65,000	10,55,091	...	2,50,43,731	2,70,47,000	20,03,269	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,63,113	2,24,000	212	174	21,89,817	19,60,000	...	2,29,817	63,44,707	60,96,000	...	2,48,707
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	4,589	4,400	143	137	45,830	40,600	...	5,230	1,30,299	1,39,000	8,701	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (*c*)	96	92	775	771	71,339	84,900	92	110	5,01,506	5,96,000	94,494	...	12,20,541	15,27,000	3,06,459	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,95,090	2,76,000	220	206	20,42,776	19,69,000	...	73,776	60,88,614	59,15,000	...	1,73,614
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	14,674	18,200	118	147	1,09,211	1,57,000	47,789	...	2,73,263	4,01,000	1,27,737	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	28,615	27,500	143	136	2,03,671	1,74,000	...	29,671	6,05,174	6,19,000	13,826	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	5,254	3,700	315	218	47,365	36,900	...	10,465	1,46,608	1,40,000	...	6,608
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	461	700	27	41	4,298	4,500	202	...	12,463	15,700	3,237	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,67,096	4,71,000	244	247	37,70,588	35,39,000	...	2,31,588	1,08,45,697	1,11,16,000	2,70,303	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,124	2,34,466	2,15,000	209	191	20,42,916	20,34,000	...	8,916	54,84,705	56,27,000	1,42,295	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10,795	8,800	109	89	1,01,942	91,900	...	10,042	2,63,261	2,61,000	...	2,261
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,643	8,500	80	79	75,911	81,600	5,689	...	1,97,686	2,06,000	8,314	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,26,422	1,24,000	109	106	11,97,691	12,93,000	95,309	...	36,57,532	39,13,000	2,55,468	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	623	600	19	18	4,559	5,200	641	...	4,559	14,500	9,941	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	520	1,400	12	33	5,015	9,200	4,185	...	13,000	22,600	9,600	...
" Mysore section	119	121	295	296	27,956	24,700	94	83	2,74,521	2,44,000	...	30,521	7,40,904	7,38,000	...	2,904
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	79,940	80,000	141	130	7,62,224	7,21,000	...	41,224	24,64,939	25,42,000	77,061	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	15,172	4,200	257	71	1,19,811	78,600	...	41,211	3,27,859	3,14,000	...	13,859
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*d*)	...	...	...	19	...	600	...	32	...	5,600	5,600	...	...	15,000	15,000	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*e*)	...	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	6,600	6,600	...	...	20,700	20,700	...
2' gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	25	1,868	1,500	62	60	12,155	13,200	1,045	...	30,134	37,200	7,066	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,226	22,776	60,49,199	61,40,300	272	270	5,11,84,505	5,17,60,200	5,75,695	...	15,05,99,109	15,43,24,400	37,25,291	...
All other Railways.																
~~Bhopal-Ujjain~~																
Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	4,738	4,700	32	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	34,824	35,500	215	219	2,89,767	2,76,000	...	13,767	8,05,4[illegible]	[illegible],000	...	4,407
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	931	1,100	58	69	8,393	9,300	907	...	23,079	25,900	2,821	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	4,919	2,700	492	270	31,328	29,000	...	2,328	80,903	85,900	4,997	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	11,607	10,500	147	133	91,816	81,800	...	10,016	1,89,234	2,07,000	17,766	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,646	1,800	48	53	22,344	12,800	...	9,544	80,586	67,700	...	12,886
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	70,516	66,100	211	198	6,15,086	5,33,000	...	82,086	17,59,784	16,83,000	...	76,784
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	3,156	2,400	99	73	19,843	20,000	157	...	76,141	76,500	359	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19,647	18,900	184	177	1,94,973	1,66,000	...	28,973	5,13,865	4,36,000	...	77,865
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	56,994	51,600	134	121	5,30,489	4,55,000	...	75,489	13,31,963	12,84,000	...	47,963
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	639	9,300	8	60	4,491	82,900	78,409	...	5,001	2,08,000	2,02,999	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	12,602	8,300	81	54	78,259	73,100	...	5,159	3,71,416	3,47,000	...	24,416
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	3,903	4,400	177	200	43,215	47,300	4,085	...	1,38,239	1,51,000	12,761	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,312	1,400	39	41	11,141	12,100	959	...	41,273	41,700	427	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,190	3,000	58	55	20,527	25,500	4,973	...	77,579	93,800	16,221	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,00,458	91,000	111	98	8,34,596	8,29,000	...	5,596	25,35,483	28,59,000	3,23,517	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	32	10,731	2,600	298	81	64,873	46,400	...	18,473	1,34,361	1,30,000	...	4,361
" extensions	93	87	117	66	14,237	3,700	122	56	72,756	57,500	...	15,256	1,74,932	1,92,000	17,068	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	25,859	25,300	77	76	2,06,036	1,84,000	...	22,036	7,34,021	7,81,000	46,979	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,344	1,600	35	42	11,020	15,000	3,980	...	33,521	46,700	13,179	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	799	1,100	38	52	6,013	8,300	2,287	...	19,024	31,700	12,676	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	20,718	17,800	266	228	1,51,414	1,42,000	...	9,414	3,81,798	3,95,000	13,202	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	7,362	6,300	55	47	53,582	59,100	5,518	...	1,99,825	2,28,000	28,175	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	35,976	30,700	92	78	2,86,869	2,08,000	...	78,869	12,97,841	12,47,000	...	50,841
Jaipur (*f*)	53	55	...	32	...	1,000	...	31	...	8,300	8,300	...	...	27,800	27,800	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,492	3,000	46	56	18,699	19,000	301	...	58,036	61,000	2,964	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3,146	3,400	68	74	25,419	24,900	...	519	72,126	78,400	6,274	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	55,766	69,400	79	98	4,15,557	5,68,000	1,52,443	...	10,40,037	15,24,000	4,83,963	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,481	3,000	85	103	21,548	24,600	3,052	...	70,809	67,400	...	3,409
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	4,616	7,000	51	78	40,275	41,400	1,125	...	1,22,669	1,41,000	18,331	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	3,359	3,900	66	76	32,394	30,700	...	1,694	75,768	81,400	5,632	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	12,655	10,100	192	153	96,899	80,800	...	16,099	2,67,889	2,74,000	6,111	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*g*)	...	...	...	64	...	5,800	...	91	...	42,900	42,900	...	...	1,36,000	1,36,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7,335	6,600	113	102	51,838	56,700	4,862	...	1,56,835	1,63,000	6,165	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,811	5,100	57	76	32,591	34,800	2,209	...	91,679	1,07,000	15,321	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,582	6,500	98	97	54,547	61,100	6,553	...	1,66,948	1,95,000	28,052	...
Barsi	143	173	22	48	5,070	2,800	230	58	28,704	29,300	596	...	1,03,650	72,600	...	31,050
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,000	2,700	59	80	15,314	16,700	1,386	...	48,679	58,500	9,821	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5,423	4,400	58	47	34,694	38,700	4,006	...	1,59,089	1,66,000	6,911	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,176	800	32	22	6,485	6,300	...	185	26,089	25,600	...	489
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	15,894	16,000	312	314	1,34,006	1,15,000	...	19,006	4,07,787	4,14,000	6,213	...
TOTAL	124	131	5,338	5,515	5,88,776	5,61,700	110	102	47,73,284	46,87,400	...	85,884	1,42,67,800	1,54,81,600	12,13,800	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,564	28,291	66,37,975	67,02,000	241	237	5,59,57,789	5,64,47,600	4,89,811	...	16,48,66,909	16,98,06,000	49,39,091	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*e*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 6th September, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3498 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd September 1906:—

No. 445 of 1906.—William Hatfield Dodge, manufacturer, of 15 Label street, Montclair, New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in caps or closures for bottles, jars, cans or other receptacles.*

No. 446 of 1906.—Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *The utilisation of the tidal energy of the sea.*

No. 447 of 1906.—Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *An electric twin fan.*

No. 448 of 1906.—Dr. V. K. Kirloskar and V. K. Tembe, of Sholapur. *An improvement in the bath-boiler for heating water for domestic purposes.*

No. 449 of 1906.—Cecil Osmond Manuel, works Manager, and Shaw, Wallace and Company, agents, of the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, Budge Budge, 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal. *A new or improved cap for kerosene oil cans with which is combined a kerosene lamp.*

No. 450 of 1906.—The Imperial Fibres Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 231-233 Dashwood House, New Broad street, London, England. *A machine for decorticating and scutching, and if desired combing, ramie, hemp or other fibrous materials.*

No. 451 of 1906.—William Taylor, engineer, of the firm of Taylor Brothers, Midland Foundry, Sandiacre, in the county of Derby, England *Improvements in means or appliances for operating railway and tramway points and the like.*

No. 452 of 1906.—Carl Leistner, engineer, of 100 The Avenue, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to liquid fuel burners applicable to various industrial uses, and particularly for use in the furnaces of steam generators and glass and metal furnaces.*

No. 453 of 1906.—Paul Auscher, architect, and Charles Dehainault, engineer, both of 76 rue de Reaumur, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improved duplicator book.*

No. 454 of 1906.—Frederick William Hedgeland, manufacturer, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Power transmitting mechanism for automobiles.*

No. 455 of 1906.—Merrell-Soule Company, a corporation of New York, of Syracuse, New York, United States of America. *Process and apparatus for recovering solids of liquids.*

No. 456 of 1906.—Matthew William Walbank Mackie, electrical engineer, of 45 Warwick road, Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements connected with dynao-electric machines and electric motors for maintaining a constant electromotive force under variations of speed.*

No. 3499 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under he provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary

appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 195 of 1905.—John Frederick Liebentritt, pottery and tile manufacturer, of Cumberland Pottery, Bankstown near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales and commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in multitubular steam boilers.* (Specification filed 25 August 1906.)

No. 468 of 1905—Madan Lall Kapoor, manufacturer, of Peshawar city, North-West Frontier Province *Gold thread making machines.* (Specification filed 17 August 1906.)

No. 548 of 1905.—James Gibson Slater, gentleman, of 119 Tyndall Avenue, William Junor, merchant, of 88 King street west, and Thomas Henry Watson, manufacturer, of 1502 King street west, all in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, Canada. *A certain new and useful improved process for the extraction of gold and silver values from metal bearing matter.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 9 of 1906.—Henry Thomas Simpson Ward, Director of Irrigation, Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in and relating to the sinking of concrete wells and the like.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 21 of 1906.—Rudolf Braun, electrical engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, England. *Improvements in operating rotating apparatus by means of single-phase commutator electric motors supplied from polyphase circuits.* (Specification filed 20 August 1906.)

No 30 of 1906.—Akshaya Kumar Majumdar, pleader, Judge's Court, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal and Assam. *Tarunia or a form of wood-substitute.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 31 of 1906.—Augustus Henry Sparling, Superintendent, Government Workshops and Postal Press, Aligarh. *Improvements in and relating to portmanteau locks, also applicable to other locks and padlocks.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 48 of 1906.—Fred Ogden, Managing Director of the firm of E. Brooksbank and Company, Limited, lubricating specialists, of Station Oil Works, Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improved method of and means for lubricating rotary shafts.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 49 of 1906.—Henry Beatson Morrison, bootmaker, of John street, Singleton, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in the heels of boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 52 of 1906.—John Joseph Hendler, mechanical engineer, of 942 West Lake street, Chicago, in the state of Illinois, in the United States of America, *Acetylene generator.* (Specification filed 25 August 1906.)

No. 57 of 1906.—Raoji Bhailal Patel, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Baroda State, Baroda Camp. *Automatic fly-shuttle arrangement for hand-looms.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 74 of 1906.—James Snodgrass, chemical engineer, of stand No. 721, Pine road Troyeville, Johannesburg, Transvaal. *Improvements in means for, precipitating gold and silver from cyanide or other solutions.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 79 of 1906.—William Hadley Wood, engine-driver, of Lloyd street, Petersburg, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in railway brakes.* (Specification filed 25 August 1906.)

No. 81 of 1906.—James Henry Wagenhorst, engineer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 82 of 1906.—Edwin Ebert Arnold, engineer, of 504 Jeanette street, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 83 of 1906.—Edwin Ebert Arnold, engineer, of 504 Jeanette street, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 84 of 1906.—Charles Elias Sweet, engineer, of 531 Rosedale street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 85 of 1906.—Emile Gobbi, engineer, 45 Rue Jacob, Paris, France. *Improvements in apparatus for filtering liquids and fluids.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 86 of 1906.—S. Mestitz & Son, manufacturers, of Raudnitz a/Elbe. Bohmen, Austria. *Improvements in dust suction apparatus.* (Specification filed 28 August 1906.)

No. 91 of 1906.—Joseph Duffy, flooring and paving contractor, of Gainsborough road, Victoria Park, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to wood paving and in the manufacture of blocks therefor.* (Specification filed 25 August 1906.)

No. 204 of 1906.—John Smith Raworth, engineer, of 2 Queen Anne's Gate, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in controllers for electrically propelled vehicles.* (Specification filed 24 August 1906.)

No. 249 of 1906.—Edgar G. Waters, medical practitioner, Hyderabad, Deccan. *An improved almirah for sterilising and disinfecting purposes.* (Specification filed 27 August 1906.)

No. 254 of 1906.—Captain A. Gardiner, R.E., executive engineer, Indian State Rail ways, Lucknow. *An improved system of electric signalling for railway working.* (Specification filed 15 August 1906.)

No. 354 of 1906.—Maude Nicholas, gentlewoman, of 49 Denbigh street, South Belgravia, London, England. *Improved construction of apparatus for cleaning, dyeing or otherwise treating wool, textile fabrics, and other like material.* (Specification filed 23 August 1906.)

No. 369 of 1906.—Thomas Warsop, engineer, of Launder street, of the city of Nottingham, in the county of Nottingham, England. *Improvements in or relating to rock drills or other percussion tools.* (Specification filed 30 August 1906.)

No. 3500 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 198 of 1898.—C. M. Roy. *Improved chimneys for the trench and overground kilns for brick burning.* (From 21 September 1906 to 21 September 1907.)

No. 43 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improved matrices for linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 44 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in electric heating and melting, specially applicable to the metal pots of linotype machines and the like.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 45 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 46 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the matrices of linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 47 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the matrices of linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 48 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the self-feeding mechanism of the metal pots of linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 49 of 1900.—The Linotype Company Limited. *Improvements in the moulds of linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1906 to 11 September 1907.)

No. 283 of 1900.—Edward Tyer. *Improvements in apparatus for ensuring safety on single lines of railway.* (From 20 October 1906 to 20 October 1907.)

No. 53 of 1901.—James Henry Apjohn. *A new or improved hydraulic weigh-bridge.* (From 20 September 1906 to 20 September 1907.)

No. 228 of 1901.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in car couplings.* (From 19 February 1907 to 19 February 1908.)

No. 210 of 1902.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum automatic brakes for railway vehicles.* (From 21 February 1907 to 21 February 1908.)

No. 3501 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 379 of 1901.—Harry Vaughan Rudston Read. *Improvements in connection with syphons, or the like, in which the aeration of liquids is effected by releasing compressed, or liquefied gas from containers thereof.* (Specification filed 26 May 1902.)

No. 406 of 1901.—Syed Ali Mohammed Khan. *Improvements in hookahs.* (Specification filed 27 May 1902.)

No. 444 of 1901.—James Trezevant Fuller. *Improvements in baling presses.* (Specification filed 28 May 1902.)

No. 140 of 1902.—Albert Krank. *Improvements in or connected with steam turbines and mechanism or apparatus connected therewith for directly converting the energy thereof into fluid pressure.* (Specification filed 28 May 1902.)

No. 154 of 1902.—Edward Harrison Power. *Improvements in apparatus for spraying liquid fuel* (Specification filed 29 May 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 63 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in draught appliances for railroad cars.* (Specification filed 30 May 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1s. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th September 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,43,904	3	8			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,01,79,021	0	0	1,72,22,925	3	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				12,82,75,786	8	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,97,503	7	8
Sundries				18,90,157	0	10
RUPEES				18,25,86,372	5	0

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p
Government Securities				1,25,50,045	0	0
Other authorized Investments				56,21,668	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,44,68,434	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				3,09,15,693	7	8
Bills discounted and purchased				3,56,97,567	1	5
Balances with other Banks				15,07,711	12	11
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,40,997	9	10
Stamps				11,665	6	10
Sundries				6,85,120	15	5
				12,32,98,904	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,43,03,704	8	7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†3,49,83,763	7	8	5,92,87,468	0	3
RUPEES				18,25,86,372	5	

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R33,11,910 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,82,005 0 0

R36,93,915 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th September 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·03.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th August 1906	85,28,900	1,54,44,600	10,43,76,000	2,17,08,900	1,17,81,000	16,03,700	...	15,49,14,200	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,35,36,333
Add— Amount of Loan Certificates transferred to Stock in London	..	...	2,02,500	...	...	...	...	2,02,500			..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	2,02,500
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 25th August 1906	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	.	3,000	..	.	..	.		.	..	.	..	..	3,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1906	...	5,03,930	7,03,300	13,500	6,500	...	..	12,32,200	...					.	..	..	.	...	12,32,200
	85,28,900	1,59,48,500	10,52,86,800	2,17,22,400	1,17,90,500	16,03,700	...	15,63,51,900	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,49,74,033
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	40,000	5,000	2,76,500	55,000	...	...	...	3,36,500	...		..	..	.	...	..		...	..	3,76,500
Balance on 31st August 1906	84,88,900	1,59,43,500	10,50,10,300	2,16,67,400	1,17,90,500	16,03,700	..	15,60,15,400	6,933	5,000	..	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,45,97,533

NOTE.—

From		to		enfaced from India		re-transferred from London	
From 9th June	1867	to 30th June	1906	enfaced from India	11,507 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	11,211 lakhs.
„ 1st July	1906	„ 15th July	„	ditto	2 „	ditto	9 „
„ 16th „	„	„ 31st „	„	ditto	5 „	ditto	12 „
„ 1st August	„	„ 15th August	„	ditto	9 „	ditto	5 „
„ 16th „	„	„ 31st „	„	ditto	14 „	ditto	4 „
					11,537 lakhs		11,241 lakhs.
					11,241 „		
				Balance against India	296 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th September 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,28,97,000	15,03,41,345	16,32,38,345	4,00,41,944	10,39,490	99,34,636	6,37,50,000	...	...	52,41,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	25,00,07,016	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	2,34,37,825	2,34,37,825	1,92,97,901	31,15,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,14,241	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,68,012
Lahore	...	3,38,83,355	3,38,83,355	2,53,28,503	71,75,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,25,04,233	
Bombay	4,45,43,885	10,74,67,965	15,20,11,850	6,80,77,704	1,20,32,726	71,35,110	...	...	...	34,23,000	...	...	9,06,68,540	
Karachi	...	1,04,98,460	1,04,98,460	30,77,985	2,92,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,70,815	
Madras	46,31,450	4,32,86,690	4,79,18,140	1,13,52,380	4,69,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,22,105	
Calicut	...	26,12,195	26,12,195	19,08,255	52,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,60,755	
Rangoon	...	2,33,59,315	2,33,59,315	4,40,88,540	1,23,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,11,780	
	6,20,72,335	39,48,87,150	45,69,59,485	21,31,73,212	3,43,02,581	1,70,69,746	6,37,50,000	...	...	86,64,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,69,59,485	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil*	
Total Circulation R			45,69,59,485	Total Reserve R									45,69,59,485	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st August 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 42 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st August 1906 to 323 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST AUGUST 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small coins delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	43	11	...	54	31	...	31	8	162	76*	34	10	290	...	...	...
Bombay	28	8	...	36	13	...	13	3	161	89†	15	8	276	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 33 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Do. 3 do. do. do.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT:
Calcutta, the 5th September 1906.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Six Portable Stone Mills, for grinding atta, with centrifugal machine attached, by Ruston and Proctor, England.

The mills are Government property and are in working order, and can be seen at the premises of the St. John's Mills at Quetta.

Offers for the sale of the mills either for one or more or for the whole number will be received by the Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, up to 1st October 1906. Ten per cent. of the amount of the offer should accompany the application for purchase as earnest-money which will be liable to confiscation should the applicant whose offer is accepted decline to complete the transaction.

Further particulars can be obtained from—

F. W. HALLOWES, *Major*,
Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Quetta, 22nd August 1906.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 31st August 1906.

No. 84.—Lieutenant Everard F. S. Henderson, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, *vice* captain G. D. Rigg, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 27th June 1906, with effect from the date upon which he assumes charge of the appointment.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 3rd September 1906.

No. 89.—Captain Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Major F. G. Pierce, with effect from the date upon which he assumes charge of his appointment.

By Order,

PIERCE MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th August 1906.

No. 69.—Mr. W. Sutherland, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for 3 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 28th August 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1906.

No. 26.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 1st September 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Charanpur	Bengal	21st August	Opened.
Gushkara	Do.	23rd "	Do.
Kara	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	24th "	Closed.
Nandi (Burdwan)	Bengal	18th "	Opened.
Sita	Sind and Baluchistan	26th "	Do.

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified:—

"Bangalore City" instead of "Bangalore Chickapet."
"Shahjahanpur" instead of "Shahjahanpur Cantonment."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Hosdrug	Madras Railway	21st August	Opened.
Nileshwar	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Palayangadi	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Payyanur	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1906.

No. 173.—Babu Priya Nath Sur, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment as well as in the Department.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1906.

No. 4715.—Mr. T. R. Blyth, Assistant Curator, Geological Survey of India, is granted a further extension of 21 days' privilege leave in continuation of the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 4557 of the 13th August 1906.

T. H. D. LA TOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 31st August 1906.

No. 2679—82-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Dr. J. Shepherd to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency,

and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Shepherd authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of India.

No. 2680—82-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Mr. G. Carstairs of the Presbyterian Mission at Udaipur to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency,

and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Carstairs authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of India.

The 1st September 1906.

No. 2703—311.—Major H. L. Goodenough, I.A., is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th August 1906.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 9th August 1906.

No. 135.—Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent of the Farrukhabad Circle in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privileg leave for 2 months and 6 days, from the 1st September 1906.

(395 P. of 1906).

No. 136.—Pandit Salig Ram, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Farrukhabad Circle of the Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent, or until further orders.

(395 P. of 1906).

R. A. GAMBLE,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th August 1906.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 30th August 1906.

No. 25.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on Medical Certificate for 2 months and 15 days in extension of the leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 6, dated 16th February 1906.

Of this extension the period beyond the 3rd October 1906 will be extraordinary leave without pay.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 3rd September 1906.

No. 6.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for twelve months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation thereof under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 4th October 1906 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 31st day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—32699, Gunner Thomas Frank Day.
Age—23 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—26th October 1903.
Place of Enlistment—Sheffield, England.
Parish and County in which born—Tentcoats, Hull, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10 P.M. on 24th August 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Royal Field Artillery Barracks, Bangalore.
Marks—Cross on left arm and hand. Teeth: 31 good, 5 deficient, 6 bad.
Under 3 years' service.

F. POTTS, Major, R. F. A.,
Commanding 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Karachi, this 28th day of August 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—8710, Private John Marchant.
Age—25 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Shoemaker.
Date of Enlistment—7th March 1905.
Place of Enlistment—Brecon.
Parish and County in which born—St. Michaels, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—23rd August 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Karachi.
Marks—Tattooed, "Buffalo Bill," right wrist; also two roses.
Under 2 years' service.

F. C. K. HUNTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1906.

No. 1772-8-Ap.—Lala Amar Nath, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 6th August 1906.

Lala Hargopal is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Amar Nath, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 28th August 1906.

No. 1743, dated the 16th September 1895.
No. 1396, dated the 20th July 1899.
No. 1198, dated the 11th May 1901.

No. 3496.—In supersession of the Notification of the Punjab Government noted on the margin the following revised rules made by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905) relating to the custody, supply and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers now in use, are published for the information and guidance of all officers concerned in the North-West Frontier Province:—

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, mamely, General Stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899); Court-fee Stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870); Telegraph Stamps and Postage Stamps.

Central depôts.

1. There shall be five central depôts for stamps of all descriptions in charge of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta and the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption except in the case of postcards, envelopes, newspaper wrappers, non-judicial stamps at rates from 2 annas to R2, and stamps for copies, of which a stock sufficient for one year's consumption shall be maintained. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi shall for this purpose, forward, not later than the 15th of August in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the five central depôts, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the Finance

Department not later than 4th October for transmission to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to Postage Stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to Telegraph Stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Assam, and Central India and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depôt at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, the Central Provinces (save as provided in Rule 2), and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. Stamps for the Province of Burma and the Andamans shall be supplied from the central depôt at Rangoon on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

6. Stamps for the Province of Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and for the Residency Treasuries in Kashmir, and the Khorasan Agency Treasury shall be supplied from the central depôt at Karachi on the the indent of the officers in charge of the local depôts.

7. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, on receiving an indent from a local depôt, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to ensure the local depôt having a proper supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay may indent for supplies on the central depôts.

Local depôts.

8. Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depôts at places where there is no treasury.

9. Each local depôt shall, unless the local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps not less than the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained, either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts, shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

10. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required, the total of the balance in the local depôt and any branch* depôts subordinate to it, the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 9, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, as the case may be ; but the Local Government of any province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

11. If the supply of stamps in any local depôt should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depôt the officer in charge of the local depôt should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depôt, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct) in the case of General and Court-fee stamps, to the Director-General of Post Office in the case of Postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of Telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depôt of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

12. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depôt or from another local depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt shall personally examine the outward appearance of the boxes or packets and satisfy himself that they bear no marks

* For branch depôts the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depôt showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

of having been tampered with. He shall then have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted either by himself, or in his presence, immediately on its being opened. At the head-quarters of a district, where the treasury is the local depôt, the boxes or packets should invariably be placed immediately on arrival in the strong-room of the Treasury and there opened, one at a time, in the presence of the Treasury Officer who must be present all the time the boxes or packets are being opened, and their contents examined and counted. In no case must a second box or packet be opened until the contents of the first have been completely examined and verified and placed in the proper receptacles as required by rule 15. The number and value of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the invoice submitted or with the passed indent and a receipt shall be sent not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps to the officer who sent the stamps.

13. Local Governments may issue such orders as may be thought necessary regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depôt, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instructions that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt. The inside wrappers of packets of stamps which bear the initials of the officers through whose hands the packets passed before issue from England should invariably be preserved till the whole contents of the packets have been examined and found correct

14. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be, as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 37), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (Rule 39).

15. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock in the presence of the officer in charge, arranged in parcels and packets containing known quantities, the amount and value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock. These entries shall be checked by the officer in charge at the time the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities,* shall be verified and initialled by him at the time The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein except in the presence of the officer in charge.

* *N.B.*—In all cases where stamp registers have to be checked, the actual check of quantities against values is a very important one; the correctness of the calculations of value must be tested in detail either by actual multiplication or by use of correctly prepared tables, and this check should never be omitted This remark applies also to such of the following rules as prescribe a check of this kind It is not necessary that the complete checking should be done by the officer himself. It will be sufficient if the officer personally checks 10 per cent. of the entries in each class of stamps, leaving the remaining entries in each class to be checked by a subordinate under his supervision.

16. The treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local depôt Except in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Mandalay, sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose, to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

17. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. The *ex-officio* vendor will maintain a register of receipts and issues from single lock in the same form as the double lock register, and on a fixed date near the beginning of each month he will prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balances in his hands, an average month's consumption and the quantity required. When this indent is presented to the officer in charge, he will examine the single lock register, check the correctness of the arithmetical calculations made therein, and compare the balance shown with the actual balance in the *ex-officio* vendor's hands. If he approves the indent he shall then give out the quantity required from the store under double lock, check the correctness of the entries made in the double lock register, see that they correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers and return the double lock register into the double lock store. When it is necessary to issue stamps from the store

under double lock more than once in one day, the above checks need only be applied at each time of issue to the particular descriptions of stamps issued. But at the end of each day the Treasury Officer should verify the whole balance of stamps in *ex-officio* vendor's hand and check his registers. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week, or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable, with reference to the amount of the treasurer's security or for any other reason.

18. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall maintain the single lock register in the form mentioned in the preceding paragraph in such language as the Local Government may direct, entering therein both in quantities and values the receipts from double lock, the daily sales and balance in his hands of each denomination at the end of each day. He shall pay daily into the Treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realised on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, General, Court-fees, Postage, and Telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of the daily sales should be inspected and the correctness of the calculations shown therein checked every day by the officer in charge of the depôt.

19. In Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, and Mandalay stamps of the value of R50 and over may be sold direct from the stores under double lock to the public for cash by the officer in subordinate charge of the depôt. He shall keep in English an account of such sales in the same manner and form as that prescribed by Rule 18 for sales by the *ex-officio* vendor.

20. The rules regulating the grant of discount and the grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of General and Court-fee stamps vary in different provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rule that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

21. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of General and Court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

22. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than R5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

23. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of Telegraph stamps from the local depôts subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule and shall sell to the public Telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sales of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of Telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of Telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depôt is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depôts are authorized to issue Telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when treasury re-opens by the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value if sold.

24. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depôts to Government officials and to persons specially authorized to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sale no discount is allowed.

25. Ordinary postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depôts, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than R5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and post-cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depôts only to Commanding Officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

26. The officer in charge of every post office, receiving office, tahsil, thana, and police-station, at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to sell General stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such persons ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depôts for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rules; and on such sales discount at the rate of ¼ anna in the rupee is allowed.

NOTE.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission is calculated on the face value of the stamp.

27. A District Officer may authorise the grant of discount at the rate of one quarter of an anna in the rupee to any *bonâ fide* retail vendor of ordinary postage stamps, provided

that he is not employed in a Government Treasury. Such authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force until revoked by competent authority. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations of postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places; and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places; and the days and hours of sales. The District Officer shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

28. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices within their respective jurisdictions, and any other officers of the Post Office authorised on that behalf by the Post Master General or Deputy Post Master General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorised to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under rules 26 and 27.

Branch Depôts.

29. Every subordinate, branch, or tahsil treasury shall be a branch depôt for the sale of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depôt is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depôt in the same station as the branch depôt, the Local Government may direct the closing of the branch depôt.

30. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depôt.

31. The officer in charge of the branch depôt shall obtain his supplies from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate, in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depôt, and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depôt. In cases where there is likely to be a distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior revenue authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depôt to branch depôt, such supplies beine passed through the accounts of the local depôt and treated by the Controller of Printingg, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as supplies to the local depôts to which the branch depôts are subordinate.

The receipt and examination of stamps on arrival from a local, central or other depôt should be conducted in the manner laid down in Rule 12.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depôt in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

32. The supply to be kept in a branch depôt should be not less than the probable demand for three months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depôt from time to time as may be necessary.

33. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding four months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of two months. The indent shall show, in separate columns for each denomination of stamps of which a supply is required, the balance in the branch depôt, the quantity sold in the preceding four months and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding four months. The period of "four months" and "two months" of this rule may be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they deem expedient.

34. Local Governments shall fix the period a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depôt shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depôt and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

35. Sales from branch depôts will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depôts.

Returns to and by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Superintendents of Stamps and Accountants General.

36. On the last open day of September and March each year the officer in charge of each local depôt will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in his depôt, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depôts subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the branch depôt. He will attach to the monthly statement for September and March rendered to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or, in the United Provinces, Punjab and Central

Provinces, to the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer named by the Local Government, a certificate in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depôt on the $\frac{\text{September}}{\text{March}}$, 19 and found by actual calculation of numbers and values, not less than 10 per cent. of the entries having been checked by me personally, that the value of each description is as stated in the margin.* Also that I have received similar certificates from the officers in charge of the subordinate branch depôts that they have similarly counted the stamps in their branch depôts on the last day of the month of $\frac{\text{September}}{\text{March}}$ 19 , of which the accounts are incorporated in the Head Treasury accounts and that they have made a similar calculation of numbers and values and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps in all the branch depôts to be as stated in the margin.†

	R
*General	
Court fees	
Telegraph	
Postage	

	R
† General	
Court fees	
Telegraph	
Postage	

The total values of stamps in this depôt and the branch depôts as found by the above certified examination, are, therefore,—

	R
General	
Court-fee	
Telegraph	
Postage	

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for $\frac{\text{September}}{\text{March}}$, to which this certificate is attached. (If there is any difference, add "with the exception of the following differences" . . . . the explanation of which is as follows.)

37. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depôt, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depôts shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depôt and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Controller of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in rule 36, separate statements being prepared for General stamps, Court-fee stamps, Telegraph stamps, and Postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamps the values of the balance in hand, at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, or Karachi, or the Local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

38. The statements shall be checked by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in rule 36, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depôts, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depôts. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depôt is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 36, will be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay or Karachi, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned by the local depôts subordinate to each.

39. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depôts shall forward to the local Accountant General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller General may direct, in the form of *plus* and *minus* Memoranda or otherwise.

40. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 36, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transactions of the central and local depôts as the Comptroller General may prescribe.

41. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant General or Comptroller for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from treasuries and other local depôts under rule 39 the receipt of the certificates prescribed in rule 36 and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depôt.

42. The Comptroller General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the account mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues, and sales.

43. The Government of India in the Finance Department and the Local Governments in Madras, Bombay and Burma, shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depôts. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller General, to whom the result will be reported.

44. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, shall forward every month to the Director General of the Post Office a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depôt and the issues to each local depôt of postage stamps during the month. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in rule 36, shall also send monthly to the Comptroller of the Post Office a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps in the local and branch depôts subordinate to him. Each Accountant General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realisations at each treasury from the sales of Telegraph stamps during the month.

No. 3497.—In continuation of his Notification No. 1906, dated the 4th May 1905, and in part supersession of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1500, dated the 5th June 1900, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following new rule and to amend Nos. III, IV, and V of the existing rules regulating the sale, &c., of non-judicial stamps by stamp vendors in the North-West Frontier Province.

New Rule IV (iii) A.

IV (iii) A.—With reference to Rule 33 of the revised rules prescribed in Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3496, dated 28th August 1906, as soon as the number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depôt approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule, an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depôt and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depôt.

Amendments.

Revised Rule III.—Stamps will be supplied to local depôts and branch depôts under the rules made by the Governor General in Council and published with Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3496, dated 28th August 1906.

Rule IV, clause (i).—*For* " Rule 7 " in line 1 of the rule as at present framed *read* " Rule 9."

Rule IV, clause (ii).—*For* " Rule 8 " in line 1 *read* "Rule 10" and *for* "Calcutta" in line 5 *read* " Karachi."

Rule IV, clause (iii).—*For* " 30 " in line 1 *read* " Rule 32."

Rule IV, clause (iv).—*For* " Rule 11 " in line 1 *read* " Rule 12" and *after* the word " it " in line 13 *add* the following "not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps ".

Rule IV, clause (v).—*For* " Calcutta " in line 4 *read* " Karachi."

Rule IV, clause (vi).—As at present framed, *omitting* the concluding sentence from " Indents " to end of clause.

Rule IV, clause (vii).—*For* " Rule 16 " *read* " Rule 18."

Rule V, clause (iii).—As at present framed, *omitting* sub-clause (*b*).

No. 3498.—In continuation of his Notification No. 1907, dated the 4th May 1905, and in part supersession of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1498, dated the 5th June 1900, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 and sub-section 1 of section 34 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following new rule and to amend Nos. II, III and VII of the existing rules regulating the custody, supply and sale of Court-fee stamps by stamp vendors in the North-West Frontier Province :

New Rule III (iii) A.

III (iii) A.—(With reference to Rule 33 of the revised rules prescribed in Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3496, dated 28th August 1906), as soon as the

number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depôt approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule, an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depôt and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depôt.

Amendments.

Revised Rule II.—The supply of stamps to local and branch depôts shall be regulated by the rules made by the Governor General in Council and published with Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3496, dated 28th August 1906, or for the time being in force in that behalf, subject to the directions given in the rule next following :—

Rule III, clause (i).—*For* "Rule 7" in line 1 *read* "Rule 9."

Rule III, clause (ii).—*For* "Rule 8" in line 1 *read* "Rule 10" and *for* "Calcutta" in line 5, *read* "Karachi."

Rule III, clause (iii).—*For* "Rule 30" in line 1 *read* "Rule 32."

Rule III, clause (iv).—*For* "Rule 11" in line 1 *read* "Rule 12." In line 14 *after* the word "it" *add* "not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps." In the same line *for* "Calcutta" *read* "Karachi."

Rule III, clause (v).—*For* "Calcutta" in line 3 *read* "Karachi."

Rule III, clause (vi).—As at present framed, *omitting* the concluding sentence from "Indents" to end.

Rule III, clause (vii).—*For* "Rule 16" in line 1 *read* "Rule 18."

Rule VII, clause (i).—*For* existing clause *substitute* the following :—

The accounts to be kept shall be those required by rules 14, 15 and 18 of the rules made by the Governor General in Council and published in Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3496, dated 28th August 1906.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd September 1906.

No. 3544.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed, under section 12, sub-section 2, of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District :—

Makhan Singh, *vice* Sawal Dass, resigned.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Nathiagali, the 31st August 1906.

No. 1141-*M.I.*—4095.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Noor Muhammad was ordered to report himself for duty to the Civil Surgeon, Bannu, on expiry of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Medical Departmental Notification No. 747-M.I.—2702, dated the 1st June 1906. He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon, Bannu, on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1906 and was placed in charge of the Civil Dispensary, Bannu, relieving 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadir transferred to the Hangu Dispensary in the Kohat District.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August 1906.

No. 01396-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Paharpur Canal from River to R. D. 5,000 feet (old.)

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Bilot	24·21	A strip of land of varying widths, general direction north to south.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

No. 01718-*E. I. F.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Swat River Canal Division will in future be known as the "Lower Swat River Canal Division."

No. 01724-*E. I. F.*—Mr. G. M. Ross, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Patiala Division, Sirhind Canal, to the Lower Swat River Canal Division which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th July 1906, on return from language leave.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th August 1906.

No. 146.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for trenching grounds for Bannu Cantonment,

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu .	Tehsil Bannu.	Mamash Khel now Garhi.	Acres. 4·14	...	*North side.*—Tochi Road. *South side.*—Lands of Gul, Fazli Jumma Khan, Pokhar Das and Loku Ram's sons. *East side.*—Katchkot Canal. *West side.*—Land of Zerdast and Akber Ali.	Assistant C. R. E's. Office Kohat

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th August 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	5	1	6	11	4	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	45	82	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	9	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	17	20	37	55	31	24	...	4	...	21	...	7	...	23	8	7	15	26	39	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	5	12	7	4	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	35	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	9	14	10	7	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	4	1	5	72	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	6	2	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	80	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	11	20	16	7	9	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	2	1	3	4	37	29	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Total	168,653	52	50	102	108	56	52	...	4	...	57	...	11	...	36	17	15	32	32	33	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 11th August 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 102 births were registered (52 males and 50 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 *per mille* of population; 108 deaths were registered (56 males and 52 females), giving a death-rate of 33 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 27th August 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th August 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	6	3	9	7	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	3	2	5	114	89	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	6	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	59	22	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	47	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Peshávar	73,343	33	33	66	58	29	29	...	9	...	29	1	6	...	13	6	11	17	47	41	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	5	9	5	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	26	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	...	4	4	7	2	5	...	...	...	2	1	2	..	2	2	...	2	21	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	5	1	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	60	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	17	31	23	9	14	...	...	...	20	...	1	1	1	5	6	11	57	42	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	3	3	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	17	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Total	168,653	67	76	143	112	52	60	...	9	...	62	2	12	2	25	18	23	41	44	35	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 18th August 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 143 births were registered (67 males and 76 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 *per mille* of population; 112 deaths were registered (52 males and 60 females), giving a death-rate of 35 *per mille* of population.

Peshávar, the 30th August 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of July 1906.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	39	30	69	818	829	1,647	5	4	9	862	863	1,725	37	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	24	14	38	1,340	1,008	2,348	3	2	5	1,367	1,024	2,391	37	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	10	6	16	374	284	658	...	...	...	384	290	674	39	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	52	33	85	357	259	616	2	1	3	411	293	704	36	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	76	54	130	475	386	861	2	3	5	553	443	996	47	5
	TOTAL	...	...	..	201	137	338	3,364	2,766	6,130	12	10	22	3,577	2,913	6,490	38	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 30th August 1906.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1906.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of July 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Hazára	555,919	1,725	1,054	37	22	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	10
2	Peshâwar	753,437	2,391	1,573	37	25	...	...	...	4	12	31	39	1	1	88
3	Kohât	205,195	674	320	39	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
4	Bannu	227,264	704	435	36	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	996	559	47	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,990,744	6,490	3,941	38	23	...	...	...	6	14	35	41	3	2	101
	Total in previous month	...	6,349	4,795	39	29	...	...	...	8	16	31	39	1	4	99
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,982	5,162	35	31	...	...	...	7	3	24	20	4	7	65

Districts.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.
2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hazára	...	...	...	312	327	639	4	1	5	8	15	23
Peshâwar	...	...	...	549	644	1,193	2	2	4	16	42	58
Kohât	...	...	...	121	117	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	128	137	265	5	2	7	5	7	12
Dera Ismail Khan.	...	...	...	181	162	343	5	7	12	5	9	14
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,291	1,387	2,678	16	12	28	34	73	107
Total in previous month	...	...	...	1,714	1,809	3,523	25	16	41	48	59	107
Total in same month of past year	...	...	...	1,957	2,030	3,987	27	20	47	49	64	113

Districts.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males.	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	[illegible]
Hazára	...	1	1	3	...	3	14	9	23	2	1	3	193	149	347	546	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peshâwar	...	...	...	14	3	17	14	6	20	...	...	...	99	94	193	730	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kohât	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	4	1	...	1	36	34	70	168	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bannu	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	80	65	145	223	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	4	...	4	94	86	180	292	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	...	1	1	25	3	28	35	20	55	7	1	8	507	428	935	1,959	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in previous month	...	1	1	20	3	23	34	13	47	4	1	5	504	445	949	2,389	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in same month of past year	...	1	1	19	5	24	34	14	48	5	2	7	508	363	871	2,634	[illegible]	[illegible]

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand four hundred and ninety births were registered in the Province during the month of July 1906, giving a birth-rate of 38 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,577 were boys and 2,913 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of July 1906 was 3,941 against 4,795 in the previous month; and 5,162 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 23, 29 and 31 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 101 deaths were registered against 99 in the previous month and 65 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 2,678 deaths were registered against 3,523 in the previous month and 3,987 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 28 against 41; respiratory disease 107 against 107; suicide 1 against 1; wounding 28 against 23; accidents 55 against 47; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 8 against 5; and from all other causes 935 against 949 in the past month and 871 in the corresponding month of the last year.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

Peshâwar, the 30th August 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In modification of the Orders, dated 31st July 1906, declaring B. Malefski to have passed the B. E. Examination, it is hereby notified that the above-named candidate, not having already passed the F. A. Examination, is entitled to a Licence in Engineering only.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th September, 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In January, 1907, the Senate will proceed to appoint a whole-time officer as Registrar of the University on a salary of R800 per mensem, rising to R1,000 in five years by four annual increments of R50. Applications for the post must reach the undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The Registrar will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a member of the Senate but not of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Registrar will be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate will commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.

(*e*) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (*i.e.*, the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.

(*c*) The pension will, in no case, exceed R5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his post by the middle of February, 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the 31st of March, 1912.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th September, 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In January, 1907, the Senate will proceed to appoint a salaried Inspector for the purpose of inspecting Colleges affiliated to this University. Applications for the post are hereby invited and they must reach the undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The appointment will be made by the Senate subject to the approval of Government.

The Inspector of Colleges will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a person of high academic standing and one possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. He will be a whole-time officer of the University and his salary will be R800 per mensem rising to R1,000 in five years by four annual increments of R50. He may be a Fellow of the University but must not be a Member of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Inspector of Colleges will be—

(*a*) to report on Colleges applying for affiliation,

(*b*) to inspect affiliated Colleges, and

(*c*) to inspect such schools as may, from time to time, be indicated by the Syndicate.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Inspector of Colleges, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

The Inspector of Colleges may, with the permission of the Syndicate, avail himself of the College vacations.

The Syndicate may grant to the Inspector of Colleges a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (*i. e.*, the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.

(*c*) The pension will, however, in no case, exceed R5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Inspector of Colleges will be liable to suspension by the Syndicate and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his appointment by the middle of February, 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the Annual Meeting of the Senate in January, 1912.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 7th September, 1906.

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Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905 In Urdu. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)
Ditto. In Hindi. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)
The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *4a.* (*1a.*)
The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882) as modified up to 1st June 1906. *10a.* or *11d.* (*2a.*)
The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu. *3p.* (*9p.*)
Ditto In Hindi. *3p.* (*9p.*)
"List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and orders." *3p.* (*1a.*)
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a.*

Ethnographic Notes in Southern India by E. Thurston, Esq. 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.*, (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscap. Board. R1-4*a.* or 1*s.* 10*d.* (5*a.*)

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Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich., E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Notes on—A visit to some European Schools of Forestry. By E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Forest Bulletin No. 5. Super Royal. 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10*a.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May, June and July 1906. Nos. 2 and 3. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, May and June 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2-8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1905. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905. R1 8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905. As. 15. (2*a.*)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 4*d.* (3*a.*)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. B. Forster, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 6*a.* or 7*d.* (3*a*)

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Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*)

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Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (4*a.*)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks, by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VIII, Indo-Aryan Family, Southern Group. Specimens of the Marathi Language. Super Royal. Cloth. R6-8 or 9*s.* 9*d.* (R1). Paper cover. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Survey Committee, 1904. Part I—The Report. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (5*a.*) Part II—Appendices. R4 8*a.* or 6*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*) Complete R6 8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (11*a.*)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1904-1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 10 or 1*s.* 2*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1903-04 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 7*d.* (3*a.*)

A Note on the Quetta Borer (Æolesthes Sartus) by E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

A Note on the Chilgoza (Pinus Geradiana) Bark-boring beetles of Zhob, Baluchistan, by E.P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F. E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Forest Department Code, 6th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* (6*a.*)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. VI, No. 3. An epitome of the *British Indian* Species of impatiens, by Sir J. W. Hooker, G.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., Part III. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a.* 6*p.* or 7½*d.* (1*a.*)

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Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for 1904 Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

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Report on the Income Tax Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Annual Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province in the Public Works Department for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s (1a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

Report of Archæological Survey works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, from January 1904 to March 1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 4a. or 3s. (4a.)

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 3a. or 1s. 7d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 1d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Limp cover. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1904-05. Selection No. CCCCXXI. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6s. (5a.)

Summary of remarks on the Kharif crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 4 or 4d. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Revenue Report for the Triennial period 1902-03 to 1904-05. Foolscap Board. R1-4a. or 2s. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2-4a. or 3s. (3a.)

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Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As 6 (1a. 6p.)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4a. or 1s. 8d. (1a. 6p.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics Compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts. From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1904. Foolscap. Board R2 2s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to January-February 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules, 1906 Edition. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Financial Statement for 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1904-1905 by A. F. Cox, Esq. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (6a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a.)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Variations in India Price Levels since 1861 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board As. 12 or 1s. (3a.)

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906, publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap. Pasted. Pies 6. (1a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to December 1905. Nos. 8 to 10 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No.7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October to December 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1904-05 and the four preceding years, 17th issue. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for November-December 1905 and February. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1903-04 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Tariff Schedules, 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 6 or 7d. (1a.)

Report of the Committee on Indian Trade Statistics, 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1905. Super Royal. Board. 39th issue. R2 or 3s. (8a.)

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1905 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 12th issue, 1906. Super Royal. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. I, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of imports and exports). Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (14a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. II, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port). Super Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for January, February and March 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12. No. 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos. 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing on the 30th June 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Hand Books for the Indian Army—" Gurkhas." Super Royal 8vo. Board, R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Pay and Allowances (Provisional issue). Royal 8vo. Limp cover. R1 4*a*. or 2*s*. (3*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XII, Military Works. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R1-4 or 1*s*. 11*d*. (4*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

A narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26. By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8*a*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. (8*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 31st December 1905. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (3*a*.) Complete. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

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Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. II. Nos. 2 & 7 @ R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 6. Ashrafpur Copper-Plate Grants of Devakhadga. By Ganga Mohan Laskar. @ 8*a*.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 9. Religion and Customs of the Uraons. By the late Rev. P. Dehon, S. J. @ R2.

" " No. 10. The Fauna of a Desert Tract in Southern India. By N. Annandale and R. C. Wroughton. @ R2.

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" " No. 17. Animals in the Inscription of Piyadasi. By Monmohan Chakravarti. @ 12*a*.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesarsaga. Fasc. 2. By Rev. A. H. Francke. @ R1.

Akbarnamah, English, Vol. II. Fasc. 3. By H. Beveridge. @ R1.

Aitereya Brahmana, Vol. VI. Fasc. 6-8. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. @ 6*a*. each.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acharasara, Vol. II. Fasc. 2. By Sadasiva Misra. @ 6*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 087679 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Muhammad Ameenullah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—MUHAMMAD AMEENULLAH,
Residence—5, Munshi Alimuddin's Street, Calcutta.

Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson, G. C. B.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, a General in His Majesty's Army, who died on 7th December 1905 at The Hill Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson, G. C. B.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1906.

In the matter of the Nandi Coal Company, Limited

and

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act No. VI of 1882.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction in the above matter, dated the 22nd day of August 1906, on the petition of the abovenamed Company, it was ordered that the said Nandi Coal Company, Limited, be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.

Dated the 30th day of August 1906.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the said Company.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY BOARD.

THE GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING OPEN LINES OF RAILWAY.

No. 183, dated Simla, the 8th September 1906.

The following are published for general information :—

[*General Distribution.*]

Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{ A.}}{5}$

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 8th September 1906.

General Rules for open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 17 R., dated the 21st August 1880.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and Government of India, Public Works Department, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 432, dated the 26th October 1900, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 142, dated the 27th March 1901, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. II Railway, dated the 19th March 1901.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 143, dated the 27th March 1901, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. III Railway, dated the 22nd March 1901.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 34, dated the 29th January 1902, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 83, dated the 11th March 1902, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. IV Railway, dated the 4th March 1902.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 258, dated the 23rd July 1902, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. V Railway, dated the 11th July 1902.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 101, dated the 11th March 1903, and Government of India, Public Works Department circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 4th March 1903.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 352, dated the 24th September 1903, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 7th September 1903.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 39, dated the 28th January 1904, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 20th January 1904.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 300, dated the 23rd September 1904, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 5 Railway, dated the 13th September 1904.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 394, dated the 22nd December 1904, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 14th December 1904.

Railway Board's notification No. 98, dated the 14th June 1905, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 62, dated the 1st June 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 128, dated the 21st July 1905, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 89 C., dated the 15th July 1905.

Railway Board's notifications Nos. 164 and 170, dated, respectively, the 8th and 15th September 1905, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 173, dated the 30th August 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 226, dated the 3rd November 1905, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{197}{11}$, dated the 25th October 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 81, dated the 29th March 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T., $\frac{251 A}{6}$, dated the 12th March 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 83, dated the 30th March 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{110}{5}$, dated the 28th March 1906.

Railway Board's notifications Nos. 110 and 166, dated, respectively, the 23rd May and 15th August 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{337}{4}$, dated the 8th May 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 136, dated the 15th June 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{467}{2}$, dated the 1st June 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 169, dated the 17th August 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{197 A.}{3}$ dated the 13th August 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 174, dated the 23rd August 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{262 B.}{7}$ dated the 22nd August 1906.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 958 R. T., dated the 9th November 1903.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 75 R. T., dated the 26th January 1904.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 580 R. T., dated the 24th June 1904.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 743 R. T., dated the 12th August 1904.

Government of India. Public Works Department, letter No. 1045 R. T., dated the 10th November 1904.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801 dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. 89, dated the 5th May 1905.

Letter from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, No. 264, dated the 26th August 1905.

RESOLUTION.—In their letter No. 958 R.T., dated the 9th November 1903, the Government of India in the Public Works Department expressed the opinion that the recent advance in signalling and block-working on railways in India necessitated a revision of Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with their circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895. This, it was considered, should be undertaken by a Committee specially selected and appointed for the purpose. In this view and in order to assist in the consideration of the matter, Local Governments, Administrations, Officers in charge of Railways, and Railway Administrations were consulted and their opinion invited as to the need for reform. The opinions expressed were later circulated for the information of Local Governments, Administrations, Officers in charge of Railways and Railway Administrations, under Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 580 R. T, dated the 24th June 1904, with the intimation that it had been decided to entrust the revision of the rules to a Committee composed of officers from the Traffic, Locomotive, and Engineering Departments and a Signal Engineer.

2. The Committee duly considered and framed a set of rules so as to meet the many varying needs of the railways in India, from those of fast and heavy traffic, to those of very light traffic worked by daylight only. This draft was further circulated for information, under Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 1045 R. T., dated the 10th November 1904, and taken into consideration by the Government of India in the Public Works and Legislative Departments. A further revised draft was circulated under Railway Board's letter No. R. T. 89, dated the 5th May 1905, and subsequently placed before the Indian Railway Conference Association for their consideration and recommendations.

3. The recommendations of the Conference having been considered by the Railway Board and by the Government of India in the Legislative Department a complete and revised set of General Rules has now been framed.

4. Part II of the General Rules, promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, has, however, not been revised, but the opportunity has been taken to reprint it with such amendments to date as have been issued from time to time.

5. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the rules annexed to the Government of India, Public Works Department, circulars Nos. 17 R., dated the 21st August 1880, 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, and 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the adoption by the Administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, of the accompanying General Rules, and direct that they shall be brought into force on the 1st January 1907.

6. The Railway Board desire that the said rules may be brought to the notice of the Administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the rules, with such modifications (if any) as may be considered necessary in each case.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with its enclosures, be published under a notification in the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosures be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department; Railway Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, Kalka-Simla railway.

The rules themselves will be found in the supplement to the Gazette of this date.

By order,

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Documents accompanying.
General Rules referred to.

GENERAL RULES FOR OPEN LINES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and by notification No. 801, dated 24th March 1905, and in supersession of the rules annexed to the resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st August 1880, the 19th April 1892 and the 12th March 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the Railway Board hereby make the following general rules for railways in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods

CONTENTS.

PART I.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER II.

SIGNALS.

A.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

B.—FIXED SIGNALS.

C.—HAND SIGNALS.

D.—DETONATING SIGNALS.

E.—SIGNALS AT STATIONS.

F.—SIGNALS AT GATES.

G.—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS.

H.—DEFECTIVE SIGNALS.

RULE.

CHAPTER III.

WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.

57. Standard time.
58. Adherence to advertised time.
59. Notice of running.
60. Permission to approach and authority to proceed.
61. Pushing engine.
62. Engine running tender foremost.
63. Guards and brake-vans.
64. Means of communication with passengers.
65. Loading.
66. Couplings.
67. Dangerous vehicles.
68. Travelling cranes.
69. Dummy truck.
70. Private engines and vehicles.
71. Train-lights.
72. Tail-board or tail-lamp.
73. Limits of speed generally.
74. Limit of speed through facing points.
75. Protection and working of points.
76. Care of facing points when train runs through station without stopping.
77. Working of ballast trains.
78. Warning before moving a ballast train.
79. Protection of ballast train when stabled.
80. Control of shunting.
81. Moving of vehicles so as to obstruct running road.
82. Shunting on steep gradient.
83. Loose shunting.
84. Double lines.
85. Working in case of accident or failure of electric connections.

TRAINS STOPPED BETWEEN STATIONS BY ACCIDENT, FAILURE, OR OBSTRUCTION.

86. Train stopped between stations.
87. Sending advice of accident or break-down.
88. Light engine stopped on line.
89. Train parting.
90. Portion of train left on line.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEMS OF WORKING.

Systems of working.

CHAPTER V.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

92. Essentials of the Absolute Block system.

RULE.

CLASS A STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

93. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
94. Obstruction when train is approaching.
95. Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.
96. Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.
97. Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.
98. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS A STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

99. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
100. Obstruction when train is approaching.
101. Shunting.
102. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS B STATIONS—DOUBLE LINES.

103. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
104. Obstruction when train is approaching.
105. Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.
106. Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.
107. Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.
108. Thick or foggy weather.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

109. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
110. Obstruction in the face of an approaching train.
111. Obstruction within station section.
112. Obstruction outside station section [illegible]
113. Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

CLASS C STATIONS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE LINES.

114. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.

115. Essentials and application of the Section Clear system.

CLASS B STATIONS—SINGLE LINES.

116. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
117. Obstruction between the Outer signals.
118. Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

RULE.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.

119. Essentials of the Line Clear and Caution Message system.
120. Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.
121. Nature of the authority to proceed.
122. Restrictions on grant of authority to proceed.
123. Delivery of authority to proceed to Engine Driver or Guard.
124. Responsibilities as to proper preparation of authority to proceed.
125. Obstruction in face of approaching train followed by another train.
126. Obstruction when approaching train is not followed by another train.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.

127. Essentials of the Following Trains system.
128. Introduction of the Following Trains system.
129. Conditions precedent to working of trains on the Following Trains system.
130. Conditions to be observed in working trains.
131. Report of orders and special instructions.
132. Application of certain rules.
133. Cessation of working on the Following Trains system.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.

134. Essentials of the Train-staff and Ticket system.
135. System where applicable.
136. General conditions.
137. Engine Driver to have staff or ticket.
138. Staff or ticket by whom to be delivered to Engine Driver.
139. Staff or ticket when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
140. Staff to be kept on engine.
141. Trains not to be started until staff returned.
142. Staff or ticket to be given up and ticket to be cancelled on arrival of train.
143. Procedure when engine is disabled.
144. Tickets how kept.
145. Train-staff how kept.
146. Distinguishing marks on staff tickets and boxes.
147. Form of ticket.
148. Record of tickets issued.

CHAPTER X.

THE PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

149. Essentials of the Pilot Guard system.
150. System where applicable.
151. General conditions.

RULE.

152. Pilot Guard's dress or badge.
153. Pilot Guard to accompany train or give authority to proceed.
154. Pilot Guard's tickets.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ONE ENGINE ONLY SYSTEM.

155. Essentials of the One engine only system.
156. Application of the One engine only system.
157. Procedure in case of accident.

CHAPTER XII.

USE OF ELECTRICAD INSTRUMENTS ON DOUBLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

158. Means of working.
159. Provision of instruments.
160. Authority to proceed.
161. Caution order.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

162. Signalling of trains
163. Certificate of competency.
164. Bell Code.
165. Acknowledgment of signals.
166. Train Register book.
167. The Attention signal.
168. The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.
169. Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.
170. Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.
171. The Train Entering Section signal.
172. The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.
173. The Cancelling signal.
174. The Testing signal.
175. Failure of block instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

176. Transmission of signals.
177. Forms for messages.
178. Distinction of messages.
179. Writing and signing of messages.
180. Completion of messages.
181. Preservation of messages.

CHAPTER XIII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

182. Application of Chapter.
183. Means of working.
184. Provision of instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

RULE.

185. Signalling of trains.
186. Certificate of competency.
187. Bell Code.
188. Acknowledgment of signals.
189. Train Register book.
190. The Attention signal.
191. The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.
192. Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of a Line Clear signal.
193. Refusal of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of the Obstruction Danger signal.
194. The Train Entering Section signal.
195. The Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.
196. The Cancelling signal.
197. The Testing signal.
198. Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.
199. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
200. Token extracted from electrical instruments.
201. Line Clear ticket.
202. Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.
203. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.
204. Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.
205. Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.
206. Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.
207. Failure of block instruments.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

208. Transmission of signals.
209. Forms for messages and authorities to proceed.
210. Distinction of messages.
211. Writing and signing of messages and authorities to proceed.
212. Completion of messages.
213. Preservation of messages and authorities to proceed.
214. Cancellation of permission to approach.
215. Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.
216. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.
217. Line Clear ticket.
218. Caution ticket.
219. Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.
220. Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.
221. Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.
222. Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.
223. Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.

224. Supply of copies or translations of rules.
225. Production of rules.
226. Application for new copy of rules.

RULE.

227. Acquaintance with rules.
228. Assistance in carrying out rules, and report of breaches.
229. Prompt obedience to orders.
230. Hours of attendance for duty.
231. Absence from duty.
232. Obtaining spirituous or fermented liquor at stations.
233. Conduct generally.
234. Duties for securing safety.
235. Consent required before interfering with signal.
236. Knowledge and possession of hand signals.
237. Signal lamps.
238. Leaving vehicles in sidings outside station limits.
239. Obstruction of line.
240. Preparation for running of trains.
241. Finding of lost articles.
242. Notice before leaving service.
243. Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

CHAPTER XV.

STATION MASTERS.

244. Responsibility of Station Master for working.
245. Responsibility for the whole working machinery.
246. Signal boxes.
247. Switches, points, facing points and signals.
248. Signal lamps.
249. Equipment of station for hand signalling.
250. Daily inspection of station.
251. Responsibility of Station Master for property.
252. Responsibility of Station Master before giving permission to start train.
253. Examination of trains before starting.
254. Tail-boards and tail-lamps of passing trains.
255. Supply of rules, and distribution or exhibition of other documents.
256. Obedience to orders, and keeping of books and returns.
257. Behaviour of railway servants.
258. Assistance to passengers.
259. Report of neglect of duty.
260. Shunting.
261. Securing of vehicles at station.
262. Vehicle escaping from station.
263. Searching of trains and vehicles shunted off at station.
264. Accident or obstruction.

CHAPTER XVI.

GUARDS.

265. Time of attendance of Guard at station.
266. Guard to be in charge of train.
267. Subordination of Guards in station limits.
268. Guard's equipment.
269. Permission to starting from station.
270. Guard to examine notices before starting.
271. Duties of Guard before starting a train and during the journey.
272. Setting watch.
273. Passengers.
274. Exchange of signals between Guard and Engine Driver.
275. Guard to keep a good look-out.
276. Attracting attention of Engine Driver.
277. Application of Guards' brakes.
278. Guard to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

ENGINE DRIVER AND FIREMAN.

ENGINE DRIVER.

Attention to Signals.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.

Lorries and Trollies.

CHAPTER XX.

GATEMEN.

CHAPTER XXI.

PENALTIES.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

PART I.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "adequate distance" means the distance sufficient to ensure safety, having regard to the local conditions obtaining;

(2) "approved special instructions" mean special instructions approved of or prescribed by the Government Inspector;

(3) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(4) "authority to proceed" means the authority given to the Driver of a train, under the system of working, to leave the station with his train;

(5) "ballast train" means a train intended for the carriage of ballast, stone, material or fuel when picked up or put down either between stations or within station limits;

(6) to "block back" means to despatch a message from a station intimating to the station immediately in rear on a double line, or to the next station on either side on a single line, that the block-section is obstructed or is to be obstructed;

(7) to "block forward" means to despatch a message from a station on a double line intimating to the station immediately in advance the fact that the block-section in advance is obstructed or is to be obstructed;

(8) "block-section" means that portion of the running road between two stations on to which no running train may enter until permission to approach has been received from the station at the other end of the section;

(9) the expression "connections," when used with reference to a running road, means the points and crossings or other appliances used to connect such road with other roads or to cross it;

(10) "day" means from sunrise to sunset;

(11) "Engine Driver" means the person for the time being in charge of a working locomotive engine;

(12) "fixed signal" includes a semaphore arm for use by day and a fixed light for use by night;

(13) "fouling point" means the point at which the infringement of fixed Standard Dimensions occurs, where two tracks cross or join one another;

(14) "Ganger" means the person in charge of a gang of platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way;

(15) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods;

(16) the expression "Government Inspector," when used with reference to any railway, means an Inspector appointed to exercise any functions under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in respect of that railway;

(17) "Guard" includes a brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

(18) "last Stop signal" means the Starting signal or (if there are two Starting signals) the Advanced Starting signal;

(19) "main line" means the line ordinarily used for running trains through and between stations;

(20) "mixed train" means a train intended for the carriage of passengers and goods or of passengers, animals and goods;

(21) "night" means from sunset to sunrise;

(22) "obstruction" or "obstructing" means a train, vehicle or obstacle on or fouling a line, o any condition which is dangerous to trains;

(23) "ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods or mixed, which is entered in the Working Time-tables;

(24) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(25) "permission to approach" means the permission given from a station to a station in rear for a train to leave the latter and approach the former;

(26) "running road" means the track, which may consist of one or more lines with the cross-over roads connecting them, to be used by a train when entering or leaving a station or when passing through a station or between stations;

(27) "running train" means a train which has started under an authority to proceed and has not completed its journey;

(28) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances;

(29) "special train" means any train which is neither an ordinary train nor a ballast train;

(30) "station" means any place on a line of railway at which traffic is booked and dealt with, or at which an authority to proceed is given under the system of working;

(31) "station limits" mean the portion of a railway which is under the control of a Station Master and is situated between the outermost signals of the station;

(32) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station limits, and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed;

(33) "station section" means that section of station limits at a Class B station which is included—

(a) on a double line, between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station in either direction, or

(b) on a single line—

(1) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

(2) between the Home signals if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(3) between the outermost facing points if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards;

(34) "system of working" means the system adopted for the time being for the working of trains on any portion of a railway; and

(35) "train" means an engine, with or without vehicles attached.

2. Stations shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be divided into the following classes, namely :—

Class A stations—where permission to approach may not be given for a train unless the line on which it is intended to receive the train is clear for at least a quarter of a mile beyond the Home signal, or up to the Starting signal (if any);

Class B stations—where permission to approach may be given for a train before the line has been cleared for the reception of the train within the station section or within the station limits, as the case may be;

Class C stations—block-huts, at which no trains are booked to stop; and

Class D stations—stopping-places or flag stations, which are situated between two consecutive stations of Class A, Class B or Class C, and do not form the boundary of any block-section.

CHAPTER II.

SIGNALS.

A.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. The signals prescribed in these rules shall be used for controlling the movement of trains in all cases in which exceptions are not allowed by approved special instructions. General signals.

4. The signals to be used for controlling the movement of trains shall be— Kinds of signals.

fixed signals,
hand signals, and
detonating signals.

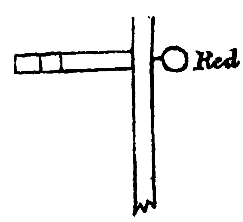
5. The signals prescribed in these rules for use by night shall also be used by day in tunnels and in thick or foggy weather. Use of night signals by day.

B.—FIXED SIGNALS.

6. Unless approved special instructions are issued to the contrary, all railways shall be equipped with semaphore signals which shall be either Stop signals or Warning signals. Use of semaphore signals as Stop or Warning signals.

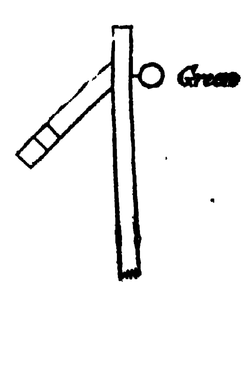
7. (1) When a semaphore signal is used as a Stop signal, the arm shall be square-ended, and the signal shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Stop" and "Proceed," either by the position of the arm or by the showing of a light. Description of Stop signals and their indications.

(2) The horizontal position of the arm, or, at night, the showing of a red light, thus—



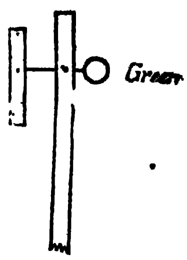
constitutes the "on" or "danger" position, and signifies "Stop dead," and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night) till the light is changed to green.

(3) The inclined position of the arm, lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or, at night, the showing of a green light, thus—



constitutes the "off" position, and signifies "Proceed."

(*d*) If allowed by approved special instructions, the arm, when "off," may be vertical, thus—



8. (*1*) Warning signals (or Warners) are signals intended to warn Engine Drivers of the condition of the block-section ahead.

(*2*) Except under approved special instructions, the use of Warning signals is confined to interlocked stations.

(*3*) When a semaphore signal is used as a Warning signal, the arm shall be fish-tailed and it shall be arranged to give two indications, namely, "Proceed with caution" and "All right."

(*4*) The horizontal position of the fish-tailed arm, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and red, and the other six to seven feet above it and green, constitutes the "Proceed with Caution" position, and signifies "Pass by without stopping, but with caution, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required."

(*5*) The inclined position of the arm lowered to an angle of from 45° to 60° below the horizontal, or the showing at night of two lights, one at the root of the arm and green, and the other six to seven feet above it and also green, constitutes the "All right" or "off" position, and signifies "Proceed: the next block-section ahead is clear."

9. (*1*) A Warner may be placed either—

(*a*) on a post by itself, at an adequate distance outside the Home signal, or

(*b*) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below the arm of, the Outer signal, or

(*c*) on the same post as, but six to seven feet below the last Stop signal of a station.

(*2*) When the Warner is placed below a Stop signal, the variable light of the Stop signal shall take the place of the fixed green light of the Warner, and the mechanical arrangements must be such that the Warner cannot be taken "off" while the Stop signal above it is "on".

10. The significance of the various combinations of arms or lights described in rules 7, 8 and 9 is as follows:—

Indication.	Meaning.	Explanation.
(*a*) Square-ended arm "off;" *single green light.*	*Proceed.*	...
(*b*) Square-ended arm "on;" *single red light.*	*Danger.*	Stop dead, and do not pass till the arm is lowered or (at night) till the light is changed to green.
(*c*) Upper (square) arm "on," lower (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *red over red.*	*Danger.*	Stop, and do not pass till the upper arm is lowered or (at night) till the upper light is changed to green.
(*d*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.
(*e*) Upper (square) arm "off," lower (fish-tailed) arm "off;" *green over green.*	*All right.*	Proceed.
(*f*) Single (fish-tailed) arm horizontal; *green over red.*	*Proceed with caution.*	Proceed cautiously, and be prepared to stop at the next Stop signal or where required.
(*g*) Single (fish-tailed) arm "off;" *green over green.*	*All right.*	Proceed.

Explanation.—The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding position of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order and should be treated as a danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal and ascertain if possible the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

11. (*1*) The Stop signals which control the movement of trains approaching a station are of four kinds, namely, Outer, Home, Main and Track (or Routing) signals.

(*2*) The Outer signal is a signal fixed at an adequate distance outside the point up to which

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—FIXED SIGNALS.—RULES 12—16.)

the line may be obstructed after permission to approach has been sent to the station in rear, or at an adequate distance outside the place where a train usually comes to a stand in accordance with the system of working.

(3) The Home signal is the first Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is not provided, and the second Stop signal of a station at which an Outer signal is provided.

(4) The Main signal is a signal fixed within station limits, generally near the centre of a station. It may, under approved special instructions, be called the Home signal. It is ordinarily provided with two semaphore arms only, one on either side of the post, in which case the left-hand arm only is applicable to approaching trains. No other arrangement of arms may be used without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

(5) The Track or Routing signal is a special bracketted signal used to indicate to an Engine Driver which of two or more diverging tracks is made for him when the Home signal is, in consequence of its position, inconvenient for that purpose.

12. (1) The Stop signals which control the movement of trains leaving a station are of two kinds, namely, Starting signals and Advanced Starting signals.

(2) Where there is only one Starting signal, it is called the Starting signal or Starter.

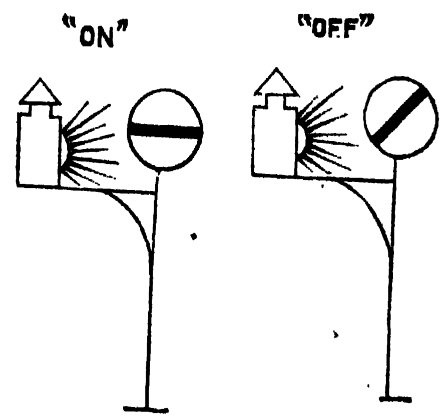
(3) Where there are two Starting signals, the outermost is the last Stop signal of a station and is called the Advanced Starting signal or Advanced Starter, while the other is called the Starting signal or Starter.

(4) The Starting signal, where only one such signal is provided, or the Advanced Starting signal, where two Starting signals are provided, must be fixed at the limit beyond which no train may pass unless the Engine Driver is given the authority to proceed which is required by the system of working, and must be fixed outside all connections on the line to which it refers.

(5) Where an Advanced Starting signal is provided, the Starting signal must be placed so as to protect the first facing or fouling point on the line to which it refers.

13. (1) The Outer Repeater is an indicator fixed at an adequate distance outside the Outer signal for the purpose of advising the Engine Driver whether the Outer signal is "off" or "on."

(2) An Outer Repeater may take the form of a white disc showing a black horizontal bar (signifying "Caution") when the Outer signal is "on" and a black diagonal bar (signifying "Proceed") when the Outer signal is "off," thus—



(3) If used at night, an Outer Repeater must be so illuminated as to make its indications clearly visible.

14. Shunting signals and Calling-on signals are short auxiliary arms and auxiliary lights placed below the arms of Starters or Advanced Starters and Home signals, respectively; and when "off" authorise an Engine Driver to draw ahead although the arm above is "on."

Description of Shunting signals and Calling-on signals.

15. Siding, Miniature or Dwarf, and Disc signals are used to control shunting operations in sidings, the movements of trains between sidings and main lines, or between one main line and another. In the case of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in the day time by a short arm in the horizontal position, and at night by a red light. The "off" or "proceed" position is shown in the day time by the arm being lowered and at night by a green light.

Use of Siding, Miniature or Dwarf and Disc signals.

In the case of Disc signals the "on" or "danger" position is shown in the day time by a red disc and at night by a red light.

The "proceed" or "off" position is shown in the day time by the disc being turned "off" and at night by a green light.

Explanation.—Point Indicators are not signals, but are appliances fitted to, and working with, points, to indicate by day or by night the position in which the points are set.

16. (1) Co-acting signals are duplicate signals fixed vertically below ordinary signals, and are provided where, in consequence of the great height of the signal post, or of there being an overbridge or other obstacle, the main arm or light is not in view of the Engine Driver during the whole time that he is approaching it.

Co-acting signals.

C

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—FIXED SIGNALS—HAND SIGNALS.—RULES 17—29.)

(2) Co-acting signals must be fitted at such height that either the main arm or light or the co-acting arm or light may always be visible.

ription of ner Flag.

17. A Banner Flag is a temporary fixed danger signal consisting of a red cloth supported at each end on a post and stretched across the line to which it refers.

mal posi- of fixed als.

18. (*1*) The normal position of every fixed signal, except Calling-on signals, shall be "danger."

(*2*) Every fixed signal shall be so constructed that, in case of failure of any part of its connections, it shall remain at, or return to, its normal position.

ition of nal arms.

19. Signal arms must be placed on the left-hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of any approaching train.

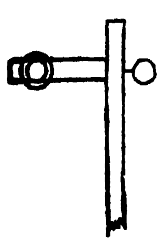
nting of nal arms.

20. (*1*) Signal arms must be painted red with a white bar on the side facing trains to which they refer, and white with a black bar on the other side.

(*2*) On Warning signal arms the said bars must be parallel with the notching.

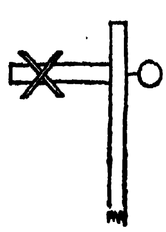
ngs for nal arms.

21. Signal arms referring to lines other than passenger lines must, at places where distinction between signals for passenger lines and signals for other lines is necessary, be distinguished by rings, thus—



nals out use.

22. When semaphore signals are not in use the arms must remain fixed in the "on" position, and must be distinguished by having two crossed bars on them, thus —



sition of xed signals.

23. Fixed signals shall be fixed on the side of the line on which they can be seen by Drivers of approaching trains, but the left-hand side of the track is to be preferred unless the sighting is greatly interfered with.

24. *Unless otherwise permitted by approved special instructions,—*

Bracket- and signa posts wh to be use

(*a*) where two or more lines diverge, the signals must be fixed on a bracket-post; and

(*b*) where two or more lines converge, the signals must be fixed on separate posts or, where this is not practicable, then on a bracket-post:

Provided that, where the number of signals is considerable, they may be fixed on separate posts or dolls carried on a Signal-bridge provided for the purpose.

Placing more tha one sign the same post.

25. Not more than one signal referring to trains moving in the same direction (whether on the same track or on separate tracks) shall be placed on the same post, unless—

(*a*) there be only two signals on the post and the lower signal is a Warner fixed from six to seven feet below the other signal, or

(*b*) the lower signal is a Co-acting signal or Calling-on signal fixed at least fifteen feet below the next signal, or

(*c*) the sanction of the Government Inspector has been obtained.

Relation signals to ticular ro

26. (*1*) In the case of all bracket or bridge signals, the left-hand signal shall be read as referring to the left-hand road, and the second signal from the left shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on.

(*2*) Where, with the sanction of the Government Inspector under rule 25, clause (*c*), two or more signals are placed on the same post, the top arm shall be read as referring to the left-hand diverging road, and the second arm shall be read as referring to the next road from the left, and so on.

Distincti between signals.

27. Signals on brackets and bridges shall be distinguished as much as possible by grouping and by making the more important signals higher than the less important signals.

Back-lig

28. (*1*) Every fixed signal, the light of which cannot be seen from the point from which the signal is worked, must be provided with a back-light or tell-tale, by which the Station Master may see whether the light is burning or not.

(*2*) Back-lights of signals must show a small white light when "on," and no light at all in any other position.

(*3*) When a Warner is used by itself, its fixed green light must show a white back-light.

C.—HAND SIGNALS.

Hand sig how mad

29. A Hand signal shall be made —
by day, by showing a flag or hand, and,
by night, by showing a light.

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—HAND SIGNALS.—RULES 30—32.)

30. The Stop signal shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by showing a red flag, thus—



or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by raising both arms with the hands above the head, thus—



and, by night,—

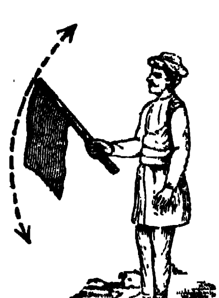
(*i*) by showing a red light; or

(*ii*) in the absence of a red light, by violently waving a white light.

31. The Proceed with caution signal must be used when it is intended that a train should proceed slowly, and shall be given—

by day,—

(*a*) by waving a green flag vertically, thus—



or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by waving one arm in a similar manner, thus—



and,

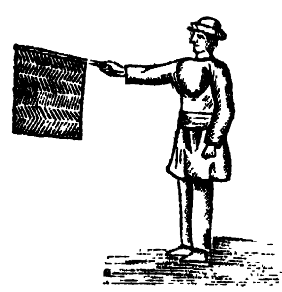
by night, by similarly waving a green light.

32. The Proceed signal shall be given—

Proce signal given

by day,—

(*a*) by holding a green flag steadily, thus—



or

(*b*) in the absence of flags, by holding out one arm steadily, thus—



and, by night, by holding a green light steadily.

C 2

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—HAND SIGNALS—DETONATING SIGNALS.—SIGNALS AT STATIONS.—RULES 33—45.)

33. In shunting operations, signals shall be given as follows:—

(1) *to move away from* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved slowly up and down.

(2) *to move towards* the person signalling, a green flag or green light moved from side to side across the body.

(3) *to slow down,* the above signals to be displayed slower and slower until the Danger signal is given.

D.—DETONATING SIGNALS.

34. "Detonating" signals (otherwise known as "Fog" signals) are appliances placed on the rails so as to explode with a loud report when an engine passes over them, for the purpose of attracting the attention of Engine Drivers.

35. (1) All Station Masters, Guards, Engine Drivers Gangers and Gatemen, and all other railway servants on whom this duty is laid by the Railway Administration, must keep a stock of detonators.

(2) Each Railway Administration shall be responsible for the supply, renewal, periodical testing and safe custody of such detonators, and for ensuring that their use is properly understood.

36. In thick or foggy weather, whenever it is necessary to indicate to the Driver of an approaching train the locality of a signal, two detonators must be placed on the line, by a railway servant appointed by the Station Master in this behalf, about ten yards apart and at least one hundred yards outside the outermost signal of the station.

37. (1) Whenever, in consequence of an obstruction of a line, it is necessary for a railway servant to show hand danger signals at some place short of such obstruction, he shall put on the line one detonator, half-way out to such place, and three detonators, about ten yards apart, at such place.

(2) If the said railway servant is recalled before the obstruction is removed, he must leave down three detonators and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator.

38. In all cases where the use of detonators is necessary under these rules, on a mixed gauge, detonators must be placed on one rail of each gauge, or on the rail common to both.

39. Detonators must be placed on the line with the label or brand upwards, and must be secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail.

40. Every railway servant placing detonators on the line must see that they are, when necessary, renewed immediately after a train has passed over them.

E.—SIGNALS AT STATIONS.

Obligation to provide fixed signals at stations.

41. The fixed signals prescribed in this sub-chapter shall be provided at every station except—

(a) stations between which trains are worked on the One engine only system mentioned in Chapter XI, and

(b) stations which are exempted from this rule by approved special instructions.

Inspection of fixed signals.

42. Fixed signals shall not be brought into use until they have been passed by the Government Inspector as being sufficient to secure the safe working of trains.

Minimum equipment of fixed signals.

43. The minimum equipment of fixed signals to be provided for each direction shall be as follows:—

(a) at a Class A station—

a Warning signal,
a Home signal, and
a Starting signal;

(b) at a Class B station—

an Outer signal, and
a Home signal; and

(c) at a Class C station—

a Warning signal, and
a Home signal.

Additional fixed signals at Class B stations.

44. Besides the minimum equipment prescribed in rule 43, the following fixed signals must be provided at Class B stations, namely—

(a) on a double line—a Starting signal for each direction;

(b) on both a double and a single line—if trains run through at high speed without stopping, a Warning signal, to be fixed below the arm of the Outer signal; and

(c) on a single line worked on the Absolute Block system—if the obstructing of the line outside the facing points in the direction of an approaching train is permitted under rule 110, a Shunting Board (bearing the words "shunting limit" on the side which faces the station, and fitted with a lamp showing a white light in both directions to mark its position by night) or an Advanced Starter, to be fixed at a distance not exceeding two hundred yards from the facing points, to mark the extreme limit up to which such obstructing may be permitted.

Exceptions to rules 43 and 44.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 43 or rule 44,—

(a) if the station is already provided with an Outer signal and a Main signal the latter may remain in use instead of a Home signal, until the station is inter-

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—SIGNALS AT STATIONS—SIGNALS AT GATES—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS.—RULES 46—51.)

locked, or until the Government Inspector orders otherwise. At such stations on a double line, trains shall be worked in accordance with approved special instructions;

(*b*) if the station has only one pair of points on the main line, signals shall be erected, and the station shall be worked, in accordance with approved special instructions;

(*c*) on any railway where traffic is light and speeds are slow, all signals, except one Stop signal at each station for each direction, may, under the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, the said Stop signal being placed at such point within or outside the station-yard as he may approve, and trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions; and

(*d*) on any railway having very light traffic worked by day only, all or any signals may, with the special sanction of the Government Inspector, be dispensed with, trains being worked in accordance with approved special instructions.

ldditional ed signals stations nerally.

46. In addition to the equipment prescribed in rules 43 and 44, such other fixed signals (if any) must be provided at every station as may be necessary for the safe working of trains.

gnals at ass D ations.

47. At a Class D station a train may be stopped either by hand signals or by a fixed Stop signal for each direction.

F.—SIGNALS AT GATES.

gnals at ates.

48. Unless exempted under approved special instructions, every gate which closes across the line at a level crossing must, except when interlocked with station signals, be provided with semaphore signals fixed at an adequate distance from the gate and showing Stop signals both up and down the line when the gates are open for the passage of road traffic.

G.—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS.

ixed gnals enerally.

49. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of Rule 18 fixed signals must always be kept "on" (that is, at "danger,") except when taken "off" (that is, lowered) to allow a train to pass.

(*2*) No fixed signal shall be taken "off" without the permission of the Station Master.

(*3*) The Station Master shall not give permission to take signals "off" to admit a train until—

(*a*) all facing points over which the train will pass are correctly set and secured,

(*b*) all trailing points over which the train will pass are correctly set, and

(*c*) the line over which the train is to pass is clear and free from obstructions.

(*4*) Except in cases of emergency, a signal which has been taken "off" for the passage of a train shall not be placed "on" until the whole of the train which it controls has passed it or, in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand.

(*5*) At stations on a single line, except under special instructions where the interlocking or the lay-out of the yard renders a contrary procedure safe, when two or more trains are approaching simultaneously from any direction the signals for one train only at a time may be taken "off," all other signals being kept "on" until the train for which the signals have been taken "off" has come to a stand at the station or has cleared the station.

50. (*1*) When a train is approaching a Home signal otherwise than at a terminal station, the signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has first been brought to a stand outside the signal unless—

(*a*) (on a double line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the Starting signal; or

(*b*) (on a single line) the line is clear for an adequate distance beyond the trailing points, or up to the farthest Outer signal, whichever distance is less, or, if allowed by approved special instructions, for an adequate distance beyond the place at which the train is required to come to a stand.

(*2*) The adequate distance referred to in sub-rule (*1*) shall be fixed by special instructions, but shall never be less than two hundred yards without the sanction of the Government Inspector.

51. (*1*) The Outer signal shall never be taken "off" to admit a train which has not been brought to a stand outside it, unless the line on which the train is to be received in the station is clear, in the case of a double line, up to the Starting signal, and, in the case of a single line, for an adequate distance beyond the first facing points.

(*2*) When a train which is booked to run through has to be stopped out of course at a station where Warners are not provided, the Outer signal shall not be taken "off" until the train has been brought to a stand outside it.

(*3*) The Warner shall never be taken "off" for a train that is booked to stop, or for a train that has to be stopped out of course.

(CHAP. II.—SIGNALS—WORKING OF FIXED SIGNALS—DEFECTIVE SIGNALS.—RULES 52—55.) III.—WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.—RULES 61—63.)

52. A Calling-on signal referring to a running train shall not be placed to "off" until the train has been brought to a stand at the signal below which the Calling-on signal is fixed.

53. (*1*) The Outer, Home and Main signals and the outermost Starting signal of a station shall not be taken "off" for shunting purposes.

(*2*) Starting signals, where Advanced Starting signals are provided, must be taken "off" for shunting purposes, except where the arrangement of the interlocking interferes with this practice, in which case Shunting arms must be provided.

H.—DEFECTIVE SIGNALS.

54. As soon as the Station Master becomes aware that any signal has become defective or has ceased to work properly, he shall—

(*a*) take measures, either by disconnecting the wire or by other means, to place the signal "on," if it is not already in that position;

(*b*) depute one or more competent railway servants, with such hand signals and detonators as may be required, to give signals at the place where the defective signal is situated, until the Station Master is satisfied that such signal has been put into proper working order;

(*c*) if possible, advise the station in rear in order that the Drivers of all approaching trains may be warned; and

(*d*) report the occurrence to the person who is responsible for the up-keep of the signal.

55. (*1*) If a Warner is out of order it must be kept in the horizontal position, and Engine Drivers will work to the other signals.

(*2*) If a Warner on a post by itself is out of order and cannot be kept in the horizontal position, a red hand signal must be shown at the foot of the signal post, and by night the fixed green light must be extinguished; and trains, after having first been brought to a stand, may then be hand-signalled past.

(*3*) If a Home or Main signal, or a Starter or Advanced Starter, is out of order, the railway servant stationed at the signal must show hand signals in accordance with instructions from the Station Master.

(*4*) If the Outer signal is out of order, the railway servant stationed at it—

(*a*) must repeat by hand signal the indication given by the Home signal, or

(*b*) if the Home signal is also out of order, must repeat the indication given by the hand signal at the Home signal.

Intimation to station when defects remedied.

56. As soon as a defective signal has been put into good working order, the Station Master must intimate the fact to the station which was advised of its being defective.

CHAPTER III.

WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.

Standard time.

57. The working of trains between stations shall be regulated by the standard time prescribed by the Governor General in Council, which must be sent daily to all the principal stations on the railway.

Adherence to advertised time.

58. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from a station before the advertised time.

Notice of running.

59. No train shall be allowed to run unless previous notice has been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

Permission to approach and authority to proceed.

60. (*1*) No person other than the Station Master may ask for or give permission to approach or give authority to proceed.

(*2*) An authority to proceed given to a running train shall lapse as soon as the last vehicle of the train has passed—

(*a*) on a double line, inside the Home signal;
or

(*b*) on a single line,—

(*i*) inside the Home signal, or

(*ii*) where there is no Home signal, inside the facing points

Pushing engine.

61. (*1*) No engine shall be allowed, outside station limits, to push any train, except in accordance with special instructions and at a speed not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

(*2*) Sub-rule (*1*) shall not apply to an engine assisting in rear of a train.

Engine running tender foremost.

62. (*1*) A passenger train or a mixed train shall not be drawn outside station limits by an engine running tender foremost, except—

(*a*) under a written order issued by the authorised officer, or

(*b*) in a case of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Engine Driver.

(*2*) When any such train is so drawn, the speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such higher speed, not exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, as may be authorised by approved special instructions.

Guards and brake-vans.

63. (*1*) Except under special instructions, no engine with vehicles attached shall be despatched from any station without one or more Guards and one or more brake-vans or hand braked vehicles.

(*2*) Every Guard must, except under special circumstances, ride in his own brake-van or braked vehicle.

(CHAP. III.—WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.—RULES 64—75.)

(3) Unless it be otherwise directed by special instructions one brake-van must be attached to the rear of the train:

Provided that reserved carriages or other vehicles may, under special instructions, be placed in rear of such van.

Means of communication with passengers.

64. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from any station unless it be provided with means by which a Guard can communicate with, or get access to, every passenger carriage in the train.

Explanation.—A goods vehicle in which passengers are carried is not a "passenger carriage" within the meaning of this rule.

Loading.

65. (1) No wagon or truck shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum gross load on the axles fixed under section 53, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such less load (if any) as may have been prescribed by the Railway Administration.

IX of 1890.

(2) Except under approved special instructions, no vehicles shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum moving dimensions prescribed from time to time by the Railway Board.

Couplings.

66. No vehicle that is not furnished with screw couplings or with a central buffer coupling of approved pattern shall be attached to a passenger or mixed train.

Dangerous vehicles.

67. (1) No vehicle which has been off the line shall be allowed to run between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Carriage and Wagon Examiner:

Provided that, in case of a derailment between stations, the Engine Driver may, if he considers it safe to do so, take slowly to the next station a vehicle that has been off the line.

(2) If a Guard or Station Master has reason to apprehend danger from the condition of any vehicle on a train before it can be inspected by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner, the Engine Driver shall be consulted, and, if he so requires, the vehicle shall be detached from the train.

Travelling cranes.

68. When attaching a travelling crane to a train, the Guard in charge of the train must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured, and that the crane is, if practicable, so placed that the jib will point towards the rear.

Dummy truck.

69. When the jib of a travelling crane projects beyond its truck, or when the load in a truck projects to an unsafe extent beyond the end of the truck, an additional truck shall be attached, to act as a dummy.

Private engines and vehicles.

70. No engine or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the railway, except in accordance with special instructions.

Train-lights.

71. At night, and in thick or foggy weather,—

(1) no train shall be worked outside station-limits unless it has—

(a) the head-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration; and

(b) in the case of an engine with vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light and two side-lights showing red towards the rear and white towards the engine; and

(c) in the case of a single engine without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light; and

(d) in the case of two or more engines coupled together without vehicles attached, at least one red tail-light affixed to the rear engine;

Exception.—Where trains may run in the same direction on parallel lines the side-lights may be arranged in accordance with special instructions.

(2) no engine shall be employed in shunting within station limits or in a siding unless it has the head-lights and tail-lights prescribed by the Railway Administration; and

(3) when a train has been shunted for a following train to pass, the tail-light and side-lights must be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Railway Administration.

Tail-board or tail-lamp.

72. In order to indicate by day to the staff that a train is complete, the last vehicle must be distinguished by affixing to the rear of it either a tail-board, a tail-lamp, a red flag or such other device as may be authorised by special instructions.

Limits of speed generally.

73. Every train must be run on each section of the line within the limits of speed sanctioned for that section by special instructions.

NOTE—The sectional speed sanctioned shall be shown in the Working Time-table, a copy of which shall be supplied on issue to the Government Inspector.

Limit of speed through facing points.

74. No train shall be run through facing points at a speed exceeding ten miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that, if the points are interlocked with a fixed signal, or are locked in a manner approved by the Government Inspector, trains may run over them at such speed as may be approved by the Government Inspector.

Protection of working points.

75. Where there are points in the main line at a place which is not a station, provision for the protection of such points, by signals or otherwise, and

for working them, shall be made in order to secure the safe working of trains to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector.

...of facing points ...train through ...s without stopping. **76.** When a train is to run, without stopping, through any station that is not interlocked, the Station Master of that station, or some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, must proceed to the facing points and satisfy himself that all facing points over which the train will pass are properly set and locked.

...king of ...st trains. **77.** A ballast train may be worked only with the permission of the Station Master on each side and in accordance with special instructions.

...ning ...re moving ...llast train. **78.** Before a ballast train is moved, the Engine Driver must give two clear whistles at an interval of half a minute, as a warning to the coolies that the train is about to move.

...ection of ...st train ...n stabled. **79.** When a ballast train with coolies is stabled at a station for the night it must be protected in the following manner :—

(*1*) the Guard in charge of the train must see that all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled are correctly set against the train, and must then inform the Station Master, and, until the train is ready to start,—

(*a*) if the station is not interlocked—must padlock all necessary points connected with the siding on which the train is stabled and keep the keys in his possession; or

(*b*) if the station is interlocked—must tie a red flag on the lever-handle working the points; and

(*2*) when under clause 1(*b*) a red flag has been affixed, the Station Master must take steps to ensure that the lever is not worked until the said Guard has removed the flag.

...trol of ...ting. **80.** Shunting operations shall be controlled by Semaphore signals, Shunting signals, Siding signals, Miniature signals, Dwarf signals, Disc signals or Hand signals, or by verbal directions, as occasion may require.

...ing of ...les so as ...struct ...ing road. **81.** No vehicle shall be moved so as to foul or obstruct any running road unless the previous sanction of the Station Master has been obtained.

...ting on ...gradi... **82.** When any vehicle is being shunted on a steep gradient, the railway servant in charge of the operation must see that a sufficient number of brakes are put on, that sprags or hand-scotches are used when necessary, and that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the vehicle getting out of control.

Loose shunting. **83.** Loose shunting of, or against, vehicles containing passengers, explosives or live-stock is prohibited.

Double lines. **84.** Where there is a double line, every train must, unless special instructions otherwise provide, be run on the left-hand line :

Provided that, if one of the lines should be blocked so as to necessitate single line working, such special instructions as may be necessary shall immediately be issued for establishing single-line working.

Working in case of accident or failure of electric connections. **85.** In case of accident to the line or to any train, or of failure or interruption of electric connections, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with special instructions.

TRAINS STOPPED BETWEEN STATIONS BY ACCIDENT, FAILURE OR OBSTRUCTION.

Train stopped between stations. **86.** When a train is stopped between stations, the Guard in charge of the train must, unless the stoppage will only be one for a few minutes, immediately ascertain the cause; and, if the stoppage is other than incidental or authorised, and if he finds that through accident or for any other reason the train cannot proceed, the following action shall be taken, namely :—

(*1*) the said Guard must immediately either himself go back or send a qualified person back, to protect the train;

(*2*) the person so going back to protect the train must plainly show his hand Danger signal to stop any approaching train, and in addition to his hand signals must take detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), and must place them, upon the line on which the stoppage has occurred, as follows, namely :—

(*a*) one detonator, three-eighths of a mile from his train, to be placed on the way out; and

(*b*) three detonators, ten yards apart, not less than half a mile from his train, or at such distance as has been fixed by special instructions;

and must also continue to show his hand Danger signal, to stop any approaching train, until he is recalled;

(*3*) when such person is recalled, he must leave down three detonators, and must on his way back pick up the intermediate detonator;

(CHAP. III.—WORKING OF TRAINS GENERALLY.—RULES 87.—90.—
CHAP. IV.—SYSTEMS OF WORKING.—RULE 91.)

(4) the Engine Driver must at once show a Danger signal to the front, and must proceed to protect the train in front in the manner prescribed in clauses (2) and (3), either by going himself or by sending his Fireman or some other qualified person;

(5) if the stoppage has occurred on a double line, the Danger signal hereinbefore referred to must be shown on both lines; but, if it be subsequently found that the unoccupied line is not obstructed, the said Danger signal may be removed.

Sending advice of accident or break-down.

87. If the engine is for any reason unable to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train shall send advice to the nearest station, stating the nature and cause of the accident, and, if assistance has been asked for, he shall not allow the engine or any portion of his train to be moved until such assistance arrives, provided that if the train is subsequently able to move it may do so at walking pace, but not unless a man has been sent with hand signals and detonators to protect the train, such man keeping at least a quarter of a mile in advance of the train, the other end of the train being protected in a similar manner.

Light engine stopped on line.

88. If any light engine should, while on the line outside station limits, be unable to proceed, the Engine Driver must see that the precautions prescribed by rule 86 are taken for the protection of the engine, both in front and rear, employing the Fireman or some other competent person to assist him.

Train parting.

89. (1) If any portion of a train should, while in motion, become detached,—

(a) the Engine Driver must use his judgment to keep the front portion in motion if possible until the rear portion has been brought to a stand, so as to avoid the chance of a collision between the two portions, and

(b) the Guard or Guards in the rear portion must promptly apply their brakes and do all they can to prevent a collision with the front portion.

(2) As soon as the rear portion of the train has been brought to a stand, the Guard in charge of the train must protect that portion, in accordance with rule 86, both in front and rear.

Portion of train left on line.

90. (1) When a train, stopped between stations, has to be divided in consequence of an accident or the inability of the engine to take the whole train forward, the Guard in charge of the train must, before uncoupling, put down the brakes, and must, if necessary, otherwise carefully secure the rear portion of the train to ensure its remaining stationary.

(2) If the engine is capable of proceeding either with or without vehicles, the said Guard shall give permission to the Engine Driver to uncouple and proceed to the next station, and may, if he thinks fit, give him written instructions to return on the same line.

(3) When the said Guard has taken action under sub-rule (2), he must immediately take steps to protect the rear portion of his train in accordance with rule 86.

(4) At night, or in thick or foggy weather as soon as the engine, whether with or without vehicles, is drawn forward, the said Guard must see that a white light is shown on the front vehicle of the rear portion of the train.

(5) When the front portion of the train is taken forward, the Fireman, or, if there are two Guards with the train, the second Guard must, if it is practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the said front portion of the train until it reaches the next station; but no tail-lamp or tail-board shall be placed on it.

(6) When, under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the engine is to be brought back, the Guard in charge of the train must, until the arrival of the engine, continue to take the precautions prescribed in rule 86, for the protection in rear of the portion of the train left on the line, and shall not permit a following train to move any of the vehicles under his charge.

(7) The Engine Driver shall not bring his train back on the same line unless he has received written instructions, under sub-rule (2), from the Guard in charge of the train to do so.

(8) If there is a double line, the Engine Driver may, under instructions from the Station Master, take the train back on the proper line according to the system of working until he can cross on to the line on which he has left the rest of his train, and may then proceed by that line; and, after attaching the engine, must work the train to the station to which he is directed.

(9) When moving in the wrong direction on a double line under the written instructions referred to in sub-rule (2), the Engine Driver must proceed cautiously, travel at reduced speed, and make frequent use of the engine whistle.

CHAPTER IV.

SYSTEMS OF WORKING.

Systems of working.

91. (1) All trains working between stations must be worked on one or other of the following systems, namely:—

(a) Absolute Block;

(b) Section Clear;

D

(CHAP. IV.—SYSTEMS OF WORKING. CHAP. V.—THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.—RULE 92—102.)

(c) Line Clear and Caution Message;

(d) Following Trains;

(e) Train-staff and Ticket;

(f) Pilot Guard; or

(g) One engine only.

(2) The Absolute Block system alone shall be used on every railway except any railway or portion of a railway on which the Railway Board may expressly sanction the use of any other system mentioned in sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER V.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

Essentials of Absolute Block system.

92. (1) Where trains are worked on the Absolute Block system,—

(a) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(b) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear, not only up to the first Stop signal at the station at which such permission is given, but also for an adequate distance beyond it.

(2) The distance referred to in clause (1) (b) shall not be less than one quarter of a mile, unless otherwise directed by special instructions.

CLASS A STATIONS.—DOUBLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

93. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(a) the whole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(b) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(c) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the Starting signal, and

(d) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

94. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signal, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal.

Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section clear.

95. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back.

Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

96. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,—

(a) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off", or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(b) the line must be blocked forward.

Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

97. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (a) of rule 96; and, as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting.

Thick or foggy weather.

98. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

CLASS A STATIONS.—SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

99. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(a) the whole of the last preceding train has arrived,

(b) all signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train,

(c) the line on which it is intended to receive the incoming train is clear up to the Starting signal, and

(d) all points have been correctly set for the admission of the train on the said line.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

100. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction shall be permitted outside the Home signal, or, on the line on which it is intended to admit the train, up to the Starting signal which controls the train.

Shunting.

101. The block-section shall not be obstructed for shunting purposes, unless—

(a) the Station Master has received a permission to approach from the Station Master at the opposite end of the section, or

(b) the section has been blocked back, or is occupied by a train travelling away from the station at which the shunting is to be performed, and

(c) the Engine Driver or other person in charge of the shunting operations has received distinct orders from the Station Master to shunt in a manner directed by special instructions.

Thick or foggy weather.

102. In thick or foggy weather, a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

(CHAP. V.—THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.—RULES 103—114.)

CLASS B STATIONS.—DOUBLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

103. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the Home signal,

(*b*) the Home and Outer signals have been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(*c*) the line is clear up to the Home signal.

Obstruction when train is approaching.

104. When permission to approach has been given, no obstruction of the line outside the Home signal shall be permitted; but shunting between the Home signal and the last Stop signal of the station may go on continuously, provided the necessary signals are kept "on."

Obstruction outside Home signal, when block-section is clear.

105. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the Home signal, the line must be blocked back.

Obstruction outside last Stop signal, when block-section is clear.

106. If, when the block-section is clear, it becomes necessary to obstruct the line outside the last Stop signal,—

(*a*) either a shunting-arm (which may for this purpose be provided on the post of the last Stop signal) must be taken "off," or a written shunting order must be given to the Engine Driver, and

(*b*) the line must be blocked forward.

Obstruction when block-section is occupied by train travelling away from the station.

107. If the block-section is occupied by a train travelling in the section away from the station at which shunting operations have to be performed, such shunting shall be permitted only under either of the conditions prescribed in clause (*a*) of rule 106; and, as soon as intimation has been received that the train has arrived at the station ahead, the line must be blocked forward, if it is still obstructed by the shunting.

Thick or foggy weather.

108. In thick or foggy weather a train waiting for an authority to proceed shall not be allowed to draw out to a Starting signal in an advanced position, or up to an Advanced Starting signal.

CLASS B STATIONS.—SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

109. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed within the Home signal, or in the case of a Main signal, has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(*b*) the Home (or Main) signal has been put "on", and

(*c*) the line is clear—

(*i*) to the Shunting Board or Advanced Starter (if any), at that end of the station nearest the expected train, or

(*ii*) to the Home signal, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter, or

(*iii*) to the facing points, if there is no Shunting Board or Advanced Starter and no Home signal.

Obstruction in the face of an approaching train.

110. Obstructing the line, outside the facing points, in the direction of an approaching train, whether a Shunting Board or an Advanced Starter is provided or not, shall be permitted only under special instructions which take into consideration the speed, weight and brake-power of trains, the gradients, the position of the Outer signal and the distance from which that signal can be seen by the Driver of an approaching train.

Obstruction within station section.

111. If the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and if the necessary signals are kept "on", shunting may be carried on continuously either—

(*a*) between the Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters (if any), or

(*b*) between the Home signals, if there are no Shunting Boards or Advanced Starters, or

(*c*) between the outermost facing points, if there are no Home or Starting signals or Shunting Boards.

Obstruction outside station section.

112. Obstructing the line between the station section and the outer signal shall not be permitted unless a railway servant specially appointed in this behalf by the Station Master is in charge of the operation, and unless—

(*a*) the block section into which the shunting is to take place is clear of an approaching train; or

(*b*) if an approaching train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal:

Provided that the line may not be obstructed under clause (*b*) in thick or foggy weather, or in any case unless authorised by special instructions.

Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

113. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

CLASS C STATIONS.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

114. The line shall not be considered clear, and permission to approach shall not be given, unless:—

(*a*) the whole of the last preceding train has passed at least a quarter of a mile

(CHAP. V.—THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM. CHAP. VI.—THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.—RULES 115—118. CHAP. VII.—THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.—RULES 119—121.)

beyond the Home signal and is continuing its journey, and

(b) the Home and Warning signals have been put back to the "on" position

CHAPTER VI.

THE SECTION CLEAR SYSTEM.

Essentials and application of the Section Clear system.

115. (1) Where trains are worked on the Section Clear system,—

(a) no train shall be allowed to leave a station unless permission to approach has been received from the station ahead, and

(b) such permission shall not be given unless the line is clear up to the first Stop signal of that station.

(2) The said system is applicable only to Class B stations; and to single lines only, unless otherwise authorised by approved special instructions.

CLASS B STATIONS.—SINGLE LINES.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

116. The line shall not be considered clear and permission to approach shall not be given, unless—

(a) the whole of the last preceding train has either passed inside the facing points or arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand,

(b) the Outer signal has been put back to "on" behind the said train, and

(c) the line is clear up to the Outer signal.

Obstruction between the Outer signals.

117. (1) Shunting shall not be carried on between the Outer signals, unless—

(a) the said signals are kept "on"; and

(b) after permission to approach has been given for a train, the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in the direction from which the train will approach, is cleared not less than fifteen minutes before the expected arrival of the train, and is kept clear until the train has arrived or until it has been brought to a stand at the Outer signal.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-rule (1), obstructing the line between the facing points and the Outer signal, in face of an approaching train after intimation has been received that such train has entered the block-section, is prohibited, unless—

(i) the weather is clear;

(ii) the time allowed for the run of the train is more than twenty minutes;

(iii) the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the Outer signal is clearly showing "danger" in the direction of the approaching train; and

(iv) if the train has arrived at the Outer signal, the Station Master has personally satisfied himself that the train has been brought to a dead stand at that signal.

Obstruction outside the Outer signal.

118. Obstructing the line outside the Outer signal is prohibited unless the line has been blocked back.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Line Clear and Caution Message system.

119. Where trains are worked on the Line Clear and Caution Message system, no train shall be allowed to leave a station, unless—

(a) permission to approach has been obtained by telegram from the station ahead, and

(b) the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed, certifying that the line on which he has to travel is either—

(i) absolutely clear of trains; or

(ii) occupied only by trains running in the same direction at time intervals.

Conditions under which permission to approach may be given.

120. Such permission to approach shall not be given, unless, either—

(1) the line on which the train is to travel is absolutely clear of trains and all other known obstructions up to the Outer signal and the whole of the last preceding train has passed inside the facing points or has arrived at the place at which trains usually come to a stand, or

(2) the line, outside the facing points, on which the train is to travel is occupied only by a train running in advance in the same direction, at an adequate interval of time, and a line has been prepared in the station for the reception of the train running in advance.

Nature of the authority to proceed.

121. (1) In case (1) of rule 120, the authority to proceed referred to in rule 119 shall be a Line Clear Certificate stating that the line is clear.

(2) In case (2) of rule 120, the said authority to proceed shall be a Caution Certificate stating—

(a) that the line is occupied only by a train running in advance in the same direction at a stated interval of time; and

(b) the time of the departure of the said train, and the place at which it will next stop.

(CHAP. VII.—THE LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE SYSTEM.—RULES 122—126.
VIII.—THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.—RULES 127—129.)

Restrictions on grant of authority to proceed.

122. An authority to proceed shall not be granted at any station in case (2) of rule 120—

(*a*) if the train which is to follow a train running in advance is to be allowed to run at more than thirty miles an hour, or

(*b*) if the distance to the station ahead is less than five miles, or

(*c*) except in accordance with special instructions, unless the train running in advance has left the station at least fifteen minutes previously, or at such greater interval as may enable the said train at its booked speed to reach the next station at least fifteen minutes before the following train at its booked speed can do so.

Delivery of authority to proceed to Engine Driver or Guard.

123. (*1*) Every authority to proceed shall be delivered by the Station Master, or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf under special instructions,—

(*a*) to the Engine Driver, if the train runs through the station without stopping, or

(*b*) to the Guard in charge of the train, if the train stops at the station.

(*2*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (*1*) (*a*) of this rule, a duplicate shall be given to the said Guard.

(*3*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the said Guard under clause (*1*) (*b*) of this rule, it must be either—

(*i*) handed personally by the Guard to the Engine Driver, or

(*ii*) countersigned by the Guard, and then handed to the Engine Driver either by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(*4*) An authority to proceed shall not be handed to the Engine Driver under sub-rule (*3*)—

(*i*) until the train is nearly ready to start, or

(*ii*) if the train is waiting to pass another train—until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Responsibilities as to proper preparation of authority to proceed.

124. (*1*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Engine Driver under clause (1) (*a*) of rule 123, the Station Master must see—

(*a*) that it is properly filled up,

(*b*) that the date and time of the receipt of the line-clear or caution telegram upon which it is based are noted thereon,

(*c*) that it applies to the particular train to which such telegram refers, and

(*d*) that it is signed in full and in ink.

(*2*) When an authority to proceed is delivered to the Guard in charge of the train under clause (*1*) (*b*) of rule 123, he must, before it is handed to the Engine Driver, satisfy himself on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule.

(*3*) Whether the train stops or runs through a station, the Engine Driver must satisfy himself, so far as he may be able to do so, on the several points mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule, and if he finds that any of them are not complied with he must not proceed with his train until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Obstruction in face of approaching train followed by another train.

125. Obstructing the line outside the facing points in face of an approaching train followed by another train for which a permission to approach has been given is prohibited.

Obstruction when approaching train is not followed by another train.

126. At a station where an approaching train is not being followed by another train, shunting shall not be carried on except—

(*a*) in accordance with rule 117; or

(*b*) where the special instructions referred to in rule 110 are obeyed, and the necessary signals are kept "on", then in accordance with rules 112 and 113.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Following Trains system.

127. Where trains are worked on the Following Trains system, they may be despatched from one station to the next, following each other in succession in the same direction on the same line at such intervals of time as may be prescribed by special instructions, until it has been mutually arranged by telegraph between the Station Masters at either end of the section that such succession is to cease.

Introduction of the Following Trains system.

128. The Following Trains system may, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 91, be introduced in case of emergency when specially ordered by the authorised officer.

Conditions precedent to working of trains on Following Trains system.

129. Trains shall not be worked on the Following Trains system unless the Station Master of the station ahead has telegraphed his readiness to receive the trains, and has given his assurance that no train will be allowed to leave his station for the station from which the Following Trains are to be despatched until the latter have all arrived at his station and until he has received permission to despatch trains in the opposite direction.

(CHAP. VIII.—THE FOLLOWING TRAINS SYSTEM.—RULES 130—133. CHAP. IX.—THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.—RULES 134—137.)

[...]ditions [...] observed [...]rking [...].

130. When the Following Trains system is adopted, the following conditions must be observed, namely :—

(*a*) no train shall be allowed to start until the Engine Driver has been given a written authority to proceed and a written acknowledgment thereof has been obtained from him, the train being stopped for the purpose, if not booked to stop,

(*b*) the authority to proceed shall state the time of the actual departure of the preceding train, the place at which it is next to stop, and the speed at which it is to run,

(*c*) the Engine Driver and Guard of each preceding train must have been informed of the fact that a train will follow, and of the probable period which will elapse before the following train will be allowed to start;

(*d*) a train shall not be allowed to follow another from a station unless there has elapsed, since the departure of the previous train, an interval of not less than fifteen minutes, or such shorter interval (if any) as may be fixed by special instructions;

(*e*) all the trains shall be timed to run at the same speed, and such speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, except under special instructions;

(*f*) no shunting shall be carried on between the Outer signal and the facing points while following trains are approaching;

(*g*) the actual time of the departure of each train must at once be intimated by telegraph to the station ahead, and the actual time of arrival of each train must at once be intimated to the station in rear; and

(*h*) the number of following trains running at the same time between any two stations shall not be more than one for each three miles of station interval; and, unless permitted by special instructions, shall never exceed four, whatever may be the length of the station interval

[...]rt of [...]s and [...]al in[...]tions.

131. When any order is given under rule 128, and when any special instructions are issued under rule 130, the same must immediately be reported by telegram to the Government Inspector

[...]lcation [...]rtain [...].

132. Rules 123 to 125 shall apply to working on the Following Trains system.

Cessation of working on the Following Trains system.

133. When it is intended that no more following trains shall be despatched in the same direction, the Station Master shall intimate such intention by telegraph to the station ahead, after which no more trains in either direction may be despatched between the two stations until the last train has arrived at the station ahead and the line has been cleared between the two stations.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.

Essentials of the Train staff and Ticket system.

134. Where trains are worked between two stations on the Train-staff and Ticket system—

(*a*) a single Train-staff must be kept at one of such stations, and

(*b*) no train shall be permitted to start from either of such stations to the other unless the said Train-staff is at the station from which the train starts and has either been handed to or shown to the Engine Driver by the Station Master when giving such permission.

System where applicable.

135. Trains may be worked on the Train-staff and Ticket system only when the line is single and only between such stations as have been declared by special instructions to be staff-stations

General conditions.

136. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between staff-stations, unless the Engine Driver has been properly warned of the time of departure of the preceding train and of the place at which it will next stop, and

(*1*) in the case of a passenger train to follow a goods train, or a goods train to follow a slow passenger train, an interval of fifteen minutes (or, if the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, such longer interval as is prescribed by special instructions) has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train, and

(*2*) in any other case, either—

(*i*) it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance, or

(*ii*) an interval of ten minutes has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train.

Engine Driver to have staff or ticket.

137. No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver has in his possession to be carried with him on the journey, either the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, for the section of the line over which the train is about to travel.

(CHAP. IX.—THE TRAIN-STAFF AND TICKET SYSTEM.—RULES 138—147.)

Staff or ticket by whom to be delivered to Engine Driver.

138. The Train-staff or Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Engine Driver by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Staff or ticket when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

139. (*1*) When no other train is intended to follow before the Train-staff will be required for a train running in the opposite direction, then, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*5*), the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

(*2*) When other trains are intended to follow before the Train-staff can be returned, then, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*3*), a Train-staff Ticket, indicating that the Train-staff is following, shall be delivered to the Driver of each train except the last; and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the last train.

(*3*) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the rear, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of the front engine and the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Driver of the rear engine:

Provided that, if both the engines attached to the train are to travel over the entire length of line to which the Train-staff applies, and the train is to be followed by other trains, a Train-staff Ticket shall be delivered to the Driver of each of the engines attached to the first-mentioned train.

(*4*) When a train is assisted by a second engine in the front, the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket, as the case may be, must be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

(*5*) When a ballast train has to stop between stations, the Train-staff shall be delivered to the Engine Driver.

(*6*) The Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket shall not be delivered to the Driver of any train until the train is ready to start.

(*7*) The Engine Driver shall not accept a Train-staff Ticket unless he sees the Train-staff at the same time in the possession of the person who delivers the Ticket to him.

Staff to be kept on engine.

140. When the Train-staff is delivered to the Driver of a train, he shall place it in a conspicuous place provided for the purpose on the engine.

Trains not to be started until staff returned.

141. When the Train-staff has been taken away from a station by the Driver of a train, no other train shall be started from that station to follow the first-mentioned train until the Staff has been returned to the station.

Staff or ticket to be given up, and ticket to be cancelled, on arrival of train.

142. (*1*) Upon the arrival of a train at the station to which the Train-staff or a Train-staff Ticket extends, the Engine Driver must immediately give the Staff or Ticket to the Station Master, or to some railway servant appointed by special instructions to receive it.

(*2*) The person to whom any such ticket is so delivered must immediately cancel the same.

Procedure when engine is disabled.

143. (*1*) If an engine which carries the Train-staff breaks down between two stations, the Fireman must take the Staff to the staff-station in the direction whence assistance can best be obtained, in order that the Staff may be available at the station for delivery to the Driver of the assisting engine.

(*2*) If an engine which carries a Train-staff Ticket breaks down between two stations, assistance must ordinarily be obtained only from the station at which the Train-staff has been left. But if assistance can more readily be obtained from another station in the opposite direction, immediate steps must be taken to have the Staff transferred to the other end of the section.

(*3*) Whenever an engine has broken down between two stations, the Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the spot.

Tickets how kept.

144. Train-staff Tickets must be kept in a ticket-box provided for the purpose and fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the Staff to which the tickets apply.

Train-staff how kept.

145. The Train-staff, when at a station, shall not be left in the box, but must be kept by the Station Master in safe custody.

Distinguishing marks on staff, tickets and boxes.

146. (*1*) Each Train-staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff-station at each end of the portion of line to which it applies.

(*2*) The Train-staffs and Train-staff Tickets and boxes for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

(*3*) "Up" and "down" Train-staff Tickets must also have distinguishing marks.

Form of ticket.

147. Every Train-staff Ticket shall be in the following form—

Ticket No... ________ Railway.

TRAIN-STAFF TICKET.

DOWN (*or* UP).

Train No. ________

________ *h* ________ *m. From* ________ *to* ________

TO ENGINE DRIVER AND GUARD.

You are authorised to proceed from

____

to

____

and the Train-staff will follow.

Train No. ________ *in front left* ________ *h* ________ *m*

Signed ________,

Station Master at

Date ________

(Back of ticket.)

The Engine Driver shall not accept this ticket unless he sees the Train-staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Engine Driver immediately on arrival to the Station Master or other person authorised to receive it, and such person must immediately cancel it.

148. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each Train-staff Ticket issued, showing the number of each ticket and the particular train for which it was issued.

CHAPTER X.

THE PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

149. Where trains are worked on the Pilot Guard system,—

(*a*) a railway servant (hereinafter called a Pilot Guard) must be specially deputed to pilot trains, and

(*b*) no train shall be allowed to leave a station except under the personal authority of the Pilot Guard.

150. Trains may be worked on the Pilot Guard system—

(*a*) on short branch lines having a single line of rails, or

(*b*) on lines to which the application of the system is authorised by special instructions.

151. Trains shall not be allowed to follow one another in the same direction between stations, except under the conditions prescribed in rule 136.

152. The Pilot Guard must be distinguished by a red dress or badge.

153. (*1*) No train shall be started from a station unless the Engine Driver sees that it is accompanied by, or that the authority to proceed is given personally by, the Pilot Guard wearing the dress or badge prescribed by rule 152.

(*2*) The Pilot Guard must accompany every train:

Provided that, when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the line before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard shall accompany only the last of such trains, and shall personally give the authority to proceed for the preceding trains.

(*3*) When accompanying a train, the Pilot Guard must ride on the foot-plate of the engine.

154. (*1*) When the Pilot Guard does not accompany a train, he shall deliver to the Guard in charge (or, if there be no Guard in charge, to the Engine Driver) a Pilot Guard's ticket (on a printed form, where such are provided), properly filled up and signed, as the authority to proceed.

(*2*) Every such ticket shall apply only to the single journey to the station named on it.

(*3*) If the train is in charge of a Guard, he shall, before the train is started, deliver the ticket to the Engine Driver.

(*4*) Immediately on the arrival of the train, the Engine Driver shall deliver the ticket to the Station Master, who shall at once cancel it.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ONE ENGINE ONLY SYSTEM.

155. Where trains are worked on the One engine only system, only one engine in steam, or two or more engines coupled together, shall be allowed on the line at one and the same time. *Essentials of the One engine only system.*

156. Trains may be worked on the One engine only system, only on short branch railways having a single line of rails. *Application of the One engine only system.*

157. (*1*) If a train becomes disabled and requires assistance, or if an accident occurs which renders it impossible for the engine (or, if two or more engines are coupled together, for either or both of such engines) to proceed, the Guard in charge of the train must instruct the Engine Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and must then proceed to the station from which assistance can best be obtained, and must inform the Station Master there of the circumstances. *Procedure in case of accident.*

(*2*) Such Station Master may then allow another engine to enter the line.

(*3*) Such other engine must be accompanied by the Guard in charge of the disabled train, who must explain to the Engine Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled train is situated.

(*4*) Such Guard shall be responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until each engine has left it and it is again clear.

(*5*) If there be no Guard in charge of the disabled train, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Engine Driver, must perform the duties imposed by this rule on the Guard.

CHAPTER XII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON DOUBLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

158. Trains may be worked by means of — *Means of working.*

(*a*) electric block instruments, or

(*b*) electric speaking instruments.

159. (*1*) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations. *Provision of instruments.*

(*2*) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any

station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

Authority to proceed. **160.** The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has been given an authority to proceed by the taking "off" of the last Stop signal of the station.

Caution order. **161.** On a double line, whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, it becomes necessary to advise an Engine Driver to reduce speed or take special precautions, a caution order defining the place or places at which such precautions are necessary shall be handed to him at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

Signalling of trains. **162.** Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency. **163.** No person shall operate the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code. **164.** Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the block instruments:—

DOUBLE LINE BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly:—

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
1	CALL ATTENTION	●	One stroke or beat	One stroke.
2	IS LINE CLEAR, OR LINE CLEAR ENQUIRY, for (*a*) Mail train			
	,, (*b*) Postal Express			
	,, (*c*) Express Passenger or Troop train	●●	Two	Two; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine going to accident			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train	●● — ●	Two *pause* one	Two *pause* one; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*g*) Mixed train			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods			
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through	●● — ●●	Two *pause* two	Two *pause* two; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from Accident			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up, or Working train	●● — ●●●	Two *pause* three	Two *pause* three; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section	●● — ●●●●	Two *pause* four	Two *pause* four; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in Section			
	,, (*n*) Light Engine or Coupled Light Engines	●● — ●●●●●	Two *pause* five	Two *pause* five; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train	●● — ●●●●●●	Two *pause* six	Two *pause* six; and sending Line Clear.
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special			
	,, (*q*) Express Goods	●● — ●●● — ●	Two *pause* three *pause* one.	Two *pause* three *pause* one; and sending Line Clear.
3	(*a*) TRAIN ENTERING SECTION	●●●	Three	Three; and sending Train on Line.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass.	●●● — ●	Three *pause* one	Three *pause* one; and sending Train on Line.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch	●●● — ●●	Three *pause* two	Three *pause* two; and sending Train on Line.
	(*d*) ,, ,, ,, with engine in rear	●●● — ●●●	Three *pause* three	Three *pause* three; and sending Train on Line.
4	(*a*) TRAIN OUT OF SECTION	●●●●	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed			
5	(*a*) CANCEL LAST SIGNAL	●●●●●	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error			
6	(*a*) OBSTRUCTION DANGER SIGNAL (general)	●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train	●●●●●● — ●	Six *pause* one	Six *pause* one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-Lamp or Tail-Board	●●●●●● — ●●	Six *pause* two	Six *pause* two.
	(*d*) Train divided	●●●●●● — ●●●	Six *pause* three	Six *pause* three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away on *Wrong* Line	●●●●●● — ●●●●	Six *pause* four	Six *pause* four.
	(*f*) Vehicles running away on *Right* Line	●●●●●● — ●●●●●	Six *pause* five	Six *pause* five.
7	TESTING SIGNAL	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen	Sixteen.

Acknowledgment of signals. **165.** (*1*) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(*2*) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(*3*) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(*4*) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book. **166.** (*1*) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station-Master or under his orders.

(*2*) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein.—

(*a*) immediately after acknowledgment, all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the block instruments, and the times of receipt and despatch; and

(*b*) every instance of a train being shunted at a station for another train to pass.

(*3*) The times entered in the book must be the actual times, except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(*4*) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(*5*) No erasure shall be made in the book; but if any entry is found to be incorrect a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(*6*) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal. **167.** (*1*) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(*2*) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent. **168.** In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the Is Line Clear signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of Line Clear signal. **169.** (*1*) If, on the receipt of an Is Line Clear signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

(2) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave a station unless the instrument for the section into which it is about to proceed shows Line Clear.

(3) When Line Clear is so shown, the semaphore signals applying to the train may be taken "off" to allow the train to proceed.

[...]fusal of Is Line [Cle]ar signal, [and] sending [t]he [Ob]struction [Da]nger [sig]nal.

170. (1) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the Is Line Clear signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(2) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station and shall not be allowed to leave it until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

[Th]e Train [En]tering [Se]ction [sig]nal.

171. (1) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(2) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train following.

[Th]e Train [ou]t of [Se]ction or [Ob]struction [Re]moved [sig]nal.

172. (1) On the arrival of a train, or on the removal of the cause which blocked the section, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(2) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(a) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete; and

(b) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

[Th]e Cancelling signal.

173. (1) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(2) Where an Is Line Clear signal has been forwarded, and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

[Th]e Testing [sig]nal.

174. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments.

[F]ailure of [bl]ock instruments.

175. (1) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking intruments.

(2) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH ELECTRIC BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

176. The signals referred to in rules 164, 165 and 168 to 173 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages.

177. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(2) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

178. (1) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(2) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent.

Writing and signing of messages.

179. (1) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

(2) No message shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

Completion of messages.

180. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out, except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Preservation of messages.

181. Messages shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

CHAPTER XIII.

USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Chapter.

182. This Chapter applies only to working on any of the following systems, namely:—

(a) Absolute Block,

(b) Section Clear,

(c) Line Clear and Caution Message,

(d) Following Trains.

Means of working.

183. Trains may be worked by means of—

(a) electric token instruments, of such construction that only one of the tokens

(Chap. XIII.—Use of electrical instruments on single lines.— Rules 184—192.)

applying to the same section can be in use at the same time,

(*b*) electric block instruments, or

(*c*) electric speaking instruments.

Provision of instruments.

184. (*1*) Electric speaking instruments must be provided at every station except class D stations.

(*2*) The electric block instruments (where provided) and electric speaking instruments at any station must be of a type approved by the Government Inspector.

Stations at which electric block instruments are provided.

Signalling of trains.

185. Every running train must, in its progress from station to station, be signalled on the electric block instruments.

Certificate of competency.

186. No person shall operate the token instruments or the block instruments until he has passed a satisfactory examination, and unless he holds a certificate of competency granted by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway Administration.

Bell Code.

187. Except under approved special instructions, the following uniform Bell Code shall be used, and a copy thereof shall be hung up in each station above the instruments :—

SINGLE LINE TOKEN OR BLOCK INSTRUMENTS.

Code of bell signals.—The following Code of Signals is to be used, and each signal must be given slowly and distinctly :—

Reference No.	Indication.	Code.	How signalled.	How acknowledged.
1	Call Attention	●	One stroke or beat	One stroke.
2	Is Line Clear, or Line Clear Enquiry			
	for (*a*) Mail train			
	,, (*b*) Postal Express			
	,, (*c*) Express Passenger or Troop train	●●	Two	Two.
	,, (*d*) Relief train, or Engine, going to accident			
	,, (*e*) Inspection Special going through			
	,, (*f*) Ordinary Passenger train	●●—●	Two pause one	Two pause one.
	,, (*g*) Mixed train			
	,, (*h*) Through Goods			
	,, (*i*) Ballast train going through	●●—●●	Two pause two	Two pause two.
	,, (*j*) Relief train returning from accident			
	,, (*k*) Van Goods, Pick-up, or Working train	●●—●●●	Two pause three	Two pause three.
	,, (*l*) Ballast train stopping in Section	●●—●●●●	Two pause four	Two pause four.
	,, (*m*) Inspection train stopping in Section			
	,, (*n*) Light Engine or Coupled Light Engines	●●—●●●●●	Two pause five	Two pause five.
	,, (*o*) Remount Special train	●●—●●●●●●	Two pause six	Two pause six.
	,, (*p*) Cattle Special			
	,, (*q*) Express Goods	●●—●●●—●	Two pause three pause one.	Two pause three pause one.
3	(*a*) Train entering Section	●●●	Three	Three beats.
	(*b*) Train Entering Section to shunt for following train to pass.	●●●—●	Three pause one	Three pause one.
	(*c*) Train Entering Section for Branch	●●●—●●	Three pause two	Three pause two.
	(*d*) Train Entering Section with engine in rear	●●●—●●●	Three pause three	Three pause three.
4	(*a*) Train out of Section	●●●●	Four	Four.
	(*b*) Obstruction removed			
5	(*a*) Cancel last signal	●●●●●	Five	Five.
	(*b*) Signal given in error			
6	(*a*) Obstruction Danger Signal (general)	●●●●●●	Six	Six.
	(*b*) Stop and Examine Train	●●●●●●—●	Six pause one	Six pause one.
	(*c*) Train passed without Tail-Lamp or Tail-Board	●●●●●●—●●	Six pause two	Six pause two.
	(*d*) Train divided	●●●●●●—●●●	Six pause three	Six pause three.
	(*e*) Vehicles running away	●●●●●●—●●●●	Six pause four	Six pause four.
7	Testing Signal	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	Sixteen	Sixteen.

Acknowledgment of signals.

188. (*1*) Each signal received must be acknowledged by the sending of its authorised acknowledgment.

(*2*) No signal shall be acknowledged until it is clearly understood.

(*3*) A signal shall not be considered to be complete until it is acknowledged.

(*4*) Should the station to which a signal is sent not reply, the signal must be repeated at intervals of not less than twenty seconds until the reply is received.

Train Register book.

189. (*1*) A Train Register book shall be kept by the Station Master or under his orders.

(*2*) The person who keeps the said book shall enter therein, immediately after acknowledgment all signals (except Testing signals) received or sent on the instruments, and the times of receipt and despatch.

(*3*) The times entered in the book must be the actual times, except that any fraction of a minute must be counted as one minute.

(*4*) All entries in the book must be made in ink.

(*5*) No erasure shall be made in the book; but if any entry is found to be incorrect a line must be drawn lightly through it, so that it may be read at any time, and the correct entry must be made above it.

(*6*) The person who keeps the book shall be responsible for all entries made therein and for correctly filling in each column thereof.

The Attention signal.

190. (*1*) The Attention signal must be given when it is necessary to direct attention to the block instrument.

(*2*) When the Attention signal is sent before the despatch of the Is Line Clear signal, it shall not be given until the Train out of Section signal has been received for the last preceding train.

The Is Line Clear signal when to be sent.

191. In order to ascertain whether the station in advance is in a position to give a permission to approach to the station in rear, and in order to describe the train, the Is Line Clear signal (as in the Bell Code, according to the description of train) must be sent to the station in advance.

Acceptance of the Is Line Clear signal, and sending of Line Clear signal.

192. (*1*) If, on the receipt of an Is Line Clear signal, the conditions under which a permission to approach can be given are complied with, the station in advance must accept the signal by sending the signal prescribed by special instructions to indicate Line Clear on the particular block instruments in use.

(*2*) Except in case of failure of the block instruments, a train shall not be allowed to leave

(CHAP. XIII.—USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.—RULES 193—201.)

a station unless the Line Clear signal has been so sent.

Refusal of Is Line Clear signal by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

193. (*1*) If, by reason of the line being blocked by the presence of a train in the section or by shunting, or for any other reason, the station in advance is unable to accept the Is Line Clear signal, such station must refuse it by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(*2*) If the station in advance wishes the train to be detained at the station from which the Is Line Clear signal is sent, in order to cross a train approaching from the opposite direction, the Is Line Clear signal must be refused by sending the Obstruction Danger signal.

(*3*) If the station in advance does not accept the Is Line Clear signal, the train must be stopped at the station and shall not be allowed to leave until a fresh Is Line Clear signal has been given to and accepted by the station in advance.

Train Entering Section signal.

194. (*1*) On the departure of a train from a station, the Train Entering Section signal must be sent to the station in advance, and must be duly acknowledged.

(*2*) When so acknowledged, the section shall be considered to be blocked against any other train.

Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal.

195. (*1*) When the section is cleared by the arrival of the train or by the removal of the cause of blocking, the Train out of Section or Obstruction Removed signal must be given by the station in advance.

(*2*) Before the Train out of Section signal is given, the Station Master must—

(*a*) satisfy himself that the train has arrived complete; and

(*b*) satisfy himself that the conditions under which permission to approach can be given are complied with.

Cancelling signal.

196. (*1*) The Cancelling signal cancels the last signal given from the station from which it is sent.

(*2*) Where an Is Line Clear signal has been forwarded and it is afterwards found that the train to which it referred has to be detained for shunting or other purposes at, or has returned to, the station from which that signal was sent, the Cancelling signal must be sent to the station in advance, so that the previous signal may be cancelled.

Testing signal.

197. The Testing signal shall be used only for the purpose of testing the instruments.

Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.

198. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, either—

(*a*) a token for the section, taken from an electrical instrument, or such a token and a Caution order, or

(*b*) a Line Clear ticket or caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master, or

(*c*) a document prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

199. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable in the particular case, has been followed.

Token extracted from electrical instruments.

200. (*1*) When the authority to proceed is a token taken from electrical instruments, the number of the token must be recorded in the Train Register book.

(*2*) On arrival of the train at the station in advance, the Engine Driver shall deliver up the token in accordance with special instructions, and this token shall then be placed in the instrument at that station.

(*3*) If the train has to return to the station from which it started, the token shall, on such return, be replaced in the instrument from which it was extracted.

(*4*) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Station Master or other duly authorised person must make over to the Engine Driver in addition to the token mentioned in rule 198, clause (*a*), a Caution order detailing the reasons for taking such special precautions.

Line Clear ticket.

201. (*1*) When the authority to proceed is a Line Clear ticket, it shall, except under special instructions, be in the following form:—

> No.
>
> A. B. Railway.
>
> AUTHORITY TO PROCEED.
>
> To the Engine Driver of Train.
>
> The Line is clear.
>
> You are authorised to leave
>
> C. for D.
>
> Date.________ Time____ Signed
>
> S. M.

(*2*) Each such ticket shall bear a serial number, which shall be recorded in the Train Register book, the numbers for the Down direction being clearly distinguished from those for the Up direction.

(*3*) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution

(CHAP. XIII.—USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.—RULES 202—218.)

ticket detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

Responsibility of Station Master as to authority to proceed.

202. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver stopping at station.

203. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

Who to deliver authority to proceed to Engine Driver.

204. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Delivery of authority to proceed when there are two Engine Drivers.

205. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be handed to the Driver of the leading engine.

Examination by Engine Driver of authority to proceed.

206. (*1*) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

(*2*) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

Failure of block instruments.

207. (*1*) If the block instruments or their electric connections should fail, permission to approach must be obtained through the electric speaking instruments.

(*2*) When permission to approach has been so obtained, an entry to that effect must be made at the top of the Line Clear ticket at the time of issue, and in the Train Register book, and the train may then be allowed to proceed.

STATIONS AT WHICH BLOCK INSTRUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED.

Transmission of signals.

208. The signals referred to in rules 187, 188 and 190 to 196 (both inclusive), or such modifications thereof as may be prescribed by special instructions, shall be transmitted, as occasion may require, on the electric speaking instruments.

Forms for messages and authorities to proceed.

209. (*1*) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains, and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the Railway Administration.

(*2*) Such forms shall be bound up in books and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

Distinction of messages.

210. (*1*) Every message despatched in connection with the working of a train must distinctly describe the train to which it relates.

(*2*) For every train a separate inquiry and reply must be sent

Writing and signing of messages and authorities to proceed.

211. (*1*) All messages despatched in connection with the working of trains, and all written authorities to proceed, shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

(*2*) No message or authority to proceed shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, until necessary.

Completion of messages.

212. No part of any message shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole message has been written out, except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Preservation of messages and authorities to proceed.

213. Messages and authorities to proceed shall be destroyed at such time after issue as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that no message or authority to proceed shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after issue.

Cancellation of permission to approach.

214. When a permission to approach has been cancelled, no train shall be allowed to leave in the opposite direction until a message has been received acknowledging such cancellation and stating that the train for which the permission to approach has been given is and will be detained.

Engine Driver to have authority to proceed.

215. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, a Line Clear ticket or Caution ticket duly signed by the Station Master.

Authority to proceed when to be delivered to Engine Driver.

216. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the procedure prescribed in the foregoing rules in this Chapter, so far as it is applicable, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed under rule 208, has been followed.

Line Clear ticket.

217. Except under special instructions, the Line Clear ticket referred to in rule 215 shall be in the form prescribed in sub-rule (*1*) of rule 201; and the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 201 shall apply to such tickets.

Caution ticket.

218. Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair, or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, the Engine Driver must have, instead of a Line Clear ticket, a Caution ticket, detailing the reasons for taking such precautions.

(CHAP. XIII.—USE OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS ON SINGLE LINES.—RULES 219—223. CHAP. XIV.—RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.—RULES 224—234.)

...onsibility ...ation ...er as to ...ority to ...eed.

219. The Station Master must see that the authority to proceed delivered to an Engine Driver is accurate, and that, when it is in writing, it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

...ority to ...eed when ...delivered ...ngine ...er ...ping at ...on.

220. If the train stops at the station, and is waiting to pass another train, the authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the running road for the former train.

...to ...er au... ...ity to ...ced to ...iue ...er.

221. An authority to proceed shall not be delivered to the Engine Driver except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

...very of ...ority to ...eed when ...are two ...ine Dri...

222. If two engines are coupled together, or if one engine is in front and another in rear of the train, the authority to proceed shall be delivered to the Driver of the leading engine.

...mination ...ngine ...er of ...ority to ...eed.

223. (*1*) The Engine Driver must see that the authority to proceed is accurate and applies to the section which he is about to enter, and, if the said authority is a ticket, that it is complete and is signed in full and in ink.

(*2*) If the conditions mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) are not complied with, the Engine Driver shall not take his train past or from the station until the mistake or the omission is rectified.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.

...ply of ...ies or ...slations ...rules.

224. (*1*) The authorised officer shall supply—

(*a*) to each station, and to each Locomotive Running Shed, a copy in English of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act. 1890; and

...of 1890.

(*b*) to each railway servant on whom any definite responsibility is placed by the said rules, and who understands English, a copy of the said rules, or a copy of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

(*2*) The authorised officer may, at his discretion, supply to any railway servant who does not understand English a translation, in a language which he understands, of the said rules, or of such portions thereof as relate to his duties.

...oduction ...rules.

225. Every railway servant who has been supplied under rule 224 with a copy or translation of rules must produce the same on the demand of any of his superior officers.

...plication ...new copy ...rules.

226. If any such copy or translation supplied to any railway servant should be lost or defaced, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one.

Acquaintance with rules.

227. Every railway servant, whether supplied or not with a copy or translation of the rules relating to his duties, must make himself acquainted with such rules; and the Railway Administration must see that he does so.

Assistance in carrying out rules, and report of breaches. IX of 1890.

228. Every railway servant must assist, whenever necessary, in carrying out the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and must report forthwith to his superior any breach thereof which may come to his notice.

Prompt obedience to orders.

229. Every railway servant must promptly obey all lawful orders given by any person placed in authority over him.

Hours of attendance for duty.

230. Every railway servant must be in attendance for duty at such times and for such periods as may be fixed in this behalf by the Railway Administration, and must also attend at any other times at which his services may be required.

Absence from duty.

231. (*1*) No railway servant shall, without the permission of his superior officer, absent himself from duty, or alter his appointed hours of attendance, or exchange duty with any other railway servant.

(*2*) If any railway servant desires to absent himself from duty on the ground of illness, he must immediately report the matter to his superior officer, and shall not leave his duty until a competent person has been placed in charge thereof.

Obtaining spirituous or fermented liquor at stations.

232. No railway servant directly connected with the working of trains shall, when on duty or in uniform, obtain spirituous or fermented liquor at any refreshment room at a station, except in accordance with special instructions.

Conduct generally.

233. (*1*) The conduct of all railway servants must be prompt, civil and obliging.

(*2*) Every railway servant must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

Duties for securing safety.

234 (*1*) Every railway servant shall be bound—

(*a*) to see that every exertion is made for ensuring the safety of the public,

(*b*) promptly to report to his immediate superior any occurrence affecting the safe or proper working of the railway which may come to his notice, and

(*c*) to render on demand all possible assistance in case of an accident or obstruction.

(*2*) Every railway servant who observes—

(*i*) that any signal is defective, or

(*ii*) any obstruction, failure or threatened failure of any part of the way or works, or

(*iii*) anything wrong with a train, or

(CHAP. XIV.—RAILWAY SERVANTS GENERALLY.—RULES 235—243. CHAP. XV.—STATION MASTERS.—RULES 244—248.)

(iv) any unusual circumstance likely to interfere with the safe running of trains or the safety of the public,

must take immediate steps, such as the circumstances of the case may demand, to prevent accident; and, where necessary, must advise the nearest Station Master by the quickest possible means.

Consent required before interfering with signal.

235. No railway servant shall interfere with any signal or its fittings or connections for the purpose of effecting repairs or for any other purpose, except with the previous consent of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the working of the signal.

Knowledge and possession of hand signals.

236. Every railway servant employed on or connected with shunting operations of any nature, or the movement of trains, must—

(a) have a correct knowledge of hand signals, and

(b) have the requisite hand signals with him while on duty.

Signal lamps.

237. Every railway servant in charge of signals must see that the greatest care is taken in the cleaning, trimming and lighting of signal lamps.

Leaving vehicles in sidings outside station limits.

238. No railway servant shall leave any vehicle in a siding outside station limits, unless the vehicle is clear of all running roads and, except under special instructions, unless the wheels thereof are properly secured.

Obstruction of line.

239. No railway servant shall commence any loading, shunting or other operation by which any running road may be fouled or obstructed, without obtaining the previous sanction of the Station Master, or of some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic while such operation is being carried on.

Preparation for running of trains.

240. The staff must always be prepared, without previous notice, for the running of trains.

Finding of lost articles.

241. Any railway servant who finds on the railway or in any vehicle any article (whether belonging to the Railway Administration or to a private owner) which appears to have fallen from a train or to have been lost, must immediately deliver or send such article to the nearest Station Master, to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions.

Notice before leaving service.

242. Every railway servant shall, before leaving the service, give the Railway Administration the notice specified in his agreement (if any), or, if no notice is so specified, then one month's notice in writing.

Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

243. When a railway servant leaves the service he must deliver up to the Railway Administration, or to a person appointed by the Railway Administration in this behalf, any property in his custody which belongs to the Railway Administration.

CHAPTER XV.

STATION MASTERS.

Responsibility of Station Master for working.

244. (1) The Station Master shall be responsible for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the several members of the staff employed, either permanently or temporarily, under his orders, at the station or within station limits; and such staff shall be subject to his authority and directions in the working of the station.

(2) The Station Master shall also be responsible that the general working of the station is carried out in strict accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

Responsibility for the whole working machinery.

245. The Station Master shall see that all signals, all points, all gates of level-crossings and the whole working machinery of his station are in proper working order, and shall immediately report all defects therein to the proper authority.

Signal boxes.

246. The Station Master—

(a) must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the staff employed in the signal boxes, if any, at his station, and must satisfy himself that they perform their duties correctly; and,

(b) in order to maintain an effectual supervision over the said staff, must frequently visit the signal boxes.

Switches, points, and points and signals.

247. The Station Master must take steps to ensure—

(a) that the switches of all traps, slip-sidings and catch-sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be open, are set against the line which they are intended to protect;

(b) that all points are correctly set, in accordance with special instructions, for the passage of trains or vehicles, and that all facing points are securely locked for the passage of trains; and

(c) that all signals at his station are correctly worked.

Signal lamps.

248. (1) Whenever any train is timed to run, or is expected to run, on any portion of the line at night, the Station Master must see that all the fixed signal lamps are lighted at sunset, or at such earlier time as may be prescribed by special instructions.

(2) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal-lamps, when lighted, are burning brightly, that the spectacle glasses are properly cleaned, and that the back-lights are clearly visible.

(3) Whenever night signals have to be used in accordance with these rules, the Station Master shall not grant permission to approach unless the lamps of the fixed signals at his station which apply to the train are burning brightly.

(CHAP. XV.—STATION MASTERS.—RULES 249—264. CHAP. XVI.—GUARDS.—RULES 265—266.)

(4) The Station Master must see that the fixed signal lamps are not put out until broad daylight, except in accordance with special instructions.

[...]ment of [...]n for [...]signal-

249. The Station Master must see that his station is adequately supplied with all necessary equipment for hand-signalling.

Inspec-[...] of [...]n.

250. The Station Master shall daily inspect the station, and see that all rooms, offices, platforms, latrines and other appurtenances are kept neat and clean.

[...]nsibility [...]ation [...]r for [...]rty.

251. The Station Master of a station shall be responsible for the security and protection of the property of the Railway Administration at the station.

[...]nsibility [...]ation [...]r before [...]g per-[...]on to [...]train.

252. The Station Master must see before he gives the Guard permission to start a train, that all is right for the train to proceed.

[...]ination [...]ains be-[...]starting.

253. When a train is examined by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner at a station, the Station Master shall not give permission to start the train until he has received a report from such Examiner to the effect that the train is fit to proceed.

[...]lamps [...]tail-[...]ds of [...]ng trains.

254. (1) The Station Master must see that every train passing through the station is provided with a tail-board or tail-lamp on the last vehicle.

NOTE.—If a tail-board or tail-lamp be not available, a red flag or other device may be used in accordance with special instructions.

(2) If by day the tail-board or tail-lamp be missing or if by night the tail-lamp be out or be missing the Station Master must immediately advise the station ahead to stop the train, to see that the defect is remedied and to reply saying whether the train is complete or not.

[...]ply of [...]s, and [...]ribution [...]xhibition [...]ther docu-[...]ts.

255. The Station Master must see—

(a) that every railway servant subordinate to him who should be supplied with a copy or translation of these rules under rule 224 duly receives the same;

(b) that the Working Time-table in force together with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any), working instructions, and other notices having reference to the working of the line, are properly distributed or exhibited as may be required;

(c) that both the English and Vernacular sheet time-tables and fare-lists are correctly exhibited at all stations where traffic is booked; and

[...]of 1890.

(d) that the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and Goods and Coaching Tariffs are available for inspection by the public.

[...]dience to [...]ers, and [...]ping of [...]ks and [...]urns.

256. The Station Master shall see that all orders and instructions are duly conveyed to the staff concerned and are properly carried out, and that all books and returns are regularly written up and neatly kept.

Behaviour of railway servants.

257. The Station Master must see that all railway servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and to passengers of every class.

Assistance to passengers.

258. (1) The Station Master must see that each member of the platform staff is acquainted with the times of arrival and departure of all passenger trains, so as to render information to the public when required.

(2) Upon the arrival at a station of a train carrying passengers, the Station Master must see that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by passengers of their desire to receive assistance.

Report of neglect of duty.

259. The Station Master shall report, without delay, to his immediate superior, all neglect of duty on the part of any railway servant who is under his orders.

Shunting.

260. The Station Master must see that the shunting of trains or vehicles is carried on only at such times and in such manner as will not involve danger.

Securing of vehicles at station.

261. The Station Master must see that vehicles standing at the station are properly secured in accordance with special instructions.

Vehicle escaping from station.

262. If any vehicle escapes from a station, the Station Master must take immediate steps to warn the other stations concerned, and, as far as practicable, to prevent accident.

Searching of trains and vehicles shunted off at station.

263. The Station Master shall be responsible that each train after finishing its journey, and all vehicles shunted off at the station as "empties", are carefully searched.

Accident or obstruction.

264. (1) When a report of any accident or obstruction is received by the Station Master, he must see that all necessary precautions are taken, by the most expeditious means possible, for the protection of traffic.

(2) If an accident happens to a train, the Station Master must arrange for all necessary assistance to be sent to the train.

(3) The Station Master shall as soon as practicable report each accident in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVI.

GUARDS.

Time of attendance of Guard at station.

265. Every Guard must be in attendance, at the station from which his train is to start, half an hour before the time appointed for the departure of the train, or at such earlier time as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

Guard to be in charge of train.

266. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Guard or (if there be more than one Guard) the head Guard shall be in charge of the train in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes.

(CHAP. XVI.—GUARDS.—RULES 267—280.)

Subordination of Guards in station limits

267. When a train is within station limits, the Guards shall be under the orders of the Station Master.

Guard's equipment.

268. (*1*) Every Guard must have with him, while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224,

IX of 1890.

(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force on the lines over which the train is to run,

(*c*) a watch,

(*d*) a hand signal lamp,

(*e*) a whistle,

(*f*) a red flag and a green flag, and

(*g*) such other articles, including a sufficient supply of detonators, as may be prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

(*2*) If any Guard is not in possession of any article mentioned or referred to in sub-rule (*1*), he must report the fact to the Station Master of his head-quarters station whose duty it shall be to make good any deficiency.

Permission to starting from station

269. (*1*) The Guard in charge of a train shall not give the signal for starting the train from a station at which it has stopped until he has received permission from the Station Master.

(*2*) The Guard in charge of a train with passenger vehicles attached shall not give the signal for starting until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into or out of the train, that no person is riding outside a carriage, and that, except in accordance with special instructions, no person is travelling in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers.

Guard to examine notices before starting.

270. Every Guard, before starting with his train, must examine the notices issued for his guidance, and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work.

Duties of Guard before starting a train and during the journey.

271. The Guard when taking over charge of a train must satisfy himself, before the train is despatched,—

(*a*) that the train is properly coupled,

(*b*) that the train is provided with the prescribed brake-power,

(*c*) that the doors of all carriages and wagons are properly closed,

(*d*) that the train carries all necessary tail-boards and brakevan lamps, and that such lamps are lighted and kept burning brightly when required,

(*e*) that the appliance, if any, for communication between the Guard and the Engine Driver is in proper working order, and

(*f*) generally, that, as far as he can ascertain, the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling.

Setting watch.

272. Before a train starts from a terminal or engine-changing station, the Guard in charge must set his watch by the station clock and communicate the time to the Engine Driver.

Passengers.

273. Every Guard shall give his best assistance to passengers entraining and detraining.

Exchange of signals between Guard and Engine Driver.

274. The Guard in charge of a train must exchange signals with the Engine Driver at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Guard to keep a good look-out.

275. Every Guard must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion and must satisfy himself from time to time that the tail-board or tail-lamp is in position, that all brakevan lamps, if required, are burning brightly, that the train is complete in every respect and is proceeding in a safe and proper manner.

Attracting attention of Engine Driver.

276. (*1*) If any Guard sees reason to apprehend danger, or considers it necessary for any reason to stop the train, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Engine Driver.

(*2*) In the absence of other means of communication with the engine, a Guard desiring to attract the Engine Driver's attention must apply his hand-brake sharply and must as suddenly release it.

(*3*) When the attention of the Engine Driver has been attracted the necessary Danger signal must be shown.

(*4*) If the train is fitted with a continuous brake, the Guard may, in case of emergency, apply such brake to stop the train.

Application of Guards' brakes.

277. (*1*) When the Engine Driver sounds three or more short, sharp whistles, or the brake whistle, the Guards must immediately apply their hand-brakes.

(*2*) When a train is travelling down a steep incline, the Guards must, if necessary to steady the train, assist the Engine Driver with their brakes.

Guard to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

278. When a train comes to a stand at a station the Guard must see that whenever possible the last vehicle of his train has cleared the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Detaching engine.

279. Whenever a train has been brought to a stand, and it is necessary for the engine, with or without vehicles, to be detached from the rest of the train, the Guard in charge of the train must, before the train is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and take such other measures as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Loads on open trucks.

280. The Guard in charge of a train must, unless this duty is, by special instructions, imposed on some other railway servant, carefully examine the

load of any open truck which may be attached to the train, and, if any such load has shifted or requires adjustment, must have the load made secure or the truck removed from the train.

Coolies in ballast train.

281. Guards in charge of ballast trains must, before giving the signal to start, see that all the coolies are on the train, and must warn them to sit down.

Guard not to leave train till handed over.

282. No Guard in charge of a train shall leave it until it has been properly handed over in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER XVII.

ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

ENGINE DRIVER AND FIREMAN.

Engine Driver and Fireman when to attend.

283. The Engine Driver and Fireman must be with their engine at such time previous to the starting of the train as may be ordered by the authorised officer.

Manning of engine in motion.

284. Except when otherwise provided by special instructions, no engine shall be allowed to be in motion on any running road unless both the Engine Driver and the Fireman are upon it.

Riding on engine or tender.

285. Except in accordance with special instructions, no person other than the Engine Driver and the Fireman shall ride on the engine or tender.

Fireman to obey Engine Driver.

286. The Fireman must obey the orders of the Engine Driver in all particulars.

Engine Driver and Fireman to keep a good look-out.

287. Every Engine Driver must keep a good look-out while the train is in motion, and every Fireman must also do so when he is not necessarily otherwise engaged.

Engine Driver and Fireman to look back.

288. The Engine Driver and the Fireman must frequently during the journey look back to see whether the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

Throwing out water, fire or cinders.

289. An Engine Driver or Fireman shall not throw out water, fire or cinders when passing through a station yard or tunnel, or when on a bridge.

ENGINE DRIVER.

Engine Driver's equipment.

290. Every Engine Driver must have with him, while on duty with his train,—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force on the railway concerned under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of such portions of them as have been supplied to him under rule 224; *(IX of 1890.)*

(*b*) a copy of the Working Time-table in force with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any) on the lines over which the train is to run; and

(*c*) the equipment and stores prescribed by the Railway Administration in this behalf.

Engine Driver to examine engine before starting.

291. The Engine Driver must, before starting, satisfy himself that his engine is in proper working order.

Duties of Engine Driver as regards Engine Lamp and Discs.

292. The Engine Driver must, before starting, see that the proper Engine Lamps and Discs (if provided) are shown, and must see that the lamps are kept burning brightly at night and in thick or foggy weather.

Setting watch

293. The Engine Driver must, before starting, set his watch to the correct time, as given to him by the Guard in charge of the train.

Engine Driver to examine notices before starting.

294. Every Engine Driver must, before starting, examine the notices issued for his guidance, and ascertain therefrom whether there is anything requiring his special attention on the parts of the line over which he has to work.

Duty of Engine Driver unacquainted with line.

295. If an Engine Driver is not acquainted with any portion of the line over which he has to work, he must obtain the services of a qualified railway servant who is acquainted with it, to assist him.

Permission and signals, before entering on or crossing running road.

296. No Engine Driver shall take his engine on or across any running road until he has obtained the permission of the Station Master and has satisfied himself that the correct signals have been shown.

Engine Driver not to start without Guard's signal.

297. The Engine Driver shall not start from a station an engine with vehicles attached until the Guard in charge of the train has given the signal to start.

Moving of train carrying passengers, after it has been stopped at station.

298. When a train carrying passengers has been brought to a stand at a station, whether alongside, beyond or short of the platform, the Engine Driver shall not move it, except under orders of the Guard in charge of the train or to avert an accident.

Engine Driver to satisfy himself that correct signals are shown and line is clear.

299. The Engine Driver must, before starting his train, satisfy himself that the correct signals are shown and that the line before him is clear.

Sounding the engine-whistle.

300. Except under special instructions, the Engine Driver must always sound the engine-whistle—

(*a*) before putting an engine in motion;

(*b*) when entering a tunnel; and

(*c*) at such other times as may be prescribed.

Engine Driver to obey certain orders.

301. After an engine has been attached to a train, and during the journey, the Engine Driver must obey—

(*a*) the orders of the Guard in charge of the train, in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train for traffic purposes; and

(*b*) all orders given to him by the Station Master or any railway servant acting under special instructions, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will admit.

(CHAP. XVII.—ENGINE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.—RULES 302—316.)

Regulation of speed.

302. The Engine Driver must regulate and control the running of his train as accurately as possible, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid either excessive speed or loss of time; and he shall not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed in this behalf by special instructions.

Starting and stopping train.

303. The Engine Driver must start and stop his train carefully and without jerk.

Proper running road.

304. (*1*) The Engine Driver must take his train along the proper running road.

(*2*) In the case of an ordinary double line, the "proper running road" is the left hand road in the direction in which the engine is travelling.

Exchange of signals between Engine Driver and Guard.

305. The Engine Driver must exchange signals with the Guard in charge of the train, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Assistance from Guard's brake.

306. When the Engine Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's brake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or, if a brake-whistle is provided, sound such whistle, and must in either case apply the communication, if any.

Engine Driver to see that train is stopped clear of fouling points.

307. When a train comes to a stand at a station, the Engine Driver must see that whenever possible his engine is clear of the fouling points of all points and crossings.

Shutting off steam.

308. In stopping a train, the Engine Driver must determine where to shut off steam by paying particular attention to the gradient, the state of the weather, the condition of the rails, and the length and weight of the train.

Permission of Guard to detaching of engine from train.

309. When a train not fitted with the continuous brake has been brought to a stand outside station limits or on a grade, the Engine Driver shall not detach his engine from the train without the permission of the Guard in charge of the train.

Hose or water-crane.

310. After taking water from a tank or water column, the Engine Driver must see that the hose or water-crane is left clear of the line and, when it is provided with fastenings, properly secured.

Engine Driver not to leave engine when on duty.

311. No Engine Driver shall leave his engine when on duty, whether at a station or on the running road, except in case of absolute necessity and after a competent man has been placed in charge of it.

Attention to signals.

Engine Driver to obey signals, and to be vigilant and cautious.

312. (*1*) The Engine Driver must pay immediate attention to and obey every signal, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to him or not.

(*2*) He shall not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must always be vigilant and cautious.

Duties of Engine Drivers as to signals when two or more engines are attached to train.

313. When two or more engines are attached to a train, the Driver of the leading engine shall be responsible for observing signals, and the Driver of the other engine or engines shall watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

Duties of Engine Driver when Stop signal is "on" or defective.

314. The Driver of a running train shall not pass a Stop signal that refers to him when it is "on" or defective,—

(*a*) unless he has, at a previous station, received notice in writing specifying that the signal is out of order, and unless he is also signalled past by a man standing at the signal; or

(*b*) unless, after coming to a stand, he either is given written permission to proceed from the Station Master, or is called on by a Calling-on signal, or is piloted past the defective signal by a railway servant authorised in this behalf who shall travel on the engine.

Explanation.—If an Engine Driver has not received a notice in writing that the Stop signal is defective, he must stop, and shall pay no heed to any other signal (whether a hand signal or not) that may be shown, until he is allowed to proceed under one of the authorities mentioned above.

Duties of Engine Driver when the All right or Proceed with Caution signal is shown.

315. (*1*) When the All right signal is shown to a train, the Engine Driver may proceed at such speed as may be prescribed by special instructions.

(*2*) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train by gangers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way, the speed of the train over the portion of the running road protected by such signal shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

(*3*) When the Proceed with Caution signal is shown to a train by any railway servant not referred to in sub-rule (*2*), the Engine Driver must reduce speed.

Duties of Engine Driver when engine explodes detonator.

316. (*1*) When an engine explodes a detonator, the Engine Driver must immediately reduce speed and be guided by the signals that he may receive.

(*2*) If no hand or other signals are at once visible to the Engine Driver, he must immediately bring his train to a stand, and may then—

(*a*) if it is day, and he has a clear view of the road—proceed very cautiously at such reduced speed as will enable him to stop short of any Danger signal or obstruction; or

(*b*) if it is day, and he has not a clear view of the road, or if it is night, or if the weather is thick or foggy—proceed very cautiously on hand signals given by the Guard in charge of the train (or the Fireman, if there is no Guard), who must walk ahead of the engine for this purpose; and

(c) if, within a distance of one mile from the point where the explosion occurred, he meets no further detonators and sees no signals—resume ordinary speed.

Non-showing, or imperfect showing, of fixed signal.

317. (1) If there is no fixed signal at a place where a fixed signal is ordinarily shown, or if a fixed signal is imperfectly shown, the Engine Driver must act as if a Danger signal were shown.

(2) The exhibition of a red over green light, or the corresponding positions of the arms by day, or the absence of one or both lights, shows that the signal is out of order, and should be treated as a Danger signal. The Engine Driver must stop at such signal and ascertain if possible the cause. He may then proceed cautiously, being guided by the signals in advance, and must immediately on arrival at the station report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Precautions when view of signal is obstructed.

318. If, in consequence of a fog or storm or for any other reason, the view of signals is obstructed, the Engine Driver must take every possible precaution, especially when approaching a station or junction so as to have the train well under control.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

Points to be kept clean and clear.

319. Every Pointsman must keep the points under his charge clean, and clear of stones or other obstacles.

Report when points, etc., are damaged.

320. Whenever points, crossings or guard-rails are damaged, the Pointsman in charge must protect them and immediately arrange to report the circumstances to the Station Master.

Pointsmen and Signalmen not to leave signals.

321. A Pointsman or Signalman shall not, while on duty, leave the points or signals which are under his charge.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.

Condition of permanent-way and works.

322. Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible for the condition of the permanent-way and works in his district.

Maintenance of line.

323. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must—

(a) see that his length of line is efficiently maintained, and

(b) promptly report to the Engineer in charge all accidents to or defects in the way or works which he may consider likely to interfere with the safe running of trains.

Keeping of permanent-way material.

324. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see to the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers and other permanent-way material in his district, and that such of the said articles as are not actually in use are kept clear of the line and properly stacked.

Inspection of permanent-way and works.

325. (1) Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(2) All bridges and works in charge of the Engineering Department, including signals, signal wires, points and crossings, must regularly be inspected in accordance with special instructions.

Supply of documents to Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way.

326. Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way shall be supplied with and be responsible for obtaining—

(a) a copy of the Working Time-table for the time being in force, with all corrigenda and with the appendix thereto (if any); and

(b) a copy of the schedule of Standard Dimensions for the time being in force under the orders of the Railway Board.

Ganger in each gang.

327. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see that in every gang employed in his length of line there is a competent Ganger.

Knowledge of signals and equipment of gang.

328. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see—

(a) that every Ganger employed under him has a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals; and

(b) that every gang employed in his length of line is supplied with a permanent-way gauge, two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps and twelve detonators, in addition to such other tools or implements as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Inspection of gauges, signals, tools and implements.

329. (1) Each Inspector of Permanent-way must at least once in every month inspect the permanent-way gauges, flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements supplied to the gangs under rule 328, clause (b), and ascertain whether the said gauges are correct, whether the said flags, signal lamps, detonators, tools and implements are in good order, and whether any of the said articles have been lost.

(2) He shall also see that any defective or missing articles are replaced.

Responsibility of Ganger as to signals and safety of line.

330. Each Ganger must see—

(a) that the signals supplied to him under rule 328, clause (b), are kept constantly in proper order and ready for use;

(CHAP. XIX.—RAILWAY SERVANTS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT-WAY OR WORKS.—RULES 331—342.)

(*b*) that the men in his gang each have a correct knowledge of hand signals and detonating signals ; and

(*c*) that his length of line is kept safe for the passage of trains.

Trespassing.

331. Each Ganger must endeavour to prevent any trespassing by persons or cattle on his length of line or within the fences thereof.

Fire.

332. If a fire occur on any railway premises at or near any portion of the railway where gang-men are employed, they must endeavour to extinguish it to prevent it from spreading.

Work involving danger to trains or traffic.

333. A gang shall not commence or carry on any work which will involve danger to trains or to traffic without the previous sanction of the Inspector of Permanent-way, or of some competent railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions ; and the railway servant who gives such sanction must himself be present to superintend such work, and shall see that the provisions of rules 337, 339 and 340 are observed :

Provided that, in cases of emergency, when it may be necessary for safety to commence any such work before the said railway servant can arrive, the Ganger may commence work at once and must himself see that the provisions of rule 340 are observed.

Work in thick or foggy weather.

334. In thick or foggy weather, no rail shall be displaced, and no other work which is likely to cause obstruction to the passage of trains shall be performed, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Blasting.

335. No railway servant employed on the way or on any works shall carry on any blasting operations on or near the railway except as permitted by special instructions.

Putting in or removing points or crossings.

336. Except in cases of emergency, no railway servant shall put in or remove any points or crossings otherwise than as permitted by special instructions.

Presence and responsibility of Ganger.

337. When repairing, lifting or lowering the line outside station limits, or when performing any other operation outside station limits which will make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Ganger must himself be present at the spot and shall be responsible that the caution signals prescribed in rule 340 are shown.

Duties of Ganger when apprehending danger.

338. If a Ganger considers that the line is likely to be rendered unsafe, or that any train is likely to be endangered, in consequence of any defect in the way or works or of abnormal rain or floods or any other occurrence, he must take immediate steps for securing the stability of the line and the safety of trains, by using the prescribed signals for trains to "Proceed with Caution" or to "Stop," as necessity may require ; and shall as soon as possible report the circumstances to the nearest Station Master, the Inspector of Permanent-way and the Sub-Inspector (if any).

Precautions before commencing operations which would obstruct the line.

339. No person employed on the way or works shall commence any operation, such as changing or turning a rail, which would obstruct the line and necessitate the showing of Danger signals,—

(*a*) until such signals have been shown, and,

(*b*) if within station-limits, until he has also obtained the permission of the Station Master and all necessary signals have been placed "on."

Showing signals.

340. (*1*) When "Proceed with Caution" hand signals have to be shown, a man shall be sent, if on a double line, in the direction from which trains approach, and, if on a single line, in each direction, at least a quarter of a mile and as much further as the circumstances of the case may render necessary, to show these signals in such a manner as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

(*2*) Another such signal shall also be shown at the spot where cautious driving is required, and a "Proceed" signal shall be shown to the Engine Driver as soon as the train has cleared the portion of the line over which cautious driving was necessary.

(*3*) When Danger signals have to be shown under this Chapter, they must be shown at an adequate distance (to be prescribed by special instructions) in both directions from the place of obstruction, except where only one road on a double line of railway is affected, in which case the signal need only be shown in the direction from which trains approach on that road.

(*4*) Danger signals must also be shown near and short of the point of danger.

(*5*) Danger signals must be supplemented by detonators in the manner prescribed in rules 36 to 40.

Protection of train.

341. Every railway servant employed on way or works shall, on the requisition of the Guard in charge of a train or the Driver thereof, render assistance under rule 86 for the protection of the train.

Lorries and Trollies.

Distinction between trollies and lorries.

342. (*1*) For the purposes of the following rules in this Chapter, a vehicle which can be lifted bodily from the line by four men shall be deemed to be a trolly, and any similar but heavier vehicle shall be deemed to be a lorry.

(2) A trolly shall not, except in cases of emergency, be used for the carriage of permanent-way or other heavy material; and, when a trolly is so loaded, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of these rules, to be a lorry.

...way ser-...to be in ...ge of ...or trolly ...on the

343. (1) No lorry or trolly may be placed on the line except by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by special instructions.

(2) Such railway servant shall accompany the lorry or trolly, and shall be responsible for its proper protection and for its being used in accordance with special instructions.

...chment ...in pro-...ed.

344. No lorry or trolly shall be attached to a train.

...of run-...

345. A lorry shall ordinarily be run only by day and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen from a distance of half a mile.

...flag or ...to be ...n.

346. Every lorry or trolly when on the line must show a red flag by day and a red light by night in the directions from which any train may come.

...ection of ...on the

347. The railway servant in charge of a trolly shall, before leaving a station, ascertain the whereabouts of all approaching trains, and shall, when a clear view for an adequate distance—

(a) on a single line, in both directions, or

(b) on a double line, in the direction from which trains may approach,

is not obtainable, take such precautions for the protection of his trolly as may be prescribed by special instructions.

...ection of ...on the

348. (1) Whenever it is proposed to place a lorry, whether loaded or empty, on the line, the line shall, if it is possible to do so without interference with the working of trains, be blocked under the rules for working trains.

(2) When the line has not been so blocked, and a lorry, whether loaded or empty, is placed on the line, the lorry must be protected—

(a) on a double line, by a man either following or preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile in the direction from which trains may approach, and plainly showing a Danger hand signal; or

(b) on a single line, by a man following and a man preceding the lorry at a distance of not less than half a mile and plainly showing a Danger hand signal;

and the men so following or preceding the lorry—

(i) must be furnished with detonators, and must place two on the line, ten yards apart, immediately the lorry comes to a stand for the purpose of either unloading or loading, and

(ii) must continue to show the Danger hand signal and keep the detonators on the line until a messenger arrives with an order from the Ganger or other person in charge of the operation to withdraw the signal, and

(iii) in any case, should any train be seen approaching, must immediately place the detonators on the line, unless they have received orders to withdraw the Danger signal.

349. A lorry or trolly, when not in use, must be placed clear of the line, and the wheels must be secured with a chain and padlock. *Lorries and trollies out of use.*

CHAPTER XX.

GATEMEN.

350. No person shall be appointed to be a Gateman unless he has a knowledge of signals. *Knowledge of signals.*

351. Every Gateman must— *Supply and care of hand signals.*

(a) be supplied with day and night hand signals, and

(b) keep such signals in proper order and ready for use.

352. (1) Where the gates at a level-crossing are not made to close across the line, the Gateman must, when such gates are opened for road traffic, be prepared to show a Danger signal to any approaching train. *Road traffic.*

(2) Where there is no Gateman specially on night duty at a level-crossing, the gates must be locked at night, except when opened for the passage of road traffic.

(3) When the gates are closed to the passage of road traffic, they must be kept securely fastened across the thoroughfare until the train has passed.

(4) Unless otherwise directed by special instructions, all gates at level-crossings must be kept open for the passage of trains and securely closed across the thoroughfare, and shall only be closed to the passage of trains when it is necessary to open them for the passage of road traffic.

353. The Gateman on duty must see that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before the passage of each train. *Channel for flange of wheels.*

354. If any gate, or the fastenings thereof, or any fixed signal pertaining to the gate, should get out of order, the Gateman must as soon as possible report the fact to his immediate superior or to the nearest Ganger. *Report of defects.*

Obstructions.

355. Every Gateman, on noticing any obstruction on the line, must at once remove it, or, if unable to do so, must show Danger signals and do his best to stop approaching trains.

Parting of a train.

356. If a Gateman notices that a train has parted, he shall not show a Danger signal to the Engine Driver, but must endeavour to attract the attention of the Engine Driver and Guard by shouting and gesticulating.

Trespassing.

357. Every Gateman must, as far as possible, prevent any trespassing by persons or cattle.

Transfer of charge of gate.

358. Except in accordance with special instructions, no Gateman shall leave his gate unless another Gateman has arrived to take charge of it.

CHAPTER XXI.

PENALTIES.

Penalties.

359. (*1*) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely:—

Rules.	*Penalty.*
5, 29 to 33 (both inclusive), 35 (*1*), 36 to 38 (both inclusive), 40, 49, 50 (*1*), 51 to 56 (both inclusive), 59, 60 (*1*), 61 (*1*), 62 to 64 (both inclusive), 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 76 to 79 (both inclusive), 81 to 84 (both inclusive), 86 to 90 (both inclusive), 92 to 114 (both inclusive), 115 (*1*), 116 to 120 (both inclusive), 121 (*2*), 122 to 126 (both inclusive), 129, 130, 133, 134, 136 to 145 (both inclusive), 148, 149, 151, 153, 154 (*1*), 154 (*3*), 154 (*4*), 155, 157 (*1*), 157 (*3*), 157 (*5*), 160 to 163 (both inclusive), 166, 167 (*2*), 169 (*2*), 170 (*2*), 171 (*1*), 172, 173 (*2*), 175 (*2*), 177 to 180 (both inclusive), 181 (proviso), 185, 186, 189, 190 (*2*), 192 (*2*), 193 (*2*), 193 (*3*), 194 (*1*), 195, 196 (*2*), 198 to 200 (both inclusive), 201(*3*) to 206 (both inclusive), 207 (*2*), 209 to 212 (both inclusive), 213 (proviso), 214 to 216 (both inclusive), 218 to 223 (both inclusive), 227, 228, 230, 234(*1*)(*a*), 234(*1*)(*b*), 234(*2*), 235 to 239 (both inclusive), 245, 246 (*b*), 247, 248, 250, 252 to 256 (both inclusive), 260 to 262 (both inclusive), 264, 269, 271, 274, 276 to 282 (both inclusive), 284, 291, 292, 295 to 311 (both inclusive), 312 (*1*), 313, 314, 315 (*2*), 315 (*3*), 316 to 318 (both inclusive), 321, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329 (*1*), 333 to 337 (both inclusive), 339, 340, 343 to 349 (both inclusive).	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
58, 65, 68, 69, 152, 234(*1*)(*c*), 241, 249, 268, 285, 289, 290, 325.	Fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.
39, 319, 320, 330, 338, 341, 351 (*b*), 352 to 356 (both inclusive), 358.	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.
229, 231, 242	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which last sum may be deducted by the Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.
225, 226, 232, 233, 243	Forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the Railway Administration from the pay of the railway servant.

(*2*) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in sub-rule (*1*) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that sub-rule in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, 1890: IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

PART II.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and by notification No. 801, dated 24th March 1905, and in supersession of the rules annexed to the resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st August 1880, the 19th April 1892, and the 12th March 1895, and of all other rules made in this behalf, the Railway Board hereby make the following general rules for the guidance of the public using lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and for the guidance of railway officials employed on such lines.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS—*contd.*

CHAPTER IV.

OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS AND PENALTIES.

PART II.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered, by general or special order of the Railway Administration, either by name or by virtue of his office, to issue instructions or do any other thing;

(*2*) "goods train" means a train (other than a ballast train) intended solely or mainly for the carriage of animals or goods;

(*3*) "Guard" includes a Brakesman or any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

(*4*) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic, and includes a troop train;

(*5*) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorised officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances; and

(*6*) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of the traffic within station limits, and includes any person who is for the time being in independent charge of the working of any signals and responsible for obtaining and sending the permission to approach and for giving the authority to proceed.

CHAPTER II.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

Passengers tickets. 2. (*1*) Tickets issued to passengers shall be available only from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

(*2*) If any Guard, or any other railway servant who may be empowered by the authorised officer to take action under this clause, has reason to suppose that any passenger is travelling without a ticket, or not in the proper class of carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, and report to the Station Master any irregularity which he may detect.

Charge entered incorrectly in receipt or ticket. 3. If any charge should be entered incorrectly in a receipt or ticket given to a passenger, the Railway Administration may correct the entry.

(CHAP. II.—CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS—RULES 4—13.)

Passenger changing to a superior class of carriage.

4. If any passenger desires to change from an inferior to a superior class of carriage on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard in charge of the train, or such other railway servant as may be appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must take the necessary steps for effecting such change.

Lady passengers.

5. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards must pay every attention to their comfort, and in placing them in the train, must, if so requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of the ladies' tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Prisoners and insane passengers.

6. (*1*) Military prisoners in all cases, civil prisoners if insane, violent or dangerous, and insane persons, shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must, upon reserved accommodation being engaged, be placed with their escort or attendants in a prison-van or in a separate compartment, as the case may be.

(*2*) Other parties of prisoners, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

(*3*) The term "prisoner" covers accused persons and persons under trial or travelling for the purpose of undergoing trial, as well as persons who have already been convicted.

PASSENGERS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS.

Diseases deemed to be "infectious or contagious disorders." IX of 1890.

7. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following shall be deemed to be infectious or contagious disorders, namely:—

Bubonic fever,
Cholera,
Diphtheria,
Leprosy,
Measles,
Scarlet fever,
Small-pox,
Typhus fever,
Typhoid fever, and
Whooping cough.

Conditions on which passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may be carried.

8. No passenger suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder shall be carried in any train unless—

(*a*) he has engaged a reserved compartment for himself and his attendants, and

(*b*) all necessary arrangements have been made in pursuance of section 71* of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the separation of the passenger and his attendants, during the whole time that they remain upon the railway, from other persons being or travelling upon the railway, and

IX of 1890.

(*c*) any other special precautions which the railway servant giving the permission mentioned in the said section may consider necessary have been taken to prevent infection or contagion being communicated to other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

DISINFECTION OF CARRIAGES.

Disinfection of carriages.

9. When any carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, the carriage must be disinfected, in accordance with special instructions immediately after it has arrived at its destination; and no passenger shall be allowed to enter it until the disinfection has been completed.

LUGGAGE.

Luggage to be booked.

10. Each passenger's luggage must be booked:

Provided that any Railway Administration may dispense with the booking of any luggage which is taken into a carriage by a passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (*1*).

Free allowance of passengers' luggage.

11. A certain quantity of each passenger's luggage, within a limit of weight to be fixed from time to time by the Railway Administration, shall be allowed free of charge, provided the passenger presents his luggage for weighment before the commencement of his journey.

Luggage in carriage with passenger.

12. (*1*) A passenger may take into a carriage only such small articles of personal luggage as are required for his own use on the journey and can be placed in the carriage without inconveniencing other passengers or reducing the available accommodation in the carriage.

(*2*) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage taken into a carriage by, or by the direction of, a passenger.

Luggage insufficiently secured.

13. (*1*) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except under special agreement, any passenger's luggage which is improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured, unless it is taken into a carriage by the passenger in pursuance of rule 12, clause (*1*).

(*2*) A Railway Administration shall not be responsible, except under special agreement, for any loss, destruction or deterioration of any passenger's luggage caused by its having been improperly packed or locked or otherwise insufficiently secured.

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* "71. (*1*) A Railway Administration may refuse to carry, except in accordance with the conditions prescribed under section 47, sub-section (*1*), clause (*d*), a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.

Power to refuse to carry persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

(2) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

(3) A railway servant giving such permission as is mentioned in sub-section (2) must arrange for the separation of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway."

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS OR OFFENSIVE GOODS.

Articles declared to be "dangerous goods." IX of 1890.

14. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be dangerous goods, namely :—

Article	Class
Acid, Carbolic	B
„ Cresylic	B
„ Crude coal tar used as disinfectants	A
„ Hydrofluoric, syn : Fluoric	B
„ Glacial acetic	B
„ Hydrochloric, syn : Muriatic or Spirits of Salts	B
„ Nitric, syn : Aquafortis	B
„ Sulphuric, syn : Oil of Vitriol, or Vitriol	B
„ Picric	C
Alcohol, Absolute	D
„ Amyli	A
„ Methylic	D
„ not otherwise specified	A
Ammonia, in solution	B
Ammunition, not otherwise herein specified	C
Asphaline	C
Batching oils flashing above 76° Fahr.	A
Blasting gelatine	C
Blasting powder, Schultz's	C
„ Atlas'	C
„ Brain's	C
„ Erhardt's	C
„ Horsley's	C
„ Horsley's original	C
„ Reverley's	C
„ not otherwise herein specified	C
Blasting charges, Hochstadter's	C
„ Riehen's	C
„ Saxefragine	C
„ not otherwise herein specified	C
Benzine or Fenzol	E
Benzoline	E
Bisulphide of Carbon	D
Bromine	B
Carbide of Calcium	A
Cartridges	C
Chlorate mixture	C
Chlorates generally	C
Chloride of Sulphur	B
Chlorides of phosphorus	C
Collodion	D
Carbo-azotine	C
Coloured fires	C
Combustibles, not otherwise herein specified	C
Cotton-powder	C
Crackers	C
Detonators	C
Diazo Benzol	C
Dualine	C
Diorrexin	C
Dynamite	C
„ ammonia	C
„ gelatine	C
Ether	D
Etnite	C
Explosive chemicals, not otherwise herein specified	C
Explosives and explosive powders, not otherwise herein specified	C
Fog signals	C
Fortis	C
Fireworks	C
„ composition	C
Fulminate of mercury	C
„ „ silver	C
Fuze	C
Gas, compressed, *viz* :—	G
Compressed Oxygen.	
Gas, compressed—*contd.*	
Compressed or liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas (Carbon Dioxide).	
Compressed Coal Gas.	
Compressed Hydrogen.	
Liquefied Anhydrous Ammonia or Compressed Ammonia Gas.	
Liquefied or compressed Nitrous Oxide.	
Liquefied or Compressed Sulphurous Acid Gas (Sulphur Dioxide).	
Gasoline	E
Gun-cotton	C
„ powder	C
„ chlorated	C
„ nitrated	C
Gunpowder	C
Glyoxiline	C
Gun paper	C
Gun sawdust	C
Iodide of nitrogen	C
Matches, non-safety	C
„ safety	C
Methylic nitrate	C
Methylated spirits	D
Muriate of tin	B
Mataziette	C
Meganite	C
Motor Car spirit	E
Motor spirit	E
Motorine	E
Naptha	E
„ wood or wood spirit	D
Napthalene	A
Nitrate of Barium	C
„ of Iron	B
„ of Strontia	C
„ of Diazo Benzol	C
Nitrates, metallic, not otherwise specified	C
Nitro-glycerine and its compounds	C
Nitro-mannite	C
Oil, fusel	A
„ Gas, and any such other substance as gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of 90° Fahr.	D
„ Kerosine, flashing at or above 76° Fahr.	A
„ „ „ below 76° Fahr.	D
„ Petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils, refined or crude, which do not give off inflammable gas	A
„ Rangoon, flashing above 76° Fahr.	A
Paraffine	A
Perchloride of iron	B
Percussion caps	C *
Petrol	E
Phosphorus	B
„ amorphous	B
Peralite	C
Pudrolithe	C
Pyrolithe	C
Picrates	C
Picric powder	C
Rockets	C
Rhexite	C
Rectified spirits	D
Ripp-Lene	C
Sulphate of indigo, concentrated	B
Teutonite	C
Tubes for firing explosives	C
Tonite	C

* But see rule 16, sub-rule (4).

(CHAP. III.—CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS OR OFFENSIVE GOODS.—RULES 15—23.)

Turpentine	D
" spirits of	D
Vigorite	C
War-rockets	C
Wood spirit	D
Xyloidine	C

and every other article which, under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, is an explosive as defined in section 4, clause (1),* of that Act.

IV of 1884.

Articles declared to be "offensive goods."

15. For the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the following are hereby declared to be offensive goods, namely :—

IX of 1890.

Decayed vegetables, fish and meat, and any other article in a decayed condition.

Dead bodies,

Carcases,

Bones,

Municipal or town sweepings,

Manure, and

Rags.

Acceptance of dangerous goods for carriage.

16. (1) Save as otherwise provided by clause (4) of this rule and subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless the consignor has given a written declaration that they have been packed,—

(a) if they are explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, in accordance with those rules ; and

IV of 1884.

(b) in any other case, in accordance with the rules contained in Appendix A to these rules.

(2) Kerosine oil shall not be accepted for carriage unless its flashing point is declared by the consignor on the consignment note. The flashing point, as so declared, must be entered on the invoice and on the railway receipt.

(3) No goods of any of the kinds marked C in rule 14 shall be brought on the railway premises for carriage until the officials have intimated that they are ready to receive them.

(4) Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A or in Appendix B shall apply to the packing or transport of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, and nothing in those rules shall apply to medical stores consigned from a Government depôt, or to explosives consigned by the Ordnance Department, respectively, notwithstanding that such stores are dangerous goods within the meaning of rule 14 :

Provided that the officer in charge of the depôt, or such officer as the Director General of Ordnance may by general or special order empower in this behalf, has given a written declaration of the contents of the packages and certified on the consignment note that they have been packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical or Ordnance Department, as the case may be, for the time being in force relating to the packing of dangerous goods.

Special vans for dangerous goods.

17. (1) Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, dangerous goods of the kinds marked respectively B, C and D in rule 14 may be carried only in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods :

Provided that Lee-Metford, Martini-Henri and Snider ammunition may, when such vans are not available, be carried in ordinary covered wagons.

(2) When any dangerous goods are to be carried in such vans as aforesaid, whether in pursuance of clause (1) of this rule or not, the goods shall not be accepted for carriage unless sufficient notice to provide such vans has been given.

Prepayment of freight on dangerous or offensive goods.

18. Subject to any exceptions from time to time notified by the Railway Administration, the freight on dangerous or offensive goods must be prepaid.

Loading and unloading of dangerous or offensive goods.

19. Dangerous or offensive goods must, unless it be otherwise notified by the Railway Administration, be loaded by the consignor and unloaded by the consignee.

Ordinary merchandise not to be loaded with explosives.

20. No railway servant shall load ordinary merchandise in the same vehicle with explosives.

Label on vehicle containing explosives.

21. The railway servant supervising the loading of any vehicle with explosives must see that a "dangerous goods" label is placed on each side of such vehicle.

Naked lights and unprotected lamps.

22. No railway servant shall take or leave any naked light or any unprotected lamp near any vehicle containing dangerous goods.

Trains by which vehicles loaded with explosives may be sent.

23. Except as provided in Appendix B, rule 6 —VI (e), vehicles loaded with explosives shall be sent only with a goods train, and shall be placed in the rear of the train but not next the rear brake van :

Provided that vehicles loaded with ammunition or other explosives belonging to troops may be sent with the train by which the troops travel,

*"4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "explosive"—

(a) means gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect ; and

(b) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined."

but must be placed next behind the front brake-van.

Sending by passenger train of dangerous goods marked B.

24. One case containing dangerous goods of any of the kinds marked B in rule 14 may be sent by passenger train.

Special provisions as to carriage of carbide of calcium.

24A. (*1*) Vehicles used for the carriage of carbide of calcium must be thoroughly ventilated and rendered impervious to rain and no naked lights shall be allowed in such vehicles.

(*2*) Carbide of calcium shall not be carried by passenger train in any quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds per train.

(*3*) Carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under water-proof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

(*4*) All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in sub-rule (*3*).

(*5*) If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

NOTE.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum or case and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

Unclaimed dangerous goods.

25. If, upon the arrival of any dangerous goods at their destination, the consignee does not take delivery of and remove the same within the time notified by the Railway Administration, they may be kept in the vehicle in which they were carried until delivery is effected, or until they are disposed of under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or otherwise.

IX of 1890.

Saving of rules under Explosives and Petroleum Acts. IV of 1884. XII of 1886.

26. (*1*) The rules in this Chapter and in Appendix A to these rules are in addition to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the Petroleum Act, 1886, respectively.

(*2*) The rules now in force under the said Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and affecting railways, are set forth in Appendix B to these rules.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS, AND PENALTIES.

Duties of Station Master in case of drunkenness or nuisance.

27. The Station Master must use all reasonable means to stop any annoyance that may be caused by any act referred to in section 120 * of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and, if any person is removed from the railway under that section shall, if necessary, direct steps to be taken for his prosecution thereunder.

IX of 1890.

Smoking or having open light or fire on railway premises, or keeping open light or lighted lamp in carriage.

28. Any person who—

(*a*) is found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in a goods shed or a store yard, or

(*b*) persists in keeping an open light or a lighted mineral oil lamp in a carriage after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist, or

(*c*) persists in smoking on any other portion of the railway premises after being warned by a railway servant or a police officer to desist,

shall, if the act is deemed by the authorised officer to be dangerous, immediately be removed from the railway premises.

Exclusion of persons from railway premises.

29. A Railway Administration may exclude from the station platform, or any part of the railway premises any person not being a *bonâ fide* passenger, nor having business on the railway premises.

Investigation by Station Master in case of offence by passenger.

30. If any passenger commits any offence, not being an offence referred to in rule 27 or rule 28, the Station Master must immediately investigate the case, and must exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, after referring (by telegraph, if necessary) to his immediate superior for instructions.

Guards to prevent breaches of rules.

31. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of these rules by passengers or other persons.

Arrests. IX of 1890.

32. The power of arrest conferred by sections 131 and 132 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, must be exercised with the greatest caution.

Penalties for breach of rules by railway servants.

33. (*1*) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to punishment as follows, namely :—

Rules.	*Penalty.*
9, 20 or 22	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
21	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway. * "120. If a person in a railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication, or

(*b*) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or

(*c*) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant."

(CHAP. IV.—OFFENCES BY PASSENGERS AND OTHER PERSONS, AND PENALTIES.—RULE 33.)

(2) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in clause (1) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that clause in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, 1890: IX of 1890.

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

APPENDIX A.

[SEE RULES 14 AND 16.]

THE PACKING OF DANGEROUS GOODS (OTHER THAN EXPLOSIVES TO WHICH THE RULES FOR THE TIME BEING IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, APPLY).

I.—GOODS MARKED A IN RULE 14.

(1) When not loaded in vans specially constructed for the carriage of dangerous goods, goods marked A in rule 14 must be securely packed, to prevent leaking, in strong tins or in bottles corked and sealed, and such tins or bottles must be enclosed in wooden cases. When bottles are used, they must be packed in straw or sawdust. Kerosine oil, however, having its flashing point at or above 76° Fahr., may be packed in sound iron or steel drums, or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins.

(1A) The following special rules shall apply in the case of carbide of calcium :—

(a) The carbide of calcium must be contained in hermetically closed metal drums or cases sufficiently strong to remain in that condition through wear and tear of transport, so that the carbide of calcium cannot be affected by air or moisture.

(b) There must be no copper in the composition of any drum or case containing the carbide of calcium.

(c) No drum or case must contain a quantity exceeding two hundred and twenty-four pounds of carbide of calcium.

(d) The label on each hermetically closed metal drum or case containing the carbide of calcium must bear in conspicuous characters the words "*Carbide of Calcium*" "*Dangerous if not kept dry,*" and with the following caution : —

"*The contents of this drum (or case) are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas.*" The name and address of the sender should also be labelled on each drum or case.

II.—GOODS MARKED B IN RULE 14.

(2) Goods marked B in rule 14 must be well secured in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles standing upright in cases with sloping covers : Provided that—

(a) fluoric acid must be put into leaden or gutta-percha bottles,

(b) solution of ammonia must be put into metal bottles with caps soldered on, and

(c) sulphuric acid shall not be put into jars with cork or wooden stoppers. Concentrated sulphuric acid (*i.e.*, of a specific gravity not less than 1·84, which must be certified in writing by the consignor) may be packed in strong hermetically sealed iron or steel drums which must be in good condition and free from rust.

(3) Bottles containing bromine, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aquafortis or solution of ammonia must be only three-fourths full, to allow for expansion of vapour.

(4) In the case of boxes containing any of the three mineral acids, *viz.*, Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, and Nitric, the inside packing must be of ashes free from cinders or of chalk, sand, or dry earth. In other cases the inside packing must be of straw, chaff or sawdust, mixed with coal, wood-ashes chalk or sand.

(5) Only one kind of the goods marked B in rule 14, and no other goods of any kind, may be put into one case.

(6) The weight of each case shall not exceed two maunds :

Appendix A—*contd.*

Provided that a case containing sulphuric acid may be packed up to a maximum weight of two-and-a-half maunds. In the case of concentrated sulphuric acid packed in accordance with rule (2) (c), the limit of the weight of a package is five maunds.

III.—Goods marked C in Rule 14.

(7) (1) Goods marked C in rule 14 which are not explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining, the contents being branded, painted or labelled on the outside in legibly printed or written characters.

IV of 1884.

(2) No such case shall contain more than one pound, and no box or package shall contain more than ten such cases.

Note.—This restriction will not apply to matches.

(3) The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case with contents not exceeding 4 maunds in weight, ½ inch thick throughout; gross weight of case with contents exceeding 4 maunds, ⅝ inch thick throughout.

"Matches, safety," may, however, be carried in the tins in which they are imported, provided that such tins are strong enough as outer packages, that they do not exceed a limit in size of 2′ × 1′ × 1′, weighing approximately 13½ seers, and do not contain more than 120 packets of "matches, safety."

Note.—Matches which ignite by simple friction and Bengal lights (Pyrotechnic matches) which while not ordinarily igniting by simple friction are capable of doing so under chemical decomposition and are liable to spontaneous combustion, should be considered as coming within the class "matches, non-safety," while those which require to be rubbed on the prepared surface of the box which contains them to be ignited should be considered as coming within the class "matches, safety."

IV.—Goods marked D in Rule 14.

(8) Goods marked D in rule 14 must be packed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for goods marked B in that rule:

Provided that—

(a) Spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, must be packed either in corked and capsuled bottles or in corked and capped drums securely packed or in strongly made casks securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage,

(b) turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles, the bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases,

(c) any other goods marked D in rule 14 may be packed either in stoneware jars or glass-stoppered bottles or in vessels of metal (such as tin or copper) provided with screw stoppers or corked and with caps covering their mouths soldered on, and

(d) different kinds of the goods marked D in rule 14 may be put into one case, but no goods of the kinds marked, respectively, A, B and C in that rule may be put into the same case with them.

V.—Goods marked E in Rule 14.

(9) (1) Goods marked E in rule 14 will be accepted for carriage by railways under the following conditions:—

I.—By Passenger train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than four gallons capacity up to a limit of twelve gallons in one train.

(ii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons.	25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons.	22 B.W.G.

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight undercap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that the air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles must be carried in the rear brake-van, which should be well ventilated, and they must not be exposed to the sun or be brought into contact with naked lights. They must be placed as far away as possible from the other packages in the brake-van.

II.—By Goods train.

(i) In drums or receptacles of not more than ten gallons capacity.

(ii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate, and they must be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons.	25 B.W.G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons.	22 B.W.G
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons.	16 B.W.G

(iii) The drums or receptacles containing the goods must be fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps with metal air-tight undercap. They must also be gas-tight and so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(iv) The nature of the contents, and also the words "highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the drums or receptacles.

(v) A certificate must be handed in by the consignor to the effect that an air space of at least 1-10th of its capacity was left in each drum or receptacle at time of filling.

(vi) Drums or receptacles in a damaged condition must not be accepted.

(vii) The screw plugs or caps of empty drums or receptacles must be securely fastened.

(viii) The drums or receptacles may be carried in ordinary iron wagons, provided the wagons are well ventilated. They may, at the option of the Railway Administration, be loaded in vehicles with other goods of a non-explosive or non-dangerous nature.

(ix) The drums or receptacles containing these goods must not be allowed to stand in the sun.

(x) Lamps or naked lights must not be allowed in, or brought near vehicles loaded with drums or receptacles containing the goods.

(2) The chief danger to be apprehended is from leakage, as the vapour of these goods is heavier than air and is inflammable. The vapour is also explosive when mixed with certain proportions of air in a confined space.

(3) Tanks of motor cars or motor cycles tendered for carriage by railway, must be empty, thoroughly clean and free from vapour before the vehicles are accepted.

VI.—GOODS MARKED G IN RULE 14.

(10) (1) These gases must be packed in cylinders.

(2) Cylinders must be made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per cent. of carbon thoroughly annealed after manufacture and 99 per cent. of iron, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested, and must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

(3) Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in a strong wooden case, or in a covering made of closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir, except that several small cylinders not exceeding 18 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or is separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not contain more than 25 cylinders and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed 3½ maunds.

(4) Cylinders containing Atmospheric Air, Coal Gas, Hydrogen or Oxygen, must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lbs. per square inch.

(5) No cylinder may contain per pound of water capacity, more than ⅔lb. of Carbon Dioxide (Carbon Acid Gas); ½ lb. of Anhydrous Ammonia,

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

¾lb. of Nitrous Oxide; or 1¼lbs. of Sulphur Dioxide (Sulphurous Acid Gas), respectively.

(6) Cylinders must be carefully handled, and must not be exposed to the rays of the sun, nor to the heat of a fire, stove or other source of heat.

(7) No consignment of goods marked G shall be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the following form :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Certified that the cylinder or cylinders containing.........tendered by me/us as per Forwarding Order No.......of this date to the ....Railway for despatch to... ..... station has/have been packed and tested in accordance, and that the cylinder or cylinders complies/comply in every respect, with the rules promulgated under the Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 173, dated the 30th August 1905, to regulate the packing and carriage by railway in India of.........

I/We also certify that the consignment complies with the conditions that the cylinder or cylinders must be of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0·25 per centum of carbon thoroughly annealed after manufacture and 99 per centum of iron, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested.

Signature of sender/senders.........

Exception.—Compressed carbonic acid gas may be allowed, as an exception to the other compressed gases, to be carried under the more liberal rules for the conveyance of articles in class A of Appendix A, Part II, of the open line General Rules, and it may also be carried in the rear brake-van of passenger trains subject to a limit of two cylinders per van.

APPENDIX B.

[SEE CHAPTER III, RULES 16 AND 26.]

Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

RULES NOW IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884), AND AFFECTING RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1—Gunpowder,
„ 2—Nitrate-mixture,
„ 3—Nitro-compound,
„ 4—Chlorate-mixture,
„ 5—Fulminate,
„ 6—Ammunition,
„ 7—Firework,

and when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER CLASS.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder, | Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive, | Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND CLASS.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine Dynamite,
Blasting Gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine,

Stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,*
Bellite,	Picric acid,*
Coopal's powder,	Picric powder,
Cotton gunpowder,	Roburite,
E. C. powder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	Schultz's powder,

Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the 1st division.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE-MIXTURE CLASS.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

* NOTE.—(*a*) Picric acid mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid which does not fall within the exemption (*a*) when the quantity does not exceed two thousand pounds in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive; provided that such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the schedule hereto, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid.

Provided also that such picric acid when dry is so packed in a substantial barrel or case that the contents cannot escape; and that no metal other than aluminium, or an alloy containing not less than ninety per centum of aluminium, is used in the construction of any package containing such picric acid, and that each barrel or case is legibly marked "Picric Acid."

Picric acid when not subject to the above exemptions must be packed and marked as laid down in rule 2 of these rules.

Picrates and mixture of picric acid with any other substance (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) shall be deemed to be explosives subject to the following exceptions:—

(*a*) A picrate mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(*i*) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(*ii*) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(*iii*) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE CLASS.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION CLASS.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and

Schedule.

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidizing agent; or any other substance declared by a Notification of the Government of India to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound:

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat, or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions:

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog signals,
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK CLASS.

The firework class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than 1lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(A).—PACKING.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

(*1*) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "authorised explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorised Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of Class 3, adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and

the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may

APPENDIX B—contd.

be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorised explosives of the various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package or both of them, shall be of such a nature and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division: Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	......
Pin-fire cartidges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	......

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(b) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	.. ...
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment:—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:—		
	The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as bove described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package provided that the above general rule (8) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	......

APPENDIX B.—*contd.*

(*6*) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(*7*) An explosive which is not an authorised explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(*8*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive", the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up:

Provided also that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk:"

Provided also that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges:"

Provided also that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted:

Provided also that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(*9*) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

(*B*).—MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignment carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact

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* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations, have been issued by the Local Governments.

APPENDIX B.—*contd.*

with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway .	10
In any one other carriage . .	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * *

III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class), or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the railway administration:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch, or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety fuze (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use, which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (*e*) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators

APPENDIX B.—*contd.*

exceeds in the aggregate 8 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small-arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular

APPENDIX B.—*contd.*

form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri Railway, only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees

	In the five months, April to August, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,30	1,21	1,12	1,02	1,13	1,30	1,19	1,60	1,35	1,53
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	81	80	84	80	66	88	1,09	1,18	1,12	1,19
Spirits and liqueurs	23,45	25,55	26,91	26,31	26,52	26,95	30,00	30,48	32,18	28,26
Wines	1,34	1,38	1,37	1,32	1,34	1,47	1,37	1,31	1,45	1,38
Opium	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Petroleum	18,20	17,81	15,69	17,83	22,69	22,06	18,79	19,59	16,33	14,94
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	1,36	7,96	14,28	14,06	1,92	6	1	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	2,81	12	4	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	4,79	4,29	4,73	5,14	4,56	4,63	4,78	5,33	6,74	6,70
Sugar (ordinary duties)	7,05	5,73	5,22	9,98	11,41	10,38	9,48	11,34	8,30	20,16
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	3,96	4,09	4,47	4,04	4,63	4,72	5,47	5,14	5,45	5,80
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	16,09	18,74	21,38	18,40	20,12	21,90	20,66	21,94	26,26	28,31
" white	6,58	7,43	8,52	7,70	13,07	7,33	8,11	11,47	12,25	10,08
" coloured	4,74	7,10	10,13	7,63	8,93	8,32	10,63	11,98	12,46	12,27
Other goods	41	52	93	82	94	63	1,04	1,74	1,90	1,96
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	15,97	15,68	12,45	4,63	12,39	19,25	14,88	19,41	14,88	17,83
Other metals and manufactures of metals	8,47	8,07	6,61	8,77	9,32	13,00	11,84	15,30	12,21	12,75
Oils (excluding petroleum)	95	78	56	50	67	67	41	40	46	86
Manufactured articles	15,56	17,21	2[illegible],31	20,01	23,48	21,95	25,08	29,25	30,62	31,67
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	3,41	3,04	2,57	3,40	3,84	3,42	3,32	4,13	4,71	4,27
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,33,09	1,39,44	1,45,18	1,46,33	1,80,20	1,85,75	1,70,19	1,91,73	1,88,70	1,99,97
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	4,24	5,57	5,61	4,32	6,36	7,01	7,65	7,87	9,10	8,81
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	19,53	42,41	38,52	33,72	33,40	45,96	47,47	51,20	44,62	45,41
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	2,97	2,54	3,05	3,34	3,35	3,59	3,69	4,04	3,35	3,79
GRAND TOTAL	1,59,83	1,90,26	1,92,36	1,87,71	2,23,31	2,4[illegible],31	2,29,00	2,54,84	2,45,77	2,57,98
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	48,13	55,62	60,15	61,55	67,06	68,62	61,15	67,53	68,78	71,20
Bengal — Exports	2,62	7,48	7,09	8,37	5,29	5,67	5,79	7,04	8,87	5,17
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bombay — Imports	53,90	52,27	51,97	45,69	65,87	72,40	62,46	74,23	70,51	74,75
Bombay — Exports	92	1,45	62	1,41	98	1,49	82	1,09	70	68
Sind — Imports	8,11	8,99	9,23	13,91	18,64	18,24	14,24	14,71	15,66	19,19
Sind — Exports	28	61	44	19	84	55	34	63	47	1,34
Madras — Imports	13,03	10,57	12,50	12,92	14,96	14,56	16,31	16,35	16,30	15,63
Madras — Exports	4,06	2,06	2,84	1,28	2,32	2,87	3,77	3,34	1,97	2,96
Burma — Imports	9,92	11,99	11,33	12,26	13,67	11,93	16,03	18,91	17,45	19,02
Burma — Exports	11,65	30,81	27,53	22,47	23,97	35,38	36,75	39,10	32,61	35,26

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, September 7, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Indigo, Jute, Tea, and Rice

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in June 1906, and from 1st January to 30th June 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Imports in June

Whence exported	Calcutta 1904	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	City of Bombay 1904	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	Karachi 1904	Karachi 1905	Karachi 1906	Total 1904	Total 1905	Total 1906
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	647	951	8,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	951	8,926
Bengal	10,250	7,703	6,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,250	7,703	6,585
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,477	25,074	7,952	26	30,617	2,567	356	...	...	1,859	55,691	10,519
Panjab	616	7,611	1,344	821	16,173	4,003	3,758	21,538	1,686	5,195	45,322	7,033
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,717	29,921	35,968	5,717	39,921	35,968
Raj. & C. India	272	7,490	1,633	21,445	152,824	55,083	601	1,893	...	22,318	162,207	56,716
Bombay	...	...	1	297,986	258,048	139,311	...	...	...	297,986	258,048	139,312
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	22,278	17,669	36,390	184,092	104,807	...	...	...	36,390	206,370	122,476
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	21,427	57,642	24,804	...	...	...	21,427	57,642	24,804
Madras	...	...	...	2,782	4,797	8,603	...	...	...	2,782	4,797	8,603
Mysore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
TOTAL	13,262	71,107	44,110	380,877	704,193	339,178	10,432	53,352	37,654	404,571	828,652	420,942
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	5,105	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	5,105
Bengal	2,313	7,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	7,020	...
Bombay	430	35	1,183	...	280	...	...	2	72	430	317	1,255
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	...	4,903	12,227	1,510	...	...	...	4,903	12,227	1,510
Madras	2,135	2,930	...	4,403	655	1,544	...	...	...	6,538	3,585	1,544
Burma	2,619	6,325	2,535	..	6,031	142	..	...	..	2,619	12,356	2,677
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	...	...	156,857	135,323	73,992	...	...	...	156,857	135,323	73,992
Foreign countries	6	...	370	454	17,600	13,966	...	...	...	460	17,600	14,336
TOTAL	7,503	16,310	9,193	166,617	172,116	91,154	...	2	72	174,120	188,428	100,419
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,765	87,417	53,303	547,494	876,309	430,332	10,432	53,354	37,726	578,691	1,017,080	521,361

Imports to end of June

Whence exported	Calcutta 1904	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	City of Bombay 1904	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	Karachi 1904	Karachi 1905	Karachi 1906	Total 1904	Total 1905	Total 1906
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	23,648	11,268	48,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,648	11,268	48,962
Bengal	62,401	34,475	35,922	...	1	...	...	...	...	62,401	34,476	35,922
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	112,102	219,912	163,835	85,669	298,125	201,110	1,116	166	...	198,887	518,203	364,945
Panjab	32,958	84,228	72,981	108,860	263,075	132,195	445,282	519,496	172,426	587,106	866,799	377,602
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	240,720	257,879	295,746	240,720	257,879	295,746
Raj. & C. India	19,020	19,912	4,359	260,292	474,222	293,990	27,561	12,105	1,566	306,873	506,239	299,915
Bombay	5	262	1	2,311,289	2,129,657	2,255,096	...	1	...	2,311,294	2,129,92[illegible]	2,255,097
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	168,526	123,618	1,912,125	2,772,107	2,246,300	...	...	...	1,912,126	2,940,633	2,369 918
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	167,809	297,432	303,295	...	...	...	167,809	297,432	303,295
Madras	1	...	...	11,889	10,024	45,850	...	...	...	11,890	10,024	45,856
Mysore	...	...	...	101	583	...	..	...	...	101	583	...
TOTAL	250,136	538,583	449,678	4,858,040	6,245,226	5,477,842	714,679	789,647	469,738	5,822,855	7,573,456	6,397,238
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	18,174	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	18,174
Bengal	57,008	30,553	42,859	21	1	8	...	..	.	57,029	30,554	42,867
Bombay	8,367	3,080	11,420	17,624	14,224	10,796	348	202	620	26,339	17,506	22,836
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	96,779	222,166	76,327	...	...	...	96,779	222,166	76,327
Madras	5,158	9,241	3,288	13,869	2,769	18,853	...	...	...	19,027	12,010	22,141
Burma	28,081	15,464	15,893	895	6,200	2,015	..	...	...	28,976	21,070	18,508
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	950,327	410,733	648,521	...	...	6	950,327	410,733	648,527
Foreign countries	573	1,963	1,591	9,912	195,317	57,277	121	51	40	10,60[illegible]	197,331	58,908
TOTAL	99,187	60,301	93,225	1,089,427	851,416	814,397	469	253	666	1,189,083	911,970	908,288
TOTAL IMPORTS	349,323	598,884	542,903	5,947,467	7,096,642	6,292,239	715,148	789,900	470,404	7,0[illegible]1,938	8,485,426	7,303,546

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam.

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in June 1906, and from 1st January to 30th June 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta 1904	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	City of Bombay 1904	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	Karachi 1904	Karachi 1905	Karachi 1906	TOTAL 1904	TOTAL 1905	TOTAL 1906
Imports in June												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	179	...	167	...	...	...	...	..	...	179	...	167
Bengal	168,625	164,485	19,861	1	...	...	...	.	..	168,026	164,485	19,861
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,026,170	397,327	219,024	126,004	49,709	6,014	273,631	92,667	600	1,425,805	539,703	225,638
Panjab	...	107,620	65,844	45,317	283,010	109,628	2,786,249	3,505,903	2,874,636	2,831,506	3,89 ,533	3,050,108
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	319,968	244,086	338,755	319,968	244,086	338,755
Raj. & C. India	4,698	3,454	...	50,660	13,360	3,555	1,317	...	...	56,075	16,814	3,555
Bombay	...	...	...	21,078	184,490	3,794	...	...	..	21,678	184,490	3,794
Cent. Provs. and Berar	18	244,532	60,984	256,586	202,399	59,036	...	..	..	256,604	446,931	120,020
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	553	56,124	189	...	..	..	553	50,124	189
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,199,690	917,418	365,880	500,799	789,092	182,216	3,381,165	3,842,656	3,213,991	5,081,654	5,549,165	3,762,087
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	...	88	89	..	...	...	...	88	89	...
Bombay	...	...	.	379	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	36,400	93,083	61,953	...	..	...	36,400	93,083	61,953
Madras	...	...	...	...	..	112	...	...	..	...	...	112
Burma	...	...	...	...	484	4,895	...	...	...	...	484	4,896
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	6,177	3,428	1	751	...	...	6,928	3,428	1
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	4,847	28,907	...	...	..	...	4,847	28,907
TOTAL	...	...	...	43,044	101,931	95,869	751	...	...	43,795	101,931	95,869
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,199,690	917,418	365,880	543,843	891,023	278,085	3,381,916	3,842,656	3,213,991	5,125,449	5,651,097	3,857,956
Imports to end of June												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	460	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	..	460	...	573
Bengal	551,078	750,288	141,595	1	7	7	.	...		551,079	750,295	141,602
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	5,938,445	2,029,606	709,222	874,530	573,911	68,450	1,295,748	767,800	14,050	8,108,723	3,371,317	851,725
Panjab	3,097	189,072	403,839	155,749	539,458	223,014	7,703,805	9,086,370	4,995,133	7,503,308	9,815,500	5,422,586
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...		2	...		857,155	847,240	694,903	857,157	847,240	694,903
Raj. & C. India	5,208	12,461	8,114	174,816	89,668	14,980	1,317	230	3,439	181,341	103,359	20,533
Bombay	1	...	...	469,252	898,239	67,246	...	...	...	469,453	898,239	67,246
Cent. Provs. and Berar	18	679,502	162,704	1,776,775	1,545,246	283,818	...	...	...	1,776,793	2,224,748	446,522
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	10,032	189,941	3,491	...	...	...	10,032	189,941	3,491
Madras	...	...	...	...	22	1	..	...	..	...	22	1
Mysore	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...
TOTAL	6,498,907	3,661,529	1,286,047	3,461,546	3,336,492	661,613	9,858,085	10,701,646	5,707,525	19,818,538	18,199,667	7,655,185
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	..	88	89	...	...	...	...	88	89	...
Bombay	...	8	...	70,747	80	2,270	135	...	2	70,882	88	2,272
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	..	277,999	348,698	569,336	2	...	...	278,001	348,698	569,336
Madras	...	162	.	6	193	162	...	...	...	6	355	162
Burma	...	...	530	...	3,197	11,902	...	...	...	...	3,197	12,432
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	.	125,738	12,003	1,018	16,490	393	...	142,228	12,396	1,618
Foreign countries	77	31	213,069	40	7,794	329,540	...	...	1,720	117	7,825	544,329
TOTAL	77	201	213,599	474,618	372,054	914,828	16,627	393	1,722	491,322	372,648	1,130,149
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,498,984	3,661,730	1,499,646	3,936,164	4,208,546	1,576,441	9,874,712	10,702,039	5,709,247	20,309,860	18,572,315	8,785,334

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in June 1906, and from 1st January to 30th June 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in June											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	27,565	7,427	9,708	...	...	...	...	...	..	27,565	7,427	9,708
Bengal	669,965	209,201	233,667	...	...	174	...	...	...	669,965	209,201	233,841
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	471,627	49,573	83,080	109,658	8,825	5,590	...	277	...	581,285	58,675	88,670
Panjab	...	...	...	...	879	493	20	874	901	20	1,753	1,394
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	2,000	13,786	1,017	231,941	62,743	17,112	135	...	...	234,076	76,529	18,129
Bombay	...	284	...	44,531	66,138	20,203	...	...	...	44,531	66,422	20,203
Cent. Provs. and Berar	505	95,923	2,751	129,658	85,522	25,279	...	...	...	130,163	181,445	28,030
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	131,536	86,476	72,292	...	...	...	131,536	86,476	72,292
Madras	...	459	...	2,528	670	447	...	...	...	2,528	1,129	447
Mysore	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	228	...
TOTAL	1,171,662	376,653	330,223	649,852	311,481	141,590	155	1,151	901	1,821,669	689,285	472,714
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Bombay	..	14,510	...	12		...	...	...	...	12	14,510	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	224	3,685	...	...	...	...	224	3,685	...
Madras	...	3,062	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3,062	...
Burma	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2,896	1,840	1,230	...	...	...	2,896	1,840	1,230
Foreign countries	...	...	...	57	181	45	...	...	...	57	181	45
TOTAL	...	17,674	...	3,189	5,706	1,275	...	...	...	3,189	23,380	1,275
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,171,662	394,327	330,223	653,041	317,187	142,865	155	1,151	901	1,824,858	712,665	473,989
	Imports to end of June											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	44,514	28,760	28,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,514	28,760	28,729
Bengal	2,066,061	986,208	1,039,250	...	...	3,219	...	...	...	2,066,061	986,208	1,042,469
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,099,997	219,783	323,805	421,568	36,661	20,191	...	277	...	1,521,565	256,721	349,990
Panjab	...	...	494	...	1,243	3,793	1,687	8,124	1,551	1,687	9,367	5,838
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	35,685	63,694	18,984	645,031	187,004	106,219	135	...	...	680,851	250,698	125,203
Bombay	.	284	...	529,780	812,493	243,733	.	...	...	529,780	812,777	243,733
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,935	187,507	44,816	480,466	520,103	398,443	...	...	...	482,401	707,610	443,259
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,053,465	1,053,562	630,342	...	...	...	1,053,465	1,053,562	630,342
Madras	...	459	...	35,431	15,393	24,973	...	...	...	35,431	15,852	24,973
Mysore	...	..	...	85	1,074	...	...	...	...	85	1,074	...
TOTAL	3,248,192	1,486,695	1,456,078	3,165,826	2,627,533	1,436,913	1,822	8,401	1,551	6,415,840	4,122,629	2,894,542
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	319	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	319	2,913	...
Bombay	...	14,510	...	182	110	...	2	...	...	184	14,620	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,130	10,138	718	..	...	...	1,130	10,138	718
Madras	...	3,469	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,469	25
Burma	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	43,520	20,253	32,899	...	...	..	43,520	20,253	32,899
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,426	1,910	1,693	15	...	...	1,441	1,910	1,693
TOTAL	319	20,899	25	46,258	32,411	35,310	17	...	...	46,594	53,310	35,335
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,248,511	1,507,594	1,456,103	3,212,084	2,659,944	1,472,223	1,839	8,401	1,551	6,462,434	4,175,939	2,929,877

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the **City of BOMBAY**, and **KARÁCHI**, in June 1906, and from 1st January to 30th June 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in June												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	59	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	8	3
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	299	438	414	299	438
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	37	20	236	37	20
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	3	18	14	...	...	...	3	18	14
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	20	26	...	...	...	...	20	26
Madras	...	...	...	100	1	12	...	...	...	100	1	12
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	59	8	3	103	39	52	650	336	458	812	383	513
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	115	117	183	...	...	...	115	117	183
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	29	34	8	...	10	...	29	44	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	144	213	191	...	15	...	144	228	191
TOTAL IMPORTS	59	8	3	247	252	243	650	351	458	956	611	704
Imports to end of June												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9,369	7,445	6,402	14	40	...	...	...	...	9,383	7,485	6,402
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,487	1,708	1,422	13	10	6	...	...	...	1,500	1,718	1,428
Panjab	...	47	...	...	4	...	1,886	1,974	1,912	1,886	2,025	1,912
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,443	828	549	1,450	828	549
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Bombay	...	...	...	10	30	52	...	...	...	10	30	52
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	113	148	409	...	...	...	113	148	409
Madras	...	...	...	1,045	911	151	...	...	...	1,045	911	151
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,856	9,200	7,824	1,216	1,149	618	3,329	2,802	2,461	15,401	13,151	10,903
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	10	16	...	155	512	66	...	...	...	165	528	66
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,591	1,279	1,836	...	...	...	1,591	1,279	1,836
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Foreign countries	...	655	...	126	339	607	...	80	20	126	1,080	627
TOTAL	10	671	...	1,881	2,130	2,509	...	104	20	1,891	2,905	2,529
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,866	9,871	7,824	3,097	3,279	3,127	3,329	2,906	2,481	17,292	16,056	13,432

*Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA** and **RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in June 1906, and from 1st January to 30th June 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in June								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	1,069	612	176,555	72,348	55,477	80,760	1,376	9,449	115
Bengal	89,704	54,208	64,249	59,705	20,452	9,807	326,176	501,351	464,450
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	147	114	410	362	58	70	201	49	13
Panjab	...	...	...	364	...	...	46	24	36
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	720	519	...	...	...	7	432	2,086
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	3	...	...	890	47	1,385
TOTAL	90,920	55,654	241,733	132,782	81,987	90,646	328,696	511,352	468,085
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	452	—	—	...
Bengal	...	2,140	...	673	678	...	...	45,294	13,558
Bombay	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Madras	1,506	...	...	9	75	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	2,847	262,819
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	461	209	156	8	...	10
TOTAL	1,506	2,140	...	1,143	980	608	2,610	48,141	276,387
TOTAL IMPORTS	92,426	57,794	241,733	133,925	82,967	91,254	331,306	559,493	744,472
	Imports to end of June								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	87,571	91,911	647,550	189,550	164,333	217,729	42,099	29,652	73,455
Bengal	3,256,021	2,208,717	4,775,753	91,007	70,937	66,908	5,004,330	6,443,546	5,989,200
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,463	24,955	24,985	635	100	303	2,039	1,210	1,625
Panjab	...	...	...	1,444	48	1	179	256	286
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	9	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	10,918	1,160	...	...	2	101	16,466	40,598
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	4	...	1	1,087	117	1,471
TOTAL	3,353,055	2,336,501	5,449,454	283,542	235,418	284,953	5,049,849	6,491,256	6,106,635
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	387	—	—	564	—	—	...
Bengal	33,282	51,373	146,704	1,411	1,406	1,867	73,348	101,699	111,425
Bombay	...	...	...	77	39	...	57	52	19
Madras	8,069	1,606	19	288	140	212	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	2	...	7	41,127	28,508	632,734
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	45	4	29	1,077	1,426	996	398	315	369
TOTAL	41,396	52,983	147,199	2,855	3,011	3,646	114,930	190,634	744,547
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,394,451	2,389,484	5,596,653	286,397	238,429	288,599	5,164,779	6,681,890	6,851,182

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, September 7, 1906

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th September, 1906.

No. 2165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications :

Paragraph 1.—*For* the words " rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern, if such rifles have been imported into British India subsequently to the 20th February 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and

pattern aforesaid" *substitute* the words "rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore and balled ammunition which can be fired from such rifles".

At the end of the first clause of paragraph 1, after the words "carry or possess", *add* the following proviso:

"provided also that no prohibition or direction contained in sections 13, 14, 15 or 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, shall apply to persons in possession of rifles of ·303 bore or ·450 bore which have been lawfully imported into British India before the date of this notification".

Paragraph VI. Note to rule 5.—For the words "any rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern" *substitute* the words "rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore".

The 14th September, 1906.

No. 2207.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Maung Po Cho, a constable of the Pegu district police force, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him at Pyinyegyi, on the 19th April 1906, in effecting the arrest of a dangerous criminal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th September, 1906.

No. 1070—The services of Mr. C. A. Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 8th September 1906.

The 12th September, 1906.

No. 1075.—In supersession of the Home Department notifications nos. 751 and 786, dated the 13th and 20th July 1906, respectively, the services of Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 6th October 1906.

No. 1077.—The services of Mr. A. T. Scott, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 30th August 1906.

No. 1080.—The services of Babu Mohit Chandra Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

No. 1083.—The services of Mr. C. G. Todhunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 14th August 1906.

The 13th September, 1906.

No. 1088.—The services of Babu Sudarshan Das, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 13th September, 1906.

No. 787.—The services of Major J. G. Jordan, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 11th September, 1906.

No. 1636.—Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., is replaced on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 15th August 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 14th September, 1906.

No. 1920—19-9.—The Government of India are pleased to make the following changes in the present designations of the Gazetted Officers holding appointments in the superior grades of the Imperial Meteorological Department:

Name of present incumbent.	Present designation.	Future designation.
1. Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., F.R.S.	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.	Director-General of Observatories.
2. Mr. J. Patterson, B.A. (Officiating).	1st Scientific Assistant and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the Punjab.	Imperial Meteorologist.
3. Mr. J. H. Field, B.A.	Deputy Meteorologist	Imperial Meteorologist.
4. Mr. W. A. Bion (Officiating).	Deputy Meteorologist	Imperial Meteorologist.
5. Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A.	2nd Scientific Assistant and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.	Meteorologist, Calcutta.
Mr. J. J. Durack, B.A. (Officiating).	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the United Provinces.	Meteorologist, Allahabad.
7. Mr. N. U. K. Leslie	Meteorological Reporter for Western India.	Meteorologist, Bombay.
8. Mr R. L Jones	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory.	Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1906.

No. 121.—Mr. R. P. Russell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 1st September 1906, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Davis, on privilege leave.

The 11th September, 1906.

No. 122.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the whole of British India to provide for the appointment of Electric Inspectors for the purposes of the Act and the rules thereunder:

103. Every Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office one or more duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and the rules thereunder, throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its Administration.

The 12th September, 1906.

No. 123.—With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. R. Haines, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, Bombay, is transferred to the Engineer Establishment of the Bombay Public Works Department, and is graded as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade; and Mr. A. G. F. Napier, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Bombay, is transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and is graded as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade. Mr. Napier is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 14th September, 1906.

No. 124.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. A. D. Anthony, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September, 1906.

No. 3808-*I.C.*—Captain H. Barstow, 38th Dogras, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 25th September, 1906, *vice* Captain J. S. Bogle.

The 12th September, 1906.

No. 2088-*G.B.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor F. Ballarin, as Honorary Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

The 13th September, 1906.

No 2891-*F.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., Indian Army, is temporarily appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the appointment.

The 14th September, 1906.

No. 2121-*G.*—The Hon'ble Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 15th September, 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, under articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2122-*G.*—Mr. H. V. Cobb, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, in addition to his own duties as Resident in Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 3875-*I.C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2919-I., dated the 3rd September, 1890, as amended by the like notification No. 2702-*I.(a)*, dated the 12th June, 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the rules framed under the said Act for Cantonments in British India, and published in the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 117, dated the 16th February, 1906, to be in force in the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 2906-*F.*—Captain W. W. Bickford, Indian Army, is appointed Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th September, 1906.

No. 1218-*Accts.*—The following promotions in, and appointment to, the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 13th August 1906, *vice* Captain F. P. James, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), reverted to regimental duty :

Names.	From	To
Captain R. de S. Dudgeon, 125th Napier's Rifles.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain E. G. D. de Labilliere, 22nd Punjabis.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, 7th Hariana Lancers.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant C. W. Butler, 114th Mahrattas.	......	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th September, 1906.

No. 7173—13.—Mr. Hrishi Kesh Sur, a passed student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as an apprentice.

The 14th September, 1906.

No. 7304—114.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1906.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class	Temporary	15th July.
Mr. H. S. Styan	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary	15th July.
Mr. G. W. Talbot	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	15th July.

POST OFFICE.

The 14th September, 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Nos. 7232—7236—154.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 509, dated the 15th March 1905:

For Rule 43, and the note appended to it the following shall be substituted:

43. No account may be allowed for money—

(1) which is the property of Government, or

(2) which has been received for credit of Government, or

(3) which has been drawn from the treasury for expenditure on account of Government, or

(4) which is raised by taxation, either local or municipal, or

(5) which is collected or received or held in trust by any public officer or court in accordance with any law, provided that the money is the property of Government.

Note 1.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of a public account for money which is not the property of Government by the Managers of funds held in trust for the relief of the poor, for the provision of education or medical relief, or for the advancement of any other object of general public utility, irrespective of whether such Managers are public officers or not.

Note 2.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of an account for a judicial deposit in accordance with a special order passed by a court of law in a particular case—directing the investment of the money in the Post Office Savings Bank. Such an account, when admitted, is subject in every respect to the rules and limitations which govern ordinary private accounts.

ORDER.—ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department; the Director General of the Post Office; the Comptroller and Auditor General; and the Comptroller, Post Office.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th September, 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 454.—The following extracts are published for general information.

"London Gazette," dated 21st August 1906, pages 5732, 5733 and 5734.

INDIA OFFICE;

21st August, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Indian Subordinate Medical

Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve of officers, made by the Government of India:

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st April 1906.

Thomas Aylet Harrison, Controller of Military Accounts.

Richard Henry Ewart, D.S.O., Assistant Quartermaster-General for Supply.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 9th May 1906.

Horace Walter Cobham, 32nd Lancers.

Bernard Scott, Military Accounts Department.

Julian Stuart Dallas, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Richard George Bagley, 3rd Brahmans.

Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis.

Charles Roderick Maclagan Hutchinson, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Ernest Douglas Money, 1st Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Leslie Hawthorne Mariott, Supply and Transport Corps.

John Lock Orr, 20th Deccan Horse (provisionally). Dated 16th May 1906.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 15th May 1906.

Charles Temple Morris, 82nd Punjabis.

Herbert Augustine Carter, V.C., The 101st Grenadiers.

Bertie Edgar Arthur Pritchard, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Thornton Lodwick, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment. Dated 21st February 1906, but to rank from 23rd March 1902.

Lieutenant Clement Gascoyen Ransford, 9th Bhopal Infantry, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated the 18th April 1906, but to rank from the 19th May 1904.

Lieutenant Arthur Bertram Harley, 121st Pioneers, from the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Dated the 12th April 1906, but to rank from the 1st July 1904.

Lieutenant David Dudley, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated the 12th February 1906, but to rank from the 16th December 1904.

Lieutenant Albert George Dawson, 76th Punjabis, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated the 2nd March 1906, but to rank from the 31st May 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Montague Sheridan Young, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 3rd June 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 9th April 1906.

Mark Gordon Anderson, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

David Ogilvy Wight Lamb, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Arthur Cuthbert Henry Trevor, 24th Punjabis.

Gerald Travers Drake-Brockman, 18th Infantry.

Reginald Fosbery Nation, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Frederick Vere Pogson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Wilton Stransham Oldham, 48th Pioneers.

Morice Challoner Lake, 24th Punjabis.

Arthur Richard Ogilvie Mallock, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Dated 27th April 1906.

Edmund John Edward Hawkins, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ernest Samuel Vicary, 16th Cavalry.

Humphrey Gilbert Grace, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Archibald Francis Hamilton, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.

John Edward Power, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Reginald Barker De la Motte. Dated 31st December 1905.

Second-Lieutenant De la Motte is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st December 1905.

William Knowles Rebsch. Dated 29th October 1905, but to rank from 13th August 1904.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MADRAS.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Hara. Dated 28th May 1906.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis Raymond, F.R.C.V.S. Dated 22nd October 1905.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Arthur David Cotton. Dated 27th March 1906.

Albert William Jordon Lynsdale. Dated 13th June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated 5th May 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant John Lee.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Patrick Kelly.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Dated 23rd April 1906.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

George Henry Walden.

Frederick Saunders.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain William Julian Clifford. Dated 5th June 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Yarnold Macey. Dated 15th May 1906.

Conductors, to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Charles Swift. Dated 15th May 1906.

James Payne Finnimore. Dated 27th June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch.

Henry George Norman White. Dated 19th May 1905.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :

Captain Travers Edward Madden. Dated 15th August 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Alexander Evans Gordon. Dated 28th June 1906.

Colonel Thomas Edward Spencer. Dated 22nd July 1906.

Colonel Frank Abbott. Dated 22nd July 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Edward Pelham Burn. Dated 28th June 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain, M.B., C.I.E. Dated 31st July 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain James Smith. Dated 15th April 1906.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Vincent-Watson. Dated 21st August 1906.

ERRATA.

The promotion of Captain C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras, to the rank of Major, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 15th December 1905, has effect from the 1st September 1905, and not as therein stated.

The date of admission of Lieutenant R. B. Spence, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to the Indian Army, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd November 1905, has been altered from the 20th to 29th July 1905.

The notification of the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Lieutenant C. S. B. Martin in the *London Gazette* of the 17th July 1906, is cancelled as that officer was admitted to the Indian Army as a Lieutenant from an earlier date in the *London Gazette* of the 12th June 1906.

The promotion of Captains Reilly, O'Neill and Gentry, and Lieutenant Westwood, Public Works Department, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 17th July 1906, should have effect from the 28th February 1906, and not as therein stated.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 455.—Captain Frederick John Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, is promoted provisionally to the rank of Major, with effect from the 12th September 1905, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 456.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Captains to be Majors.

31st December 1905.

William Augustus Bailey, 36th Sikhs.

12th September 1906.

Roderick George Macpherson, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

8th September 1906.

John Clementi, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Lindsay Eliott Lumley Burne, 92nd Punjabis.

Eustace Ball Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse.

John Henry Woodside Morgan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

James Pearson Stockley, Meywar Bhil Corps.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

28th July 1906.

Thomas Arthur Granger, M.B.

Harold John Kinnahan Bamfield.

John Wemyss Grant, M.B.

Arthur Henry Moorhead, M.B.

William Davey Hayward, M.B.

William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.D.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

31st August 1906.

Robert Kelsall, M.B.

John Hay Burgess, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Charles Hildred Brodribb, M.B.

John McCallum Anderson Macmillan, M.B.

Clifford Allchin Gill.

William Edward James Tuohy.

Terence Francis Owens.

Richard Francis Steel, M.B.

George Francis Innes Harkness.

Arthur Charles Ingram,. M.D.

Gordon William Maconachie, M.B.

Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M.B.

Alexander William Montgomery Harvey, M.B.

Charles Isherwood Brierley.

John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B.

Edward Temple Harris.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 457.—The undermentioned military pupil having passed his final examination from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to be Assistant Surgeon, 4th class, with effect from the 30th June 1906 :

Eugene Avron Cotton.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 458.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain George Wilkinson to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant John James Headwards, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Oakley Drake, Registrar, Department of Commerce and Industry, *seconded,* since retired, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Goodman, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Callow, Head Overseer, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Robert Rhubottom to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Cartmill Galloway to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Jonathan Balmforth to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Frederick Snook to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Frederick Richards, retired ; with effect from the 14th November 1904.

(This cancels Military Department notifications Nos. 697 and 876 of 1905).

No. 459.—Store-Sergeant William Griffiths to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Peter McInnes, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 13th January 1905.

(This cancels Military Department notifications Nos. 250 and 874 of 1905).

No. 460.—Supernumerary Conductor Edward O'Donald to be absorbed ;

Store-Sergeant Henry George Mason, Assistant Overseer, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, *seconded,* to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded ;*

Store-Sergeant William James Moore to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor James O'Brien, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 25th February 1905.

(This cancels Military Department notifications Nos. 542 and 875 of 1905).

No. 461—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain John James Headwards, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded,* to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Thomas Oakley Drake, Registrar, Department of Commerce and Industry, *seconded,* since retired, to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain William Goodman, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded,* to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Callow, Head Overseer, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, *seconded,* to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Robert Rhubottom to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Collins, Head Overseer, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Albert Henry Williams, Chief Clerk, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Henry Bittles to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Mumford Huggins, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Thomas Robert Todd to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Bryan Bull, office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor James Henderson to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Henry Dadds to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain William Henry Smith, retired ; with effect from the 18th March 1905.

(This cancels Military Department notifications Nos. 742, 877 and 1059 of 1905).

No. 462.—Store-Sergeant Edward John Harrison to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Pennington, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded ;* with effect from the 1st January 1906.

Store-Sergeant Albert William Beeden to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Albert Norbury, appointed to the office of the Director General of Ordnance in India and *seconded ;* with effect from the 4th January 1906.

Store-Sergeant William David Proctor to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Bennett, appointed Assistant Overseer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, and *seconded ;* with effect from the 12th January 1906.

Sub-Conductor Frederick George Finch, clerk, office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub Conductor William Bickley to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Eustace Herbert Chilvas Lindsay to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor John Robert Elam, retired ; with effect from the 22nd February 1906.

Sub-Conductor William Davison to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Enoch Davis to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Conductor Robert Welsh, retired ; with effect from the 1st March 1906.

(This cancels Department of Military Supply notification No. 32 of 1906).

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th (Secunderabad) and 10th (Burma) Divisions.

No. 463.—Sergeant John Poulter to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. B. White, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 3rd June 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 464.—The undermentioned departmental officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Julius Brown, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—22nd August 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain John Charles Bailey, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—1st January 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain James William Hogan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—3rd August 1906.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 465.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

1. Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Bahadur,* 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Muhammad Hussain Khan, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 7th Bengal Cavalry, deceased, dated 5th October 1905.

2. Risaldar-Major Sher Khan, *Bahadur,* 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), *vice* Subadar-Major Akbar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 56th Infantry (Frontier Force), deceased, dated 7th October 1905.

3. Subadar-Major Fazl Khan, *Bahadur,* 82nd Punjabis, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Bhag Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 15th Sikh Infantry, deceased, dated 10th October 1905.

4. Subadar-Major Nakchhed Singh, *Bahadur,* 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment), *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaikh Imam Dharwar, *Sardar Bahadur,* late Quetta Mountain Battery, deceased, dated 20th March 1906.

5. Subadar-Major Hazara Singh, *Bahadur,* 35th Sikhs, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Kishanbir Rana, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 1st Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), deceased, dated 16th April 1906.

6. Subadar-Major Shiubaran Singh, *Bahadur,* 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ganu Khamker, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 23rd Bombay Rifles, deceased, dated 6th May 1906.

7. Subadar-Major Kala Singh, *Bahadur,* 56th Infantry (Frontier Force), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Mohamed Beg, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, deceased, dated 30th May 1906.

8. Subadar-Major Siwa Moduck, *Bahadur,* The 101st Grenadiers, *vice* Subadar-Major Rup Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 3rd Sappers and Miners, deceased, dated 22nd June 1906.

9. Ressaidar Kamal-ud-din, *Bahadur,* Governor General's Body Guard, *vice* pensioned Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 64th Pioneers, deceased, dated 12th July 1906.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

1. Subadar Jiwan Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Subadar Singbir Sahai, *Bahadur,* late 4th Gurkha Rifles, deceased, dated 1st April 1905.

2. Subadar Jokaran Rai, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Liladhar Singh, *Bahadur,* late 14th Bengal Lancers, deceased, dated 15th April 1905.

3. Subadar Jaidial, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Karim Khan, *Bahadur,* late 32nd Lancers, deceased, dated 24th May 1905.

4. Subadar-Major Girdhari, 42nd Deoli Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Sheikh Kadir, *Bahadur,* late Bombay Sappers and Miners, deceased, dated 5th July 1905.

5. Risaldar-Major Ganga Ram, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Bahadur,* 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), promoted, dated 5th October 1905.

6. Subadar Dewa Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Subadar-Major Fazl Khan, *Bahadur,* 82nd Punjabis, promoted, dated 10th October 1905.

7. Subadar-Major Chinnasami, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Sita Ram Gurung, *Bahadur,* late 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, deceased, dated 26th November 1905.

8. Risaldar-Major Shiu Lal, 16th Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Bhola Tiwari, *Sardar Bahadur,* late 1st Brahmans, deceased, dated 15th December 1905.

9. Subadar-Major Rahim Khan, 107th Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Mansubdad Khan, *Bahadur*, late 4th Bengal Cavalry, deceased, dated 28th December 1905.

10. Subadar Mit Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Mirza Ewaz Beg, *Bahadur*, late 1st Lancers, deceased, dated 30th December 1905.

11. Subadar-Major Baz Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* pensioned Subadar Bur Singh, *Bahadur*, late 23rd Sikh Pioneers, deceased, dated 31st December 1905.

12. Subadar Kusal Singh Burathoki, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar-Major Nakchhed Singh, *Bahadur*, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment), promoted, dated 20th March 1906.

13. Subadar-Major Sandhya Das, 25th Punjabis, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ram Das, *Bahadur*, late 24th Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 14th May 1906.

14. Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Subadar-Major Kala Singh, *Bahadur*, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force), promoted, dated 30th May 1906.

15. Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), *vice* Ressaidar Kamal-ud-din, *Bahadur*, Governor General's Body Guard, promoted, dated 12th July 1906.

16. Subadar Nawab Shah, The Frontier Garrison Artillery, *vice* pensioned Subadar Chandarbir Gurung, *Bahadur*, late 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, deceased, dated 29th July 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers,

Naval Divisions.

No. 466.—Sub-Lieutenant James Hugh Benson resigns his commission. Dated 13th August 1906.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Ghazipur Squadron.

No. 467.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Reginald de Hoxar to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. F. M. de Hoxar, transferred to the Oudh Squadron. Dated 23rd June 1906.

William Macgregor Hoggan, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Second-Lieutenant A. R. de Hoxar, promoted. Dated 23rd June 1906.

Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Molony, transferred to the Gorakhpur Squadron. Dated 26th July 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 468.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Captain Francis Gisbourne Loch.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th September, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th September 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department.	Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Trusler.	28th August 1906	Calcutta ...	...	...
78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Lieutenant Harry Cecil Banks.	4th September 1906.	Neemuch ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and 14th September 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Thomas Coley*	Captain .	Army Veterinary Corps.	20th June 1906.	Intestate .	Rs. a. p. 5,198 6 8	13th November 1906.

* *Next-of-kin*—Mother Mrs. L. Coley,
Address—Obsertown, Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 14th September 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—The services of Engineer A. A. McDonald, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Engineer T. H. Knight, with effect from the 26th September 1906.

LEAVE.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant A. E. Harold, Royal Indian Marine (p. a.), for three days.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th September, 1906.

No. 186.—Mr. W. Nathan, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1906, or subsequent date.

No. 187.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 186, dated the 12th September 1906, the Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on return from leave is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Katihar-Godagari Railway and the Gauhati Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

The 14th September, 1906.

No. 188.—The following promotions and reversion to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways are ordered with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
			1906.
Taylor, H. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	1st June.
Nathan, W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *officiating*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	1st June.
Jones, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary* (supernumerary).	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary* (supernumerary).	15th June.
Craster, Major S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	15th June.
Pratt, C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *officiating*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	15th June.
Fowler, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	1st July.
Fowler, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	3rd July.
Sykes, C. F.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	3rd July.
Moyle, G.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *permanent*.	15th July.
Brown, J. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *permanent*.	15th July.
Tebbs, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *permanent*.	15th July.
Fowler, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *permanent*, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	15th July.
Willcocks, J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *permanent*, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	15th July.

No. 189.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Cawnpore Station on the East Indian Railway *viâ* Ghatampur, Sumerpur, and Maudha to Banda Station on the Indian Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with a branch from Maudha *viâ* Maskera and Rath to Harpalpur Station on the Indian Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a distance of about 147 miles.

2. The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay and will be known as the Cawnpore-Banda Railway Survey.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Secretary, Railway Board.

...VERNMENTS IN FILLING THE APPOINT-
...UCTION OTHERWISE THAN FROM THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

No. 679-688.

Simla, the 12th September, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

The despatches to and from the Secretary of State, nos. 6 and 105, dated respectively the 10th May and the 13th July 1906, and the Home Department resolutions no. $\frac{4}{204-215}$, dated the 23rd July 1896, and no. $\frac{10}{300-310}$, dated the 4th September 1886.

In paragraph 7 of the Home Department resolution of the 23rd July 1896, the Government of India intimated that the Secretary of State had decided that local Governments and Administrations should be allowed freedom of choice in the selection of an officer for the appointment of Director of Public Instruction and that they should not be fettered by any rule or instruction purporting to give a preferential claim to an officer of any particular department. The Secretary of State has recently reconsidered this decision and desires that appointments to the Directorships should no longer be governed by the rules laid down in the resolution of 1896, but by those prescribed in the Home Department resolution of the 4th September 1886. The latter resolution, while not giving members of the Educational Service an absolute claim to succeed to the post of Director, contemplated that before appointing a person not belonging to the service local Governments should, in the event of their considering it desirable to fill the post otherwise than from the local educational staff, seek the assistance of the Government of India with a view to procuring a suitable selection from the educational department of some other province. The Secretary of State also considers it desirable that in order to provide a properly qualified successor in the event of a vacancy arising in the Directorship measures should be taken in good time to give the officer on whom the choice would most probably fall a wide experience of the working of the department in all its branches.

Order.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to all local Governments for information and guidance. Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 13th September, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 8th September 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	32	30
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	62	40
		Panch Mahals ,,	,, ,,	45	36
		Kaira District	,, ,,	131	75
		Broach District	,, ,,	16	5
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	23	14
		Rewakantha State	,, ,,	15	10
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	13	13
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	1	...
		Surat District	,, ,,	32	27
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	...	...
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	2	3
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon ,,	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	4	6
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	634	585
		Poona District	,, ,,	98	55
		Satara ,,	S. M.	248	140
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	39	37
		Khandesh District	,,	41	29
		Nasik ,,	,,	...	...
		Sholapur Town	,,	(a) 2	(a) 1
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "	. . . .	...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	..	...
		Malwan "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . . .	...	1
		Joigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Deoagad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	78	49
		Dharwar "	"	9	8
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	5	4
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District	. . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	2	2
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	16	11

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	3	4
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	50	30
		Kolhapur Town		...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	260	199
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	8	5
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	591	424
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	2,470	1,850
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	11	4
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	4	4
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	„ „	...	...
		Godavari „	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	„	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	„	...	...
		Cocanada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	17	10
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(b) 11	(b) 12
		24-Parganas District.	E. B. S. & B. C.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	2	2
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	„	...	...
		Birbhum „	„	...	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	46	38
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	„	5	5
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	9	10
		Darbhanga District	„	...	...
		Shahabad „	E. I.	24	1
		Dinapore	„	...	...
		Patna City	„	3	3
		Patna District	„	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	...	...
		Monghyr District	„	...	...
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	1	1

(a) Imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	101	83
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	1	1
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	5	2
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	" & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	6	5
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	2	2
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	...	...
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" "	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	"	54	44
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	14	12
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	4	4
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	"	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	19	16
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	"	19	11
		Basti District	"	23	16
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	3	3
		Lucknow District	" "	2	1
		Hardoi "	"	1	1
		Rae Bareli "	"	5	6
		Sitapur "	R. K.	6	2
		Kheri "	"	4	4
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	1	1
		Gonda "	"	8	4
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	9	6
		Sultanpur "	"	...	..
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	9	5
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" & O. & R.	25	17
			TOTAL	220	163

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Simla ,,	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala ,,	N. W. & E. I.	7	5
		Ludhiana ,,	N. W.	31	18
		Rohtak ,,	,,	3	4
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	,,	...	...
		Hoshiarpur ,,	,,	9	9
		Ferozepur ,,	,,	...	...
		Kangra ,,	,,	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	,,	...	...
		Amritsar District	,,	...	...
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	4	3
		Lahore City	,,	...	...
		Lahore District	,,	...	...
		Gujranwala District	,,	...	...
		Sialkot ,,	,,	2	2
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	,,	53	40
		Gujrat ,,	,,	...	...
		Shahpur ,,	,,	2	2
		Attock ,,	,,	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	,,	(a)3	(a)3
		Muzaffargarh District	,,	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	27	12
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	,,	3	2
		Nalagarh ,,	,,	...	...
		Jind ,,	,,	...	...
		Nabha ,,	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	144	100
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	62	57
		Hanthawaddy District	,,	...	...
		Pegu District	,,	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	,,	1	1
		Prome ,,	,,	12	12
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	,,	6	6
		Maubin District	,,	...	...
		Henzada ,,	,,	5	5
		Pyapon ,,	,,	...	...
		Myaungmya District	,,	1	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	,,	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	5	4
		Moulmein Town	"	...	...
		Amherst District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	2	1
		Mandalay District	"	9	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	2	2
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila	"	...	...
			TOTAL	105	92
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Bogra District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES INCLUDING BERAR.	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 6	(a) 1
		Nagpur District	"	240	170
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	94	87
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

(a) Imported.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	(a) 1	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	16	7
		Akola District	"	162	67
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	45	26
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	7	[illegible]
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			Total	510	302
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	19	19
		Bangalore City	" "	4	2
		Bangalore District	" "	12	10
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	2	2
		Shimoga "	"	2	2
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	99	68
		Hassan "	"	5	3
			Total	143	106

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	,, & G. I. P. . .	(a) 444	(a) 299
		Indore Residency . . .	,, ...	117	49
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	...	...
		Dhar ,, ...	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari ,, ...	,, (,,)	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	,, ...	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	,, ...	...	...
		Maksudangarh State . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . .	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa	5	4
		Nimach ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Rutlam City	,, ...	...	...
		Rutlam State	,, ...	...	...
		Dewas Town	,, ...	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	(b) 11	(b) 10
		Narsingarh State . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	,, ...	...	...
		Rewa State	,, ...	...	...
		Sehore State	,, ...	...	...
		Datia City	,, ...	...	...
		Datia State	,, ...	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	,, ...	...	...
		Piploda District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Bagli State	,, ...	...	...
		Jhabua ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Jaora Town	,, ...	...	...
		Jaora ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Agar Military Station . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	,, ...	...	...
		Rajgarh ,, ...	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Barwani ,, ...	,, & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Lashkar City	,, ...	...	...
			TOTAL .	577	362

(a) Figures for week ending 1st September 1906.

(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 8th September 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	(a) 4	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	(a) 1	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	12	6
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	12	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	4,304	3,134

(a) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 13th September 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The shallow depression which was near Sambalpur at the close of last week had filled up and disappeared by the morning of the 8th, and did not give any heavy rain. On the 9th the trough of low pressure was nearer to the hills than usual, and within it the barometer was lowest at Allahabad with a shallow depression at the head of the Bay: the latter moved into Chota Nagpur on the 12th and then on the 13th travelled rapidly in a westnorthwesterly direction to the neighbourhood of Sutna, at the same time intensifying considerably. Rainfall from the 9th to the 13th was in consequence heavy in Bundelkhand and widespread in the United Provinces, while at the close of the period it had extended over the greater part of the Punjab and Rajputana. In the Peninsula there was a break in the rains throughout the week except on the west coast.

Burma.—The Bay monsoon was fairly active in Burma, and rainfall was abundant except in the north. Skies were moderately overcast, and temperature did not differ by more than 4° from the normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The shallow depression which existed at the head of the Bay from the 9th to the 11th proved very favourable for rain in deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and in these areas the precipitation was in excess of the normal for the week, but in the remainder of northeast India it was less than usual. Skies were generally moderately overcast, and temperature was normal or in defect in deltaic Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; elsewhere however it was in excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Owing to the position of the trough of low pressure and to the low barometer at Allahabad from the 8th to the 11th the monsoon gave good rain over the United Provinces and heavy rain in Central India east: under the influence of the depression which advanced from Chota Nagpur to Sutna precipitation was continued on the 13th. In Central India west and the Central Provinces widespread rain fell on the 7th and 8th, but for the next three days weather was dry in the former area and very light precipitation occurred at a few stations in the latter. On the 12th and 13th the monsoon strengthened and gave abundant rain in Central India west and light rain over a large part of the Central Provinces. Skies were moderately overcast in the United Provinces and heavily overcast in the other two areas. Temperature was in slight excess at the beginning of the period in the United Provinces and normal in Central India and the Central Provinces, but at the close it was generally in defect and the greatest deficiency occurring during the week was 7° at Nowgong on the 11th.

Northwest India.—Weather was disturbed during part of the week in Kashmir, and this combined with the monsoon to produce rather heavy precipitation in the northwest Punjab with widespread rain in the remainder of the province and in the Frontier Province. All the stations have reported rain, the smallest amounts being 3 cents at Peshawar and 21 cents at Lahore, and the largest 623 cents at Rawalpindi. In Rajputana also the week's rainfall was well distributed and much more than is usual at this time of year. In Gujarat the monsoon has given very little rain during the week, but some has been recorded at every station. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast in the east Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, but in the southwest Punjab they were generally clear until the 13th when they became moderately clouded. Temperature was in excess in Sind throughout the period, in defect in Gujarat and normal in Rajputana, while in the Punjab it was in excess during the first part of the week and in considerable defect at the end.

The Peninsula.—Slight rain fell on the west coast, but in the remainder of the Peninsula the weather was dry except for a few isolated falls. Temperature was approximately normal in the Deccan and in slight excess elsewhere. Skies were only lightly overcast in the interior of the Peninsula during the greater part of the week and moderately overcast in the rest of the Peninsula.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 13th September was practically normal over by far the greater part of the country. It was in slight to moderate excess in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore and Mysore and was in defect only in Baluchistan, Sind and the subdivisions of Jaipur and Cuttack.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

September 7th. Balasore 2·43″, Mount Abu 4·93″ and Kotah 2·02″.

" 8th. Rangoon 3·02″, Ranchi 1·12″, Jhansi 2·30″, Nowgong 3·02″, Indore 2·41″, Sialkot 2·84″ and Kotah 2·94″.

" 9th. Dibrugarh 2·31″, Narayanganj 5·13″, Hazaribagh 2·52″, Meerut 2·04″, Jhansi 2·16″, Sutna 2·92″, Delhi 1·86″, Sirsa 2·41″ and Montgomery 1·72″.

" 10th. Moulmein 3·68″, Minbu 2·02″, Mainpuri 2·16″, Sutna 2·54″, Nowgong 6·66″ and Rawalpindi 2·21″.

" 11th. Mandalay 1·88″, Dehra Dun 3·75″, Jhansi 1·76″, Sutna 2·06″, Nowgong 2·41″ and Murree 1·79″.

" 12th. Akyab 4·52″, Gauhati 3·97″, Balasore 4·18″, Jhansi 2·95″, Meerut 3·46″, Nowgong 3·45″ and Sambhar 1·10″.

" 13th. Hazaribagh 1·77″, Pendra 4·17″, Neemuch 3·35″, Simla 2·09″, Dera Ismail Khan 1·60″, Jaipur 1·28″, Ajmer 0·90″ and Kotah 2·04″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th September 1906.			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 13th September 1906.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	0·81	4·64	−3·83	75·21	73·22	+ 1·99	+ 3	+ 8
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	8·47	6·03	+2·44	117·56	124·58	− 7·02	− 6	− 8
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	1·17	2·09	−0·92	42·69	46·97	− 4·28	− 9	− 7
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	2·33	1·58	+0·75	21·67	21·29	+ 0·38	+ 2	− 2
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	3·23	2·71	+0·52	68·59	65·31	+ 3·28	+ 5	+ 4
	Calcutta .	2·72	2·23	+0·49	49·07	46·79	+ 2·28	+ 5	+ 4
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	2·69	3·97	−1·28	108·28	102·52	+ 5·76	+ 6	+ 7
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	2·26	3·98	−1·72	81·50	77·32	+ 4·18	+ 5	+ 8
	Darbhanga .	1·29	1·76	−0·47	46·88	40·69	+ 6·19	+ 15	+ 17
	Bahraich .	1·91	1·59	+0·32	36·84	40·93	− 4·09	− 10	− 11
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	0·66	1·95	−1·29	41·96	43·36	− 1·40	− 3	0
	Patna .	1·32	1·53	−0·21	34·37	36·93	− 2·56	− 7	− 7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla . .	3·52	1·13	+2·39	46·34	36·63	+ 9·71	+ 27	+ 21
	Ludhiana .	3·93	1·19	+2·74	35·90	34·07	+ 1·83	+ 5	− 3
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	3·79	1·11	+2·68	27·55	28·92	− 1·37	− 5	− 15
	Lahore .	1·78	0·73	+1·05	16·64	19·36	− 2·72	− 14	− 20
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	1·02	0·22	+0·80	6·34	7·69	− 1·35	− 18	− 29
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·03	−0·03	0·25	1·29	− 1·04	−81	− 80
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	0·18	1·66	−1·48	26·05	21·95	+ 4·10	+ 19	+ 28
	Cuttack .	4·46	2·57	+1·89	32·26	44·22	−11·96	− 27	− 33
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	3·50	2·11	+1·39	37·40	45·95	− 8·55	− 19	− 23
	Raipur .	1·75	2·03	−0·28	41·79	43·55	− 1·76	− 4	− 4
	Jubbulpore .	3·27	2·93	+0·34	50·38	51·42	− 1·04	− 2	− 3
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	11·69	1·62	+10·07	36·86	37·78	− 0·92	− 2	− 30
	Jaipur . .	2·13	0·83	+1·30	13·35	20·20	− 6·85	− 34	− 42
	Indore . .	6·40	1·96	+4·44	46·91	36·63	+10·28	+ 28	+ 17
15 West Coast . .	Calicut .	0·93	2·11	−1·18	72·16	74·19	− 2·03	− 3	− 1
	Bombay .	1·76	3·23	−1·47	78·87	87·93	− 9·06	− 10	− 9
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0·92	1·87	−0·95	31·79	33·67	− 1·88	− 6	− 3
	Rajkot .	0·67	0·77	−0·10	19·55	18·88	+ 0·67	+ 4	+ 4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·56	1·85	− 1·29	37·95	26·75	+11·20	+ 42	+ 50
18 Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0·08	1·62	−1·54	16·25	15·38	+ 0·87	+ 6	+ 18
	Bijapur .	0·36	1·95	−1·59	20·70	20·73	− 0·03	0	+ 8
	Hyderabad .	0·17	2·11	−1·94	24·11	21·62	+ 2·49	+ 12	+ 23
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0·31	1·04	−0·73	20·38	15·85	+ 4·53	+ 29	+ 36
	Madura .	0·38	0·80	−0·42	11·51	11·04	+ 0·47	+ 4	+ 9
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·44	0·86	−0·42	10·85	10·47	+ 0·38	+ 4	+ 8

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 13th September, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th September 1906.

Burma.—There was general rain throughout Burma, it was heaviest in Akyab and on the Tenasserim coast. Transplanting is approaching completion in Lower Burma and is progressing in Upper Burma. Reaping of early sesamum is in progress. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in the Tilin township and of early wet-weather paddy in Mandalay; reaping is also in progress in Kyaukse, Meiktila, and the Southern Shan States. Hill side paddy is in ear in the Momeik Subdivision. Agricultural operations in Thayetmyo have been suspended for want of sufficient rain which is required also in Shwebo, Mandalay, Myingyan, Kyaukse, Yamethin, Meiktila, the Southern Shan States, Myaungmya, in the Kyaklat township, on high lands in Henzada, and on the east of the railway in Tharrawaddy. Crops have been damaged by floods in Tharrawaddy and also in Hanthawaddy, while the condition of the standing crops is precarious in most parts of Prome for want of rain. Unirrigated paddy in Sagaing is poor and in the Yamethin Subdivision an 8-anna outturn is only expected; of sesamum a 12-anna crop is expected in Yamethin and an 8-anna crop in Myingyan. Caterpillars are destroying hill side paddy in the Southern Shan States. The price of paddy has risen largely in Pyapon, Toungoo and Thayetmyo; slightly in Mergui, Mandalay, and Kyaukse; and has fallen slightly in Pakokku.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain has fallen generally in all districts. Floods are subsiding. Winter rice on low lands damaged by floods is being retransplanted in some districts. The prospects of tea are good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur; moderately favourable in Cachar; and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally fair. Cutting of jute and transplanting of late rice are in progress. The prospects of the crops are generally fair. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 14; Kohima 10; Rangamati 8; Noakhali 5 to 8; Chittagong 7½; Tezpur and Sibsagar 7; Silchar 6⅞; Comilla 6⅝; Pabna, Dibrugarh, and Barisal 6½; Malda, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Dacca, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Nowgong 6; Dhubri and Rampur Boalia 5⅞; Bogra and Mymensingh 5½; Shillong 5¼; Aijal and Tura 5; Dinajpur 4⅞; and Rangpur 4½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in nine; fallen in three; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity prevails in Mymensingh, Noakhali, Bakarganj, and Comilla. There are no test works in Mymensingh where 765 persons are on gratuitous relief. 28 men and one child are on relief works and 668 persons on gratuitous relief in Noakhali. There are no test works in Bakarganj and Comilla. In the former district there are 12 men, 11 women and 8 children in receipt of gratuitous relief and in the latter 400 persons on gratuitous relief.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Murshidabad and in parts of Balasore; moderate in Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Cuttack, and Ranchi; but light in the rest of the Province. More rain is wanted in many districts for winter paddy. Much distress prevails in Darbhanga where a large number of persons are receiving gratuitous relief from the District Board's Funds. Slight distress is also reported from the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Saran. Prospects of the *aman* paddy are on the whole fair except in the districts where it has been damaged by floods, *viz.*, in Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in Murshidabad, Darbhanga, Khulna, and Purnea. The water-supply is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven, and fallen in sixteen districts; it continues to be high in most districts.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was generally heavier and prospects have much improved, but more rain is needed for rice especially in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts. The standing crops are flourishing, but the cane crop in Benares has been slightly injured by insects. Harvesting of the earlier autumn crops and preparations for the spring harvest continue. Cholera is disappearing from Jhansi, but has broken out in a village in Hardoi. Cattle are healthy except in eight districts. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient. Prices have fallen in seven districts and risen in the same number.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was good rain in all districts and more has fallen since the close of the week. Prospects are much improved and the standing crops are flourishing. Early autumn crops are being harvested

and fields are being prepared for the spring harvest. Relief operations have stopped in Cawnpore from 1st September and the usual valedictory doles have been given. All works will be closed on the 15th instant and the numbers on gratuitous relief will be gradually reduced during the next month; it is hoped that gratuitous relief in Bundelkhand will cease on 15th October. Test works have been started in the flooded tracts of Gorakhpur. Cholera is disappearing but malaria continues. Fodder and water supplies are ample. Cattle are doing well. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Jhansi and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 12;,000; Agra Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 134,000.

Punjab.—Heavy rain fell during the week at Gurgaon and Rawalpindi; good rain in parts of Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, and Sialkot; and light to moderate rain in other districts except Lahore, Shahpur, and Mianwali. Prices of food-grains are generally unchanged. Ploughings and sowings for the next spring harvest are in progress. Indigo is being harvested in Multan. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good and the yield is expected to be good all round. Crops have been damaged in Ambala and on lowlying lands in Jullundur by excessive rain, and cotton is being damaged by insects or boll worm in Lyallpur and in parts of Sialkot, Shahpur, and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Gurgaon. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell during the week in the Peshawar district averaging 12 cents to 3·35 inches and 15 cents in the Marwat tahsil in Bannu. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory. The harvest prospects and the probable outturn of the autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings have commenced. Canal water and the Kilapani supply are normal. There is some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The river Indus is falling. The condition of cattle is good except in Dera Ismail Khan tahsil. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 13¾ to 17½; maize 15 to 18; gram 15⅛ to 18; and *bajra* 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 12 to 24 and maize 14 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally bright with rain on one day during the week. The rice crop is in good condition. Ploughings for spring crops are in progress.

Rajputana.—There was general and in many places heavy rain throughout Rajputana—the following were the amounts in cents:—Headquarters—Bikaner 205, Marwar 161, Jaisalmer 225, Sirohi 671, Mewar 220, Hill Tracts 209, Partabgarh 354, Bundi 294, Tonk 343, Shahpura 364, Kotah 581, Jhalawar 390, Jaipur 66, Kishangarh 635, Alwar 157, Karauli 236, Bharatpur 201, Dholpur 100, Ajmer 394, Merwara 343. Prospects have improved everywhere and the standing crops are doing well. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Jaipur, Karauli, and Dholpur. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is sufficient. Prices have generally fallen but are still high.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 314, on gratuitous relief 783, total 1,097; Merwara—on works 8,579, on gratuitous relief 6,510, total 15,089. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 623, Tonk—on works 1,260, on gratuitous relief 355, total 1,615; Jaipur—on works 4,728; Kishangarh—on gratuitous relief 421; Dholpur—on works 1,026, on gratuitous relief 413, total 1,439, grand total 8,826. Relief works closed in Alwar, Bharatpur, and Karauli. Prices vary between 14⅞ seers in Karauli and 18 seers per rupee in Kishangarh. There were 45 deaths from cholera in Dholpur.

Central India.—Rainfall general. Land is being prepared for spring sowings and the early autumn harvest has commenced in some parts of Bundelkhand. The standing crops are good generally. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior and by excessive rain in parts of Indore. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 153, on gratuitous relief 1,651; total 1,804; in Bundelkhand—on works 2,600; on gratuitous relief 2,400; total 5,000; grand total 6,804. Prices in Bundelkhand 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—There was good rain again in nearly all districts—Damoh received (at headquarters) 9½, Nimar 7¼, Saugor 5¼, Drug and Jubbulpore, 4¼ inches each; other districts from 3¾ inches in Bilaspur to 35 cents in Bhandara; in the Hatta tahsil of Damoh, where rain was needed the fall during two consecutive days amounted to 16¾ inches. More rain is required for rice in parts of Drug. Excessive rain has slightly damaged the crops in parts of Chanda, Akola, and Amraoti. Weeding and preparation of land for spring sowings are in progress in most districts. Sesamum is being sown in parts of Nagpur, Balaghat, and Drug and is in flower in Chhindwara and Amraoti. *Kutki* (small millet) in Chhindwara and Raipur, and maize in Chanda are being harvested. Sugarcane is flourishing in Betul. A full outturn of autumn crops is estimated in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Germination has been successful, the standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are generally favourable throughout the Provinces. *Juar* is still backward in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. The price of rice has fallen slightly in Seoni, Raipur, and Bilaspur; elsewhere prices are steady but continue equal to the scarcity rate in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur; moderate in Karachi, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda; and slight in Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Inundation from the Indus is satisfactory in Sind. Cotton sowing still continues in places. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Thar and Parkar; by floods in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Parkar; by heavy rain in parts of Hyderabad, Karachi, Gujarat, Nasik, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops continues in parts of Kaira, the Deccan, the Karnatak, and Kolhapur. The supply of drinking water is adequate. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are nearly full. Agricultural stock is generally deficient in affected tracts but is improving in condition sufficient green grass being available everywhere. Trade is active and stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 10 to 50 per cent; in the Karnatak 23 to 35 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 1st instant were:—Phaltan 48, Jamkhandi 126, total 174. The demand for labour is increasing and agriculturists find ample work in the fields. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The numbers on relief are falling steadily. The numbers are:—British districts:—Deccan—on works 9,932, on gratuitous relief 24,508, total 34,440; Karnatak—on works 10,966, on gratuitous relief 13,782, total 24,748; Native States—on works 1,791, on gratuitous relief 1,889, total 3,680.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—3 inches 29 cents. The prospects of the season are good. The autumn and early rice crops are in good condition. Lands are being prepared for the spring harvest and sowings have commenced in a few taluks. Prices—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 16¼ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain throughout the Province. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The prospects of the season are good, but more rain is needed in parts of Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are generally healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—5 inches 52 cents. The prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in South Canara; good in the Vizagapatam Agency, Nilgiris, Malabar, Kistna, Kurnool, Guntur, Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari, and Bellary; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. There are no harvests in Kurnool and Bellary; they continue in parts elsewhere with varying outturn. Pasture is sufficient except in Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Anantapur, and Coimbatore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in eleven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in ten; and has very slightly risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in one district; has fallen in ten; and has slightly risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; and has fallen in seven.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	29	3,280	3,309	29	1,864	1,893	—1,416
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,000	122,000	123,000	1,000	133,00	134,000	+11,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	10,238	9,078	19,316	8,893	7,293	16,186	—3,130
Bombay	23,568	40,319	63,887	20,898	38,290	59,188	—4,699
Total British Provinces .	34,835	174,677	209,512	30,820	160,447	211,267	+1,755
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	7,538	1,997	9,535	7,014	1,812	8,826	—709
Central India States . .	4,000	[illegible],000	9,000	2,753	4,051	6,804	—2,196
Bombay Native States . .	2,637	1,987	4,624	1,965	1,889	3,854	—770
Total Native States .	14,175	8,984	23,159	11,732	7,752	19,484	—3,675
GRAND TOTAL .	49,010	183,661	232,671	42,552	188,199	230,751	—1,920

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-05.	1905.	1906.	2nd September 1905.	1st September 1906.	1905.	1906.	2nd September 1905.	1st September 1906.			2nd September 1905.	1st September 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″)	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,37,615	3,95,000	171	198	34,31,894	32,87,000	...	1,44,894	1 03,71,114	1,03 91,000	19,886	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,039	5,800	240	276	51,870	55,600	3 730	...	1.44.633	1,49,000	4,367	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3′ 3⅜″)	670	753	504	504	2,83,348	2,73,000	562	542	26,06,232	25,77,000	...	29 232	81,81,371	83,46,000	1,64,629	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″)	404	370	1,138	1,271	4,99,029	4,71,000	439	371	35,20.593	37.55.000	2,34 407	...	73,64 884	84,34,000	10,69,116	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,086	2,130	13,91.654	15,38,000	667	722	1,19.49,590	1,23,48,000	3,98,410	...	3 08,83,553	3.23,05,000	14.21,447	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	5,92,379	5 60,000	378	357	55,83,927	51,99,000	...	3,84 927	1 99,34,019	1,79,74,000	...	19,60,019
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	23,183	26,800	193	213	1.61,503	2,64,000	1,02,497	...	3,59,504	7.58,000	3,98 496	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1.34 833	1,30 000	148	142	11,28,110	12,81,000	1,52,890	...	32,12,802	41,69,000	9,56,198	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2.43,266	2,32,000	288	275	24 24 958	24,13 000	...	11,958	58,45,065	63 35.000	4,89,935	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*b*)	...	...	...	35	...	1,100	...	31	...	1,800	1 800	...	...	1,800	1,800	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1 04,692	95,000	212	192	10 73 647	9 47,000	...	1,26,647	38 76,792	25,45,000	...	13,31,792
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,567	5.300	93	88	51,070	44,800	...	6,270	1,50,301	1,21,000	...	29,301
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″)	317	330	3 312	3,499	8,79,583	9,99,000	266	286	1,01,89 492	1,13,64,000	11,74,508	...	2,59,23,314	2 80,46,000	21,22,686	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,53,412	2,52,000	204	196	24,43,259	22,02 000	...	2,41,259	65,98,149	63,35 000	...	2,63,149
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6,218	5,100	194	159	52 048	47,000	...	5,048	1,36,517	1,45,000	8,483	...
Assam-Bengal (*c*)	96	92	775	771	76,527	85,200	68	111	5,78 033	6,81,000	1,02,967	...	12,97,068	16,13,000	3,15 932	...
Burma	200	2.6	1,340	1,340	2,49,422	2,68,000	186	200	22,92,198	22.39,000	...	53,198	63,38 036	61,85,000	...	1,53,036
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	20,169	15,700	163	127	1,29,380	1.72,000	42,620	...	2 93,432	4,15,000	1,21,568	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	26,272	20 000	132	100	2,29,943	1,94,000	...	35,943	6 31 446	6,44,000	12 554	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	6,041	7,100	355	418	53,406	43.200	...	10,206	1 52,649	1,47,000	...	5,649
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	430	400	25	24	4,728	5,000	272	...	12,893	16,100	3,207	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	273	307	1,917	1,909	5,75,202	5,02,000	300	263	43.45.790	40.59 000	...	2,86,790	1.14.20,899	1,16,86,000	2,65,101	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,33,788	2,37,000	208	210	22,76,704	22,69,000	...	7,704	57,18,493	58,62,000	1,43,507	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10.440	10,000	105	101	1,12,382	1,02,000	...	10 382	2 73 701	2,71,000	...	2,701
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,653	8 700	80	81	84,564	90,500	5,936	..	2 06 339	2,15,000	8,661	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,29,295	1,16,000	111	100	13,27,086	14,03,000	75,914	...	37,86,927	40,22,000	2,35 073	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	675	600	20	18	5,234	5,700	466	...	5,234	15,000	9,766	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	500	1,200	12	28	5 515	10 500	4,985	...	13 500	23,900	10,400	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	31,404	24,100	106	81	3.05,925	2,67,000	...	38,925	7,72 308	7,60,000	...	12,308
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	80 258	72,000	142	117	8,42,482	7,87,000	...	55,482	25,45,197	26,09,000	63,803	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	14,454	11.400	245	193	1,34,265	89,600	...	44,665	3.42,313	3 26.000	...	16,313
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*d*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	6,300	6.300	...	...	15,700	15,700	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*e*)	...	...	...	26	...	800	...	31	...	7,500	7,500	...	...	21,500	21,500	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	26	1,589	1.000	53	38	13,744	14,200	456	...	31,723	38,200	6,477	...
Total	313	337	22,223	22,783	62,25,607	63,71,000	280	280	5,74,09.572	5,82,31,700	8,22,128	...	15,68,24,176	16,09,40,200	41,16,024	...
All other Railways.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,1[illegible]	1,100	70	70	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	4,129	2,700	413	270	35,457	32,400	...	3,057	85,032	89,200	4,168	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	12,516	10,700	158	136	1,04 332	92,600	...	11,732	2,01,750	2,18,000	16,250	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2,393	1,700	70	50	24,737	15,100	...	9,637	82,979	70,000	...	12,979
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	55.009	57,600	165	172	6,70,095	5,95,000	...	75.095	18,14,793	17,45,000	...	69,793
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,368	2,600	74	79	22,211	23,700	1,489	...	78.509	80,300	1,791	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19,209	18,100	180	169	2,14,182	1,84.000	...	30,182	5.33,074	4.54,000	...	79,074
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	64.493	50.100	152	118	5,94 982	5,05,000	...	89,982	13,96,456	13,34,000	...	62,456
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	718	6,100	9	59	5,209	92.000	86,791	...	5.719	2,17,000	2,11,281	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	9,298	8,100	60	52	87,557	83,000	...	4,557	3,80,714	3,57,000	...	23,714
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,060	4,300	185	195	47,275	51,700	4,425	...	1,42,299	1,56,000	13,701	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1.348	1,800	40	53	12.489	14,100	1,611	...	42,621	43.700	1,079	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,457	3.400	45	62	22,984	29,100	6,116	...	80,036	97,400	17,364	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	94,663	1,06,000	105	114	9 29,264	9 27,000	...	2,264	26,30,151	29,55,000	3,24,849	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	32	9,223	4 300	256	134	74 096	53 000	...	21.096	1,43,584	1,35,000	...	8,584
" extensions	93	87	117	66	10 474	4 900	89	74	83,230	63,800	...	19,430	1,85,406	1,97,000	11,594	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	26,015	25,900	78	78	2,32,051	2,15,000	...	17,051	7,60,036	8,12,000	51,964	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,258	1,500	33	40	12,278	16,000	3,722	...	34,779	47,600	12,821	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	976	1.100	46	52	6,989	10,200	3,211	...	20,000	32,600	12,600	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	18,828	19,900	241	255	1,70,242	1,62,000	...	8,242	4,00,626	4,14,000	13,374	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	12,787	9,000	95	67	66,369	68,300	1,931	...	2,12,612	2,38,000	25,388	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	31,415	28,200	80	72	3,18,284	3,28,000	9,716	...	13,29,256	12,76,000	..	53,256
Jaipur (*f*)	53	55	...	32	...	800	...	25	...	9.500	9,500	...	...	29,000	29,000	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,106	2,300	39	43	20.805	21,000	195	...	60,142	63,900	3.758	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2.672	2,900	58	63	28,091	27,600	...	491	74,798	81,100	6,302	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	69,618	56.800	98	80	4,85,175	6,17,000	1.31,825	...	11,09,655	15,73,000	4,63,345	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,209	3,000	76	103	23,757	27,700	3,943	...	73,018	71,500	...	1,518
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	5.986	5,800	67	64	46,261	47.400	1,139	...	1,28,655	1,47,000	18,345	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	5,868	5,000	115	98	38,262	35,700	...	2,562	81,636	86,400	4,764	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	9,840	9,800	149	148	1,06,739	98,700	...	8.039	2,77,729	2,83,000	5,271	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*g*)	...	...	...	64	...	6,100	...	95	...	49 000	49 000	...	...	1,43,000	1,43,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,052	6,800	107	105	58,790	64,600	5,810	...	1.63.787	1.71,000	7,213	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,818	4.400	57	66	36,409	38,100	1,691	...	95,497	1,10,000	14,503	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,971	5.500	104	82	61,518	65,200	3,682	...	1,73,919	1.99,000	25,081	...
Barsi	143	173	28	48	3,760	2,200	134	46	32 464	31,500	...	964	1,07,410	74,800	...	32,610
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	1,948	1.200	57	35	17,262	17,700	438	...	50,627	59,800	9,173	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5 040	4,500	54	49	39,734	44,600	4,866	...	1.64,129	1.72,000	7,871	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	831	600	22	16	7,316	7.000	...	316	26,920	26,300	...	620
2′ gauge. Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	15.262	17,000	299	333	1,49,268	1,32,000	...	17,268	4,23,049	4,31,000	7,951	...
Total	124	131	5,344	5,515	6,00,433	5,63,500	112	102	53,73,717	53,53,800	...	19,917	1,48,68,233	1,60,51,600	11,83,367	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,567	28,298	68,25,500	69,34,500	248	245	6,27,83 289	6,35,85,500	8,02,211	...	17.16,92,409	17,69 91,800	52,99,391	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*e*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 13th September, 1906.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3617 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th September 1906:—

No. 457 of 1906.—Frederick Clutsam, musician, of 276 Collins street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in pianofortes, organs and like musical instruments.*

No. 458 of 1906.—J. H. Rivett & Sons, carriage builders, cabinet makers, upholsterers and timber merchants, of Simla and Ambala, British India. *Improvements in carts and the like.*

No. 459 of 1906.—Alfred Wormser, of 26 Rue de St. Petersbourg, Paris, France. *An improved kaleidoscope.*

No. 460 of 1906.—Ransom Zeals Snell, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States, residing at 1801 Ernsperger street, South Bend, county of St. Joseph and state of Indiana. *Improvements in concrete and like mixers.*

No. 461 of 1906.—August Deidesheimer, Director, of Pleicherglacistrasse 1, Wuerzburg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and Franz Jurschina, manufacturer, of Goethestrasse 13, Wuerzburg, aforesaid. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stones, bricks, or like articles.*

No. 462 of 1906.—Ozonair, Limited, manufacturers, of 27 Chancery lane, London, England. *Improved apparatus for ozonizing atmospheric air.*

No. 463 of 1906.—Dick Edwards Radclyffe, ramie specialist, of Hythe End, Staines, in the county of Middlesex, England. *New or improved process, appliances and machinery to decorticate, scutch and de-gum fibres more especially ramie, rhea and the like.*

No. 464 of 1906.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in electric railways.*

No. 465 of 1906.—Gustave Richard Bonnard, Managing Director of Public Companies, of 80 Coleman Street, in the city of London, England, and Gardiner Henderson Mackillop, civil engineer, of Long Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick, England, late of Woodbine, Maiden-head, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverizing, crushing, stamping, and other operations, performed by a weight or weights, which is, or are, lifted and then allowed to fall.*

No. 466 of 1906.—Harold Irwin, gardener, of Gwavas, Tikokino, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand. *Improvements in alarms particularly adapted for scaring birds and the like.*

No. 467 of 1906.—Alexander Paterson, engineer, of Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Parel, Bombay, India. *Improvements in and relating to controlling or regulating apparatus for sight feed lubricators and the like.*

No. 468 of 1906.—Frederick Wallis Stoddart, analytical chemist, of Grafton Lodge, Sneyd Park, Bristol, England. *Improvements in apparatus for distributing liquids especially suitable for sewage.*

No. 469 of 1906.—William Phillips Thompson, civil engineer, of 6 Lord Street Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England *Improvements in presses.*

No. [illegible] of 1906.—John Gill, gentleman, of [illegible] Mains, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvements in rotary motive power engines applicable also to rotary pumps, air or gas blowers, compressors or exhausters, meters, and the like.*

No. 3618 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 406 of 1905.—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, manufacturers, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Cawnpore, British India, and Captain Archibald Hugh Arbuthnot, 59th Scinde Rifles, Bannu. *An improved valise tent.* (Specification filed 31 August 1906.)

No. 454 of 1905.—William Bruce Thompson, engineer and shipbuilder of Thornbank, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *A jute reaping machine.* (Specification filed 31 August 1906.)

No. 51 of 1906.—Albert Lincoln Johnson, civil engineer, of the Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Company, Frisco Building, Corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, United States of America. *Improvements in corrugated bars.* (Specification filed 3 September 1906.)

No. 78 of 1906.—William Middleton, engineer, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and Hervic Nugent Grahame Cobbe, metallurgist, also of Kulgoorlie aforesaid. *Improvements in shoes and dies of grinding pans.* (Specification filed 25 August 1906.)

No. 227 of 1906.—Alessandro Artom, electrical engineer and professor at the School "Galileo Ferraris" of the Royal Industrial Museum, of Turin, in the kingdom of Italy. *Improvements in and relating to wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus.* (Specification filed 10 August 1906.)

No. 229 of 1906.—Francis Joseph Mc Carty, electrician, of No. 1022 Mills Buildings, in the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, United States of America. *Wireless telephone.* (Specification filed 3 September 1906.)

No. 3619 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 16 of 1895.—Heinrich Treichler. *A method and apparatus for washing and rinsing fabrics and other washable objects.* (From 12 September 1906 to 12 September 1907.)

No. 77 of 1895.—Edwin James Preston and Arthur Bernard Gill. *Improvements in and connected with the electric lighting of trains and other vehicles.* (From 27 December 1906 to 27 December 1907.)

No. 141 of 1897.—Carl Dellwik. *Improvements in the production of water-gas and in apparatus therefor.* (From 27 September 1906 to 27 September 1907.)

No. 88 of 1898.—Emanuel Winter. *Improvements in slate pencils and in the manufacture thereof.* (From 17 October 1906 to 17 October 1907.)

No. 93 of 1898.—James Wilson. *Improvements in filters.* (From 17 October 1906 to 17 October 1907.)

No. 126 of 1898.—Auguste Collette and Auguste Boidin. *An improved process for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by mucedineae, and apparatus therefor.* (From 16 November 1906 to 16 November 1907.)

No. 160 of 1898.—Thomas Henry Jones. *Improvements in apparatus for disinfecting clothes, bedding and the like to be called the "Bowman disinfector."* (From 26 September 1906 to 26 September 1907.)

No. 55 of 1899.—James Henry Apjohn. *Improvements in apparatus for bulking, blending or mixing, and re-distributing for packing tea or the like.* (From 18 September 1906 to 18 September 1907.)

No. 59 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in vapour burning apparatus, and in means for distributing liquid hydro-carbon thereto.* (From 4 September 1906 to 4 September 1907.)

No. 104 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in and relating to vapour burning apparatus.* (From 30 October 1906 to 30 October 1907.)

No. 127 of 1899.—William John Brewer and John Edward Cooper. *Improvements in auto-motor carriages or vehicles.* (From 25 September 1906 to 25 September 1907.)

No. 134 of 1900.—Edward Goodrich Acheson. *Improvements in the manufacture of graphite.* (From 13 November 1906 to 13 November 1907.)

No. 135 of 1900.—The Cotton Seed Oil Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed.* (From 13 November 1906 to 13 November 1907.)

No. 136 of 1900.—James Gresham and Frank James Gresham. *Improvements in injectors.* (From 13 November 1906 to 13 November 1907.)

No. 353 of 1900.—Frank Wing Weeks. *Improvements in machines for manufacturing carbon-coated paper.* (From 28 December 1906 to 28 December 1907.)

No. 79 of 1901.—A. A. Kuppusamy Iyer. *Improvements in Indian hand-looms.* (From 23 September 1906 to 23 September 1907.)

No. 101 of 1901.—Captain H. A. L. Hepper. *Electric key transmitting apparatus* (From 12 September 1906 to 12 September 1907.)

No. 308 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins. *Improvements in roller and ball bearings for shafts subjected to end thrust.* (From 9 October 1906 to 9 October 1907.)

No. 310 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins. *Improvements in roller bearings.* (From 9 October 1906 to 9 October 1907.)

No. 81 of 1902.—Dr. Lazar Rosenfeld. *A dust-absorbing sweeping material.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907.)

No. 278 of 1902.—Harry Smith Wainwright. *Improvements in locomotives.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 279 of 1902.—John Cowan. *Improvements in water tube boilers.* (From 25 October 1906 to 25 October 1907.)

No. 280 of 1902.—John Cowan. *Improvements in water tube boilers.* (From 25 October 1906 to October 1907.)

No. 3620 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 403 of 1901.—The American By-Products Company. *Manufacture of pure cellulose from cotton seeds.* (Specification filed 3 June 1902.)

No. 415 of 1901.—August Scheidel. *An improved process for the extraction of metals from their ores.* (Specification filed 3 June 1902.)

No. 416 of 1901.—Robert McKnight. *Improvements in the treatment of ores.* (Specification filed 3 June 1902.)

No. 429 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements relating to the regulation and distribution of electric currents.* (Specification filed 6 June 1902.)

No. 46 of 1902.—Henry George Abraham Isaac Wieder and Samuel Sidney Bromhead. *An improved sensitive diaphragm for reproducing and transmitting sound.* (Specification filed 7 June 1902.)

No. 64 of 1902.—John Harvey Kellogg. *Improvements in vegetable food compounds.* (Specification filed 7 June 1902.)

No. 72 of 1902.—Frank Marion Pratt. *A tank and means for discharging contents thereof.* (Specification filed 7 June 1902.)

No. 73 of 1902.—Frank Marion Pratt. *A tank and means for discharging contents thereof.* (Specification filed 7 June 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 399 of 1900.—Edward Lloyd Pease. *Improvements in structural arrangements in a manner applicable to roofing, walling, and the like structural purposes.* (Specification filed 4 June 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 411 of 1897.—Alexander Von Wagner. *An improved remedy for diseases of the stomach, such as catarrh, acute or chronic, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholerine, cholera : useful also as a remedy for purifying the blood.* (Specification filed 2 June 1898.)

No. 67 of 1898.—Robert Wood and Rustomji Nasarvanji Vacha. *A thorough ventilating window.* (Specification filed 6 June 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1s. 1d. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th September 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	ASSETS	R	a	p
[illegible]	[illegible],00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,09,44,[illegible]	6	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	56,23,178	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 89,84,696 9 2; Public Deposits at Branches 90,37,981 10 10	1,80,22,678	4	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,63,70,877	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	12,27,04,638	12	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	3,22,02,940	11	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,95,758	1	4	Bills discounted and purchased	3,85,28,518	0	0
Sundries	19,44,027	9	2	Balances with other Banks	11,50,775	9	4
				Bullion	..		
				Dead Stock	18,37,769	10	9
				Stamps	11,717	0	10
				Sundries	6,39,261	10	1
					12,73,09,663	15	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *1,73,10,053 3 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,38,47,385 7 8	5,11,57,438	11	1
RUPEES	17,84,67,102	11	0	RUPEES	17,84,67,102	11	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R3,45,915 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,82,815 0 0

R 7,28,730 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 13th September 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·53.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th September 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.*	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	88,98,050	15,30,73,020	16,19,71,070	2,79,49,078	*1,22,62,485	1,02,01,727	6,37,50,000	...	...	20,76,000	9,09,99,946	2,00,00,000	23,62,39,236	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	2,35,12,480	2,35,12,480	1,87,61,971	28,18,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,80,486	
Lahore	...	3,33,59,380	3,33,59,380	2,56,37,776	68,43,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,24,81,608	
Bombay	4,03,42,370	10,71,38,600	14,74,80,970	7,08,52,104	1,52,44,032	64,38,719	...	...	...	45,00,000	...	...	9,70,34,855	
Karachi	...	1,11,96,120	1,11,96,120	30,68,115	2,60,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,28,500	
Madras	34,79,325	4,23,32,895	4,58,12,220	1,01,25,345	3,31,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,56,605	
Calicut	...	32,76,215	32,76,215	23,12,125	50,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,62,540	
Rangoon	...	2,32,65,685	2,32,65,685	4,41,49,660	14,35,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,85,130	
	5,27,19,745	39,71,54,395	44,98,74,140	20,28,56,174	3,92,46,394	1,66,40,446	6,37,50,000	...	...	65,76,000	9,09,99,946	2,00,00,000	44,90,68,960	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			13,05,180	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									5,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,85,68,960								Total Reserve R		44,85,68,960	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th September 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 55 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th September 1906 to 328 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	38	...	...	38	30	...	30	19	163	73*	39	4	298	...	...	...
Bombay	12	...	...	12	13	...	13	2	165	85	15	8	275	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 40 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

His Majesty's Mint:

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

11 S

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September 1906.

No. 70.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 49, dated 8th May 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. W. Campbell, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (General), has been granted an extension of furlough for four months, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th October 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1906.

No. 27.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 8th September 1906 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Hatigarh (Darrang)	Assam	2nd September	Opened.
Pakal (North Arcot)	Madras	1st "	Do.
Puliarai	Do.	1st "	Closed.
Ramree	Burma	31st August	Opened.
Singribarihat	Assam	1st September	Do.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Haridaspur	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	25th August	Opened.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st September 1906.

No. 3755.—Under the provisions of section 78 of Act III, of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act, and with the approval of His Excllency the Governor-General in Council, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following modification in Article iii of the table of fees published in his Notification No. 2005, dated the 4th April 1892, namely :—

For—

	R	a.	p.
" For making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents, before, on or after registration	0	8	0"

Substitute—

	R	a.	p.
" For making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents, before, on or after registration—			
When the number of words does not exceed 400	0	8	0
When the number of words does exceed 400—			
(*a*) for the first 400 words	0	8	0
(*b*) for every 100 words or part thereof in excess of 400	0	2	0"

Notification No. 1729, dated the 20th April 1906, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st September 1906.

No. 3756.—Under the provisions of section 78 of Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act), and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to make the following modification in Article iii of the table of fees published in his Notification No. 2006, dated the 4th April 1892, namely:—

For—

	R	a.	p.
"For making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents, before, on or after registration . . .	0	8	0"

Substitute—

	R	a.	p.
For making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents, before, on or after registration—			
When the number of words does not exceed 400 .	0	8	0
When the number of words does exceed 400—			
(*a*) for the first 400 words	0	8	9
(*b*) for every 100 words or part thereof in excess of 400	0	2	0"

Notification No. 1728, dated the 20th April 1906, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd September 1906.

No. 3769.—Corrigendum.—In the concluding line of this office Notification* No. 3391, dated the 23rd July 1906, insert the word "Naib" between the words "2nd" and "Tahsildar."

*Published on page 1959 of the Gazette of India, Part II.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th September 1906.

No. 91.—Under the provisions of section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897 the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased to notify that the undermentioned gentleman has been elected a Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

To represent Europeans and Eurasians.

No. 6 High Ground Division.

Mr. Ivor James, *vice* Mr. H. C. Berlie, deceased.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 7th September 1906.

No. 94.—Second Lieutenant C. N. Keith is granted leave for six months, out of India, with effect from the 5th September 1906 or date of departure.

By order,

PIERCE MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th September 1906.

No. 212 *A1-I*.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Dass as a nominated member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee *vice* Mr. K. L. Paonasker, who has resigned.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1906.

No. 8.—Mr. L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,

Accountant General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Bombay, the 6th September 1906.

No. 33.—Commander A. Rowand, D.S.O., R.I.M., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 21st August 1906.

W. CHANDLER,

Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 5th September 1906.

No. 26.—Mr. F. E. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for two months in extension of the leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 7, dated 16th February 1906.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1906.

No. 7.—Mr. C. O. S. Skeaf, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 28 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 2 days, with effect from 11th September 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 11th September 1906.

No. 8.—In supersession of this office Notification No 3 dated 10th April 1906, published in part II, of the Gazette of India dated 14th April 1906, Mr T. W. Stewart, Assistant Engineer 1st grade is granted under articles 233 (1) 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months with effect from 5th September 1906.

H. P. BURT,
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the middle of June 1906, Treasure consisting of one empty cylindrical box made of copper with a lid, weighing 18lbs. and 12 tolas and valued at R15 was found by Gundupalli Ramaswamy Gadu and Syed Askari of Palivela, in the site belonging to Mohamad Sahib at Palivala, Amalapur Taluk, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure of any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada on 6th February 1907, at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For Collector.

GODAVARI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cocanada, dated 6th September 1906

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1906.

No. 1789-s-*Ap*.—Mr A. J Wilson, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted an extension of furlough for three months, with effect from the 9th August 1906

The 8th September 1906.

No. 1828s-*Ap* — The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 19th August 1906, during the absence on leave of Mr. A J Faithnie, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, or until further orders.—

Babu Surendra Nath Das, B.A, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade,

Moulvi Syed Ali Mehdy, B A, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade

No. 1834s-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 19th August 1906, *vice* Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, deceased.—

Mr. C. L Pigott, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Dashotar, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

Munshi Salam-ul-Haq, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is promoted to the 4th grade.

Mr. D. J. C. Byrne is appointed as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 11th September 1906.

No. 1845-s-*Ap*.—Mr. C. T. F. Lane, sub. *pro tempore* first assistant postmaster, Rangoon, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 2nd December 1905.

No. 1852-s.-*Ap*.—Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade is granted privilege leave for 40 days, with effect from the 9th September 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. T. Peter is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Calcutta, this 5th day of September 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—8097, Lance Corporal Frederick Perrin.
Age—25 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 3 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, light brown ; eyes, blue.
Trade—Seaman.
Date of Enlistment—16th July 1906.
Place of Enlistment—Hull, Yorkshire, England.
Parish and County in which born—Brixton, London, Middlesex, England.
Date of Desertion or absence—31st August 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks—Star, right forearm ; Thistle, right hand ; Bird, left hand ; Flower, left forearm.
Under 6 years' service.

C. H. L. JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Nurthumberland Fusiliers.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 5th September 1906.

No. 1036-*N*.—Mr. J. A. O. FitzPatrick, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is granted one month and four days' privilege leave, under Articles 254 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th August 1906.

By order, etc.,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 7th September 1906.

No. 128.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral and Lahore Cantonment, on Monday, the 29th October 1906, and following day.

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 31st October 1906.

Nathiagali, the 10th September 1906.

No. 1078-N.—Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Kohat District Jail, to Muhammad Azim, Assistant Surgeon, on the forenoon of the 21st August 1906.

E. B. HOWELL,

Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENU AEND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th September 1906.

No. 3563.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is satisfied that in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue made to Ghulam Mustafa Khan by the Government of India in their letter No 2000, dated the 30th September 1850, and now held by Sher Mohammad Khan, son of Faqir Mohammad Khan, in the Kohat District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment, the extent of which as now held in the North-West Frontier Province is detailed in the schedule attached to this Notification, to a single heir as impartible property actually prevails,

And whereas the said rule of descent has been observed at every succession which has taken place in respect of the said assignment since the said assignment was made,

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, hereby declares that in respect of succession to the said assignment, the said rule of descent shall prevail in the family of the said Sher Mohammad Khan.

SCHEDULE.

Jagirs enjoyed in the Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province, by the Khan of Makhad.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Present value of land revenue.	
		Total assessment.	Jagirdar's share.
1	Shakkardarra	4,000	4,000
2	Rakh Topi	200	50
3	Rakh Saban	100	100
	TOTAL	4,300	4,150

No. 3564.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No 3563, dated 4th September 1906, to prevail in the family of Sher Mohammad Khan, son of Faqir Mohammad Khan, in respect of the succession to the assignment of land revenue held by him in the Kohat District, shall be subject to the conditions (*a*) and (*b*) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

Peshawar, the 8th September 1906.

No. 3713.—In accordance with the authority vested in him by the Government of India in their letter No. 4768-Exc., dated the 23rd August 1906, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to declare the Revenue Commissioner to be the *ex-officio* Superintendent of Stamps for the said Province.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1906.

No. 01464-I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Catch Water Drain on the left side of Kalpani Distributary, Lower Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil	Mauzah	Area in acres.	Direction	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Mardan.	Fatma	0·67	Strips of land of varying widths on the left bank of the Kalpani Distributary from R.D. 41,000' to R. D 45,300', from R D 57,000' to R D 58,000', and from R D 60 000' to R D 66 500, lying in a direction generally from east to west.	Office of Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District
		Babina	0·13		
		Chumdheri	0 10		
		Shahbazgarh	0 66		
		TOTAL	1 56		

The 7th September 1906.

No. 01492-I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Sura Khel Brick Field, near R. D. 55,000, left side of Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District	Tahsil	Mouzah	Area in acres	Boundaries	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kathgarh	3 10	A rectangular plot of ground, 450'×300', on the left side of Paharpur Canal, near R D 55,000 ft, marked by lockspits on the ground.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 01495-I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Dial Brick Field, near R. D. 173,000, right side of Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mouzah.	Area in acres	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	Dial	5 41	An irregular plot of land on the right side of the Paharpur Canal near R D 173,000 ft., marked by lockspits on the ground.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 01498-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Paratiwala Brick Field, near R. D. 100,000, left side of Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mouzah.	Area in acres	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Parati wala . . .	2 76	A rectangular plot of ground 415′ × 270′, on the left side of the Paharpur Canal, near R D. 100,000 ft marked by lockspits on the ground.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District

The 11th September 1906.

No. 01523-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Girsal brick-field, opposite R. D. 149000, left side of Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Sohlan	5·38	A plot of land 462'×503·5' on the left side of the Paharpur Canal, opposite R. D. 149000 ft.	Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.

The 6th September 1906.

No. 01834-*E. I. F.*—Mr. C. B. Mellor, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the Burala Division, Lower Chenab Canal, to the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1906, on return from privilege leave.

No. 01835-*E. I. F.*—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the constitution of a new Division in the Lower Jhelum Circle to be called the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division with head-quarters at Mardan, with effect from the 22nd August 1906.

Mr. C. B. Mellor, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, assumed charge of the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1906

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia-Gali, the 11th September 1906.

No. 147.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar	Yakubi .	5·51	East and West	On East by the boundary of Topaki village at Railway chain 98·500, mile 1014. On West by the boundary of Hassan Ali Killa at Railway chain 96·742. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 148.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar .	Hassan Ali Killa.	28·73	East and West.	On East by Yakubi village boundary at Railway chain 96·742, mile 1014. On West by the boundary of Ghulam Hyder Killa at Railway chain 88·788, mile 1015. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 149.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Ghulam Hyder Killa.	14·13	East and West.	On East by the boundary of Hassari Ali Killa at Railway chain 88·788, mile 1015. On West by Sher Jan Killa at Railway chain 83·900, mile 1016. On North and South by a "d a g b a h l." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 150.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Sher Jan Killa.	4·00	East and West.	On East by the boundary of Ghulam Hyder Killa at Railway chain 83·900, mile 1016. On West by the boundary of Ahmed Khan Killa at Railway chain 82·100, mile 1016. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 151.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Ahmed Khan Killa.	5·09	East and West.	On East by the boundary of Sher Jan Killa at Railway chain 82·100, mile 1017. On West by the boundary of Ramaki Killa at Railway chain 79·400, mile 1017. On West and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 152.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar.	Ramaki Killa.	8·18	East and West	On East by the boundary of Ahmed Khan Killa at Railway chain 79·400, mile 1017. On West by the boundary of Amal Kote village at Railway chain 76·086 mile 1018. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 153.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Amal Kote .	17·89	East and West	On East by the boundary of Ramaki Killa at Railway chain 76·086, mile 1018. On West by the boundary of Sultan village at Railway chain 70·960, mile 1019. On North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 154.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the Thall-Parachinar Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram .	Parachinar.	Sultan .	19·05	East and West	East by the boundary of Amalkote Killa at Railway chain 70·960, mile 1019. West by a "dagbahl" at Railway chain 69·300, mile 1019. North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in later when the land has been acquired).	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commr., North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W31 of 1892-93	D-29—06337	50	P. Rama Shankar, S. C. S., Magistrate and Collector, Ghazipore.
	D-29—06109	50	
	D-20—42996	100	
	D-23—11381	100	
	D-30—31432	100	
	D-30—18747	100	
	D-30—38870	100	
	D-30—35227	100	
	D-30—36307	100	
	D-30—32444	100	

A. C. CURRIE,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD;
The 12th September 1906.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H37 of 1906-07	D-40—66649	500	Babu Bejoy Kishore Sinha, Panchthupi, District Murshidabad.
	DA-27—57864	100	

A. C. CURRIE,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD;
The 12th September 1906.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Six Portable Stone Mills, for grinding atta, with centrifugal machine attached, by Ruston and Proctor, England.

The mills are Government property and are in working order, and can be seen at the premises of the St. John's Mills at Quetta.

Offers for the sale of the mills either for one or more or for the whole number will be received by the Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, up to 1st October 1906. Ten per cent. of the amount of the offer should accompany the application for purchase as earnest-money which will be liable to confiscation should the applicant whose offer is accepted decline to complete the transaction.

Further particulars can be obtained from—

F. W. HALLOWES, *Major*,
Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Quetta, 22nd August 1906.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Miss Margaret Jane, McIntosh.	Benares . . .	21st May 1906 . .	The District Judge of Benares, on 25th July 1906.	Her brother, G. H. Mc Intosh obtained Probate on 21st July 1906.
Herbert Henry Frances	Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.	16th July 1906 . .	The District Judge, Kumaun Division, Naini Tal, on 16th July 1906.	Left no Will.
Pratic Joseph, late a Guard, G. I. P. Railway.	Nagpur . . .	10th July 1906 . .	The District Judge, Nagpur, on 2nd August 1906.	The window applied for Letters of Administration.
Charles Thorpe, late a Government Pensioner.	Lahore . . .	27th June 1906 . .	The District Judge, Lahore, on 7th August 1906.	No Will. No application for Letters of Administration.
Robert Keeling, late a Shunter, East Indian Railway.	Sitarampur . .	20th July 1906 . .	The District Judge, Burdwan, on 9th August 1906.	Left no will.
Mr. Tavener, late a Musician in Warren's Circus.	Victoria Hospital .	9th June 1906 . .	The District Judge, Jubbulpur, on 10th August 1906.	Ditto.
Henry Pope, of Hutwa	Darjeeling . .	14th June 1906 . .	The District Judge, of Saran, on 16th August 1906.	The widow applied for Letters of Administration.
G. J. Waghorn, late Assistant Engineer, Burma Railway.	Katha, Uppor Burma.	16th June 1906 . .	The Agent, Burma Railway Company, Limited Rangoon, on 30th July 1906.	No information regarding Letters of Administration.
A. Gaskel, late an Inspector of Police.	Saugor . . .	11th June 1906 . .	The District Judge, Saugor, on 11th August 1906.	Not known to have left a Will. No application for Letters of Administration.
George Herbert Maxwell.	Lucknow . . .	11th August 1906 .	The District Judge, Lucknow, on 18th August 1906.	Left no Will. No application for Letters of Administration.
Walter James, Radcliffe Cunningham, late a Engine Driver.	Rawal Pindi . .	20th August 1906 .	The District Judge, Rawal Pindi, on 22nd August 1906.	Will left, the widow intends to apply for Probate.
Nursing Sister, R. M. Hensley, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.	Dalhousie . .	26th June 1906 . .	The District Judge, Lahore.	No information regarding Will or Letters of Administration.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET
Calcutta, 30th August 1906.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following books have been recommended for studying the History of England at the Entrance Examination in 1908 :—

History of England.

Cyril Ransome . . .	Short History of England.
S. R. Gardiner . .	Outline of English History.
M. E. duS. Prothero . .	Primer of English History.
Townsend Warner . .	Brief Survey of British History.
Edith Thompson . .	History of England.
T. F. Tout . . .	History of Great Britain, being Book II of Longman's Historical Series for Schools.

No books are recommended for studying Indian History at the Entrance Examination in 1908.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th September 1906.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay Market, London, W.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn Berlin, W. N. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Mr. B.H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-A.-S., Germany.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Evelyn, Hubert & Co., 149, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. A. R. Pillai & Co., Trivandrum.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *4a.* (*1a.*)

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882) as modified up to 1st June 1906. *10a.* or *11d.* (*2a.*)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu 3*p*. (9*p*.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3*p*. (9*p*.)

" List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and orders." 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871) in Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore. K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a*.

*****Ethnographic Notes in Southern India by E. Thurston, Esq. 1906.** Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscap. Board. R1-4*a*. or 1*s*. 10*d*. (5*a*.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap Paper cover. 10*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap Paper cover. 10*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*)

Report on vaccination in North West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a*. or 7*d* (1*a*)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover 3*s*. 6*d* or 3½*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. 6*d*. or 10½*d*. (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1904-05. R1-2*a*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Ficus Elastica—Its natural growth and the Artificial propagation, with a description of the Method of tapping the tree and of the preparation of its rubber for the market. By E. M. Coventry. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich., E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Notes on—A visit to some European Schools of Forestry. By E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Forest Bulletin No. 5. Super Royal. 8vo. Paper cover. R1-10*a*. or 2*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Departments subordinate to it corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

A Note on the Life History of Hoploceramibyx Spinicornis (The Singhbhum Sal Borer). Forest Bulletin No. 8. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May, June and July 1906. Nos. 2 and 3. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, May and June 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05 and preceding years. Tenth issue. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3*s* (9*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1906, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 4 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d*. (3*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of April 1906. No. 1 of 1906-07. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Area and yield of certain crops in India for various periods from 1891-92 to 1905-06. Eighth issue Foolscap Paper cover. 5*a* or 6*d* (2*a*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Field Service Regulations, India. Provisional edition, 1906. Demy 8vo. Full leather. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 9*d*. (3*a*)

The Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1906. Super Royal 16mo. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1906-07 (in 2 Volumes). Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (13*a*.) per volume.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected to 30th June 1906. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calendar year 1905. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2*s* 8*d*. (6*a*)

Indian Railways—Schedule of Dimensions 1905. (5′—6″ and Metre Gauge.) 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo Board. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1906. Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (2*a*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905. As. 15. (2*a*.)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (2*a*.)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (re-printed with footnotes). 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 4*d*. (3*a*.)

Papers relating to the Re constitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. Foolscap. Paper cover. R4 or 6*s*. (10*a*.)

Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of Mortality of the Indian Census, 1901. By G. F. Hardy, Esq. Foolscap. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (3*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 087679 of the 3½ per cent of 1842-43 for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Muhammad Ameenullah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—MUHAMMAD AMEENULLAH,
Residence—5, Munshi Alimuddin's Street, Calcutta.

Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson. G.C.B.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, a General in His Majesty's Army, who died on 7th December 1905 at The Hill Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson, G.C.B.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1906.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF SHIKOHABAD.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 442 OF 1906.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Present :

BABU JAG RUPSAHAI, MUNSIF.

Daryai Singh . . . . *Plaintiff,*

Versus

Lekh Raj . . . . *Defendant.*

Whereas the plaintiff Daryai Singh, son of Baldeo Prasad, brahman, resident of Muzah Ubhati Parganah Shikohabad, District Mainpuri, has instituted a suit in this Court, against you for R39-0-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court able to answer all material questions relating to the suit on the 14th day of September 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the day fixed for the final disposal of the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the abovementioned date, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 31st day of August 1906.

GOURI SHANKER,
Munsarim, In Charge Munsiff.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1906 OF

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	30·77	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38·1	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	27·35	24·06	30·77	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	36·99	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	37·21	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	33·86	29·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·84	25·4	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	32·32	34·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	52·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	52·5	28·75	35	27 5	...	...	27·5	10·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	55	33·28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	62·5	35	42·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	28·75	11·87	57·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	22·5	1187	50	[illegible]5 to 27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	4[illegible]·0	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	·	...	50	45	33·75	35	...	...	26·25	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	3[illegible]·33	27·5	33·33	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	4[illegible]	29·37	31·25	28·75	...	...	22·5	18 12	...	..
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	42·5	30	35	27 5	...	...	26·25	16·25	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·5	30·78	33·28	2[illegible]·56	...	...	25	18·12	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	26·25	21·35	40·68	36·67	32·6	33·33	40·68	39·48	26·25	22·92	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	24·22	18·59	46	33·33	31·35	30·78	36·35	33·33	24·63	21·61	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	39·06	32·34	34·06	...	...	26·25	23·23	26·56	22·81
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	27·5	28·12	32·66	32·66	21·56	17 34	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	57·13	61·56	31·98	35·52	40	42·08	24·22	23·54	26·67	25
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	26·67	22·19	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	21·04	20	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	25	20	45	36·25	31·98	30·73	42·5	36·98	23·54	21·04	32·08	22·66
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	22·24	47·5	42·19	32·5	31·98	...	...	24·37	22·19	...	...

* The figures under " Rice, husked " represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dal 1906	Arhar dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	21·92	30·77	28·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	31·37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	16·67	47·76	35·75	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	20	83·12	40·25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	37·5	55	51·25	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	26·25	55	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	24·37	...	...	47·5	46·25	Patna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	22·5	55	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 35	27·5 to 32·5	46·25	42·5	48·75	47·5	Midnapur
...	27·5	...	...	...	26·25	33·75	30	47·5	47·5	52·5	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	25	18·12	38·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	23·33	32·19	23·33	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	20·94	28·75	23·44	50	35	72·5	49·37	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	..	35	19·37	31·25	21·87	52·5	39·37	51·87	41·87	Bhágalpur
...	...	26·56	18·12	29·53	22·19	29·53	25	50	33·28	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·71	20·1	48·91	38·59	..	44·43	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	23·02	[illegible]	...	50	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	25·78	23·91	29·79	26·09	...	...	...	49·69	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19·84	...	...	...	...	Meerut
32·66	26·67	...	...	...	...	27·13	25	50	41·43	53·28	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	22·19	...	...	50	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
33·33	25	...	...	25·62	20·94	28·59	23·23	32·29	26·87	[illegible]	41·43	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·24	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	21·84	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	56·25	...	...	430	400	80	60	21·25	22·5	40	45
Dacca	...	...	...	...	410	400	70	57·5	27·5	24·37	55	76·25
Central—												
Pabna	70	56·25	...	...	530	450	48·12	43·28	23·75	25	65	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	52·5	...	..	400	380	65	50	27·5	25	43·75	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	45	...	...		...	80	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	55·62	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 57·5	42·5 and 57·5	...	...	410	385	52·5	67·5	22·5 and 23·12	21·87 and 23·75	70 and 90	52·5 and 65
Calcutta	60	43·75	65	42·5	390	410	60	50	21·25	25	85	80
Central—												
Burdwan	60	51·87	...	...	400	365	52·5	58·75	22·5	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62·5	43·75	51·41	51·25	419·06	380	40·31	53·12	23·12	25	35	42·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	72·5	52·5	75	61·25	390	330	52·5	50	30	25	100	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	50	43·75 and 53·75	...	...	410	365	...	50	24·06	26·25	90	60
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	.	400	355·62	50	50	28·59	27·5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	52·4	40·68	50·57	44·43	396·04	366·67	48·91	4[illegible]·91	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	53·33	43·23	...	...	355·52	355·52	53·33	43·23	..	...	65	70
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	355·47	335·94	60·72	55·21	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	44·37	...	...	3[illegible]0	387·81	...	50	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·28	47·0[illegible]	...	57·13	[illegible]	365·68	91·11	61·[illegible]6	...	...	80	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	57·13	55·16	...	...	375	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	65	53·12	...	...	380	365	60	50	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	.	...	390	350	50	36·25	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
.	..	3·75	3·75	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	...	Dacca
												Central—
..	..	..	...	20	10	...	..	..	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
		2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	.		..	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
	.				..	...	...	...	..		...	Goálpára
..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	..	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	10	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7·5	8·12	...	..	...	...	.	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
..	...	4·69	4·69	5·62	5	.	..	...	.	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Benares
												Central—
95	75	...	...	..	...	..	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
.	..	.	...	...	.	.	...	60	60	.	...	Meerut
120	105	...	6·67	11·25	8·02				...	30	30	Agra
100 and 110	80 and 90		.	...	...	...	.	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 65	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	...	..	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
..	.	..	.	...		..	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked*		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	12·5	...	...	36·56	34·74	...	...	29·58	26·67	32·34	25
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	21·25	20	40	44·37	27·66	29·69	33·28	33·44	19·06	16·72	...	28·59
Central— Lahore	30·78	29·63	54·22	57·13	25·36	26·87	29·63	30·16	17·55	16·82	20·99	18·59
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47·03	44·37	29·58	29·63	35	36·87	24·27	20	25	22·19
Submontane— Amritsar	27·08	25	44·43	43·28	24·37	23·75	28·07	27·13	...	...	20	...
Northern— Rávalpindi	20	20	50	50	26·67	25	30·78	28·12	17·97	15·1	26·67	16·46
Western— Multan	22·81	21·04	36·25	31·98	27·97	29·63	...	35·57	17·81	18·18	25	10·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	38·75	38·12	31·25	31·56	...	...	23·75	...	22·5	22·97
Shikárpur	...	...	28·44	...	28·28	30·16	...	...	21·72	20	22·08	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 35	36·15 to 38·65	57·19	58·75	25 to 26·25	26·25	25·94	26·56 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	46·51	43·33	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	36·77	19·37
Sholapur	...	...	...	40	40·62	...	...	...	...	...	27·86	17·29
Poona	...	...	46·25	49·32	42·08	31·56	...	...	...	...	33·7	25
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	48·75	37·19	38·23	27·29	...	...	...	...	31·51	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	36·3	29·48	...	...	...	...	25·47	21·61
Gujarat— Surat	32·45	30·26	51·87	...	43·23	33·85	...	...	...	...	31·72	25·21
Ahmadabad	...	...	47·5	47·5	33·65	...	...	...	21·56	23·75	20	23·75
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	38	31	30	27	...	36·37	...	...	26	21·62
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	36·37	32	29	29·62	40	36·37	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	32	28·5	27·5	26·5	35	31·5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	50	41·25	41·62	31·25	50	38	...	...	18·75	20
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	40·62	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	23·75	20
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	30·3
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9	18·5
Cuddapah	29·8	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	28·8	23	49·4	45·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	30·9	26·6	51	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	31·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	28·69	49·37	45·88	54·85	39·13	57·59	48	...	...	29·26	29·44
Bangalore	32·43	18·08	51·11	39·75	46·68	33·35	66·77	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
38·12	26·67	...	...	32·34	25	30·21	25·08	...	...	72·71	53·33	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	23·44	...	...	...	19·06	22·19	18·59	...	40	...	72·66	Ferozpur
												Central—
31·98	20·52	...	...	20·78	20·78	21·15	20·26	57·13	39·01	...	41·04	Lahore
												South-eastern—
32·34	23·59	...	...	25	19·06	25	20·47	57·19	44·43	53·33	50	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·35	20	...	44·43	...	37·5	Amritsar
												Northern—
25	20	...	...	34·17	17·29	23·54	22·29	40	36·35	54·48	40	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	24·27	...	...	...	23·54	23·44	22·55	...	...	...	40	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	24·69	...	...	...	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·03	23·12	54·69	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	28·44	33·91	...	...	52·81	47·5	...	[illegible]	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·03	...	51·98	...	...	...	Dharwar
29·84	...	...	...	...	...	32·81	...	40·31	...	46·51	...	Sholapur
36·87	26·93	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
33·59	21·35	...	...	...	...	37·24	27·03	40·78	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
29·9	21·82	...	...	...	...	36·67	...	51·56	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
33·12	28·85	...	...	...	...	43·23	28·12	72·08	46·82	...	...	Surat
27·6	20·58	...	...	...	...	28·54	...	47·5	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	23	39	31	...	...	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·62	23·5	44·5	33·25	44·5	42	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20·5	40	30	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	27	39·5	37·5	49	41·62	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28·75	35	33·75	47·5	43·75	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
37·8	25·2	...	...	...	...	56·1	42·7	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
31·6	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·2	28·6	...	...	...	...	30·6	23·8	..	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·8	31·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	31·8	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
41·3	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·43	23·48	...	...	28·78	33·59	65·83	58·97	...	...	Mysore
...	...	28·37	21·65	...	...	32·91	28·62	51·43	51·43	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	184·22	69·53	355·52	376·46	08·75	50	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	380	375	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	51·61	39·53	71·15	59·27	412·92	366·09	65·07	61·56	...	...	64·01	42·08
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	44·43	...	57·19	412·5	412·81	72·76	50	...	...	80	66·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	53·33	41·04	70	51·25	...	390	...	52·5	...	...	30	50
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	50	36·56	50	53·12	355·47	320	69·53	57·19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	53·28	42·06	76·09	53·33	...	400	...	51·61	...	...	...	133·33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	400	377·5	71·87	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	46·87	39·06	...	...	392·5	402·5	54·37	49·06	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	365 to 432·5	380 to 400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·68	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	70·16	...	...	...	73·33	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	66·3	57·66	391·87	...	56·72	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	350	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	433·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	53·37	50	370	340	...	...	20·5	28·75	91·5	66·62
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	...	30	26	180	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	56·25	60·5	47·87	438	457	...	...	...	22·37	142·87	123·75
Amráoti	56·25	50	53·75	50	400	400	...	...	24	25	130	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	76·3	73·4	396·4	357·1	38·4	56	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	445·3	385·2	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	476·3	349·2	55·6	71·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	328·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	65·9	59·2	526·6	362	54·3	61·7	...	...	123·4	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·4	102·8
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	81·3	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	56·42	486·64	368·75	52·57	74·06	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	85·49	58·78	557·14	377·14	53·57	68·57	...	...	291·43*	308·57*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	6·09	8·85	5·94	7·24	5·94	7·24	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	3·28	3·28	5·78	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
123·07	100	6·67	11·41	5·31	6·98	...	...	170	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	114·37	...	...	8·12	6·25	16·67	6·67	75	80	120	120	Delhi
												Submontane—
110	102·5	...	...	5·88	5·62	...	...	100	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·33	133·38	4·01	6·67	5·73	5·68	10	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	123·07	...	5·73	..	4·43	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90	...	90	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	7·81*	9·37* to 10*	...		50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	70	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
106·62	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	35	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	76	...	4·5	...		...	10	60	60	80	80	Akola
124	100	5	6	...	10	...	10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
104	72	..	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	..	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·3	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·13†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	85·25	11·4	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	102·86	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, September 14, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1906 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Morgui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 15	12 3	12 11	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 4	12 10	13 4	13 10	...	...	...	.
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 14	13 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 12	11 14	12 —	19 11	19 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...		7 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	11 7	13 5	...	...	6 10½	8 7	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	13 8	14 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 12	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 2	10 13	...	...	...	...	6 9	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	6 7	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 14	7 7	7 15	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 —	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 2	...	...	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 14	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 7	...	...	7 14	8 2	17 1	17 1	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 10	28 13	29 —	9 4	9 5	16 4	16 3	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	..	...	9 11	10 —	...	...	6 10½	7 —	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 4	14 4	Dacca
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	16 —	13 8	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 6	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 — to 14 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 3	6 9	15 4	15 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	...	...	7 4	7 —	14 4	13 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 9	7 4	13 15	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	14 —	15 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8 to 8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	8 9	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12	...	..	7 13	9 6	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 14	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	10 —	13 4	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	..	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	11 8	...	...	.	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 8 to 9 —	8 — to 9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 8 to 11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 15	12 6	16 14	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	11 10	14 10	14 10	...	...	8 2	8 12	.	...	..	...
Gaya	11 8	12 5	14 14	18 7	...	...	9 8	10 4	12 9	11 4	...	8 3
Patna	12 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	15 —	15 —	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	12 1	12 1	15 6	...	...	8 3	9 4	...	..	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Sáran	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	11 4	12 —	13 8	15 8	..	..	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												...
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 8
Benares	11 11	11 6	14 10	14 10	6 8	6 12	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	11 2	11 2	14 —	14 —	6 2	6 2	8 13	9 2	...	14 —	12 2	12 2
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 4	13 4	13 4	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	10 8	11 4	13 4	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	8 —
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	12 2	12 —	15 —	14 11	...	7 —	8 4	8 1	15 —	14 1	...	...
Etáwah	12 4	11 8	15 4	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	12 4	12 8
Farukhabad	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 9 8	7 — to 9 8	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 8	13 —	18 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	14 8	13 8	19 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 —	13 12	17 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 — and 8 —	18 8	17 —	11 4	11 —
Agra	12 4	12 4	15 12	14 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	13 12	11 12	11 12
Muttra	12 15	12 8	17 15	16 —	6 8	6 —	8 8	9	16 —	12 14	13 14	11 12
Aligarh	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 8	14 4	19 —	18 —	5 —	5	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 8	14 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Azamgarh	11 10	11 10	14 4	14 4	7 12	7 12	8 3	8 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 4	14 6	15 —	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 15	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 12	11 12	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Districts	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan • Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	..	10 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	7 8	13 5	13 8
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	17 —	16 —
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	10 8 to 12 8	10 8 to 12 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	13 12 to 14 —	14 —
Howrah	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 5	...	...	7 4	8 —	17 12	17 12
Jessore	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	10 12	12 12	16 —	16 —
Central												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 —	17 —
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 12	15 —	15 —
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
Santhal Parganas	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	9 8	...	...	10 4	9 8	14 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	12 —
Orissa—												
Puri	...	..	...	...	11 13	12 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 —	17 —
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	12 13*	13 2*	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —
Balasore	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Mánbhum	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	14 —	15 —
Ránchi	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —
Palámau	24 —	22 —	...	...	14 1	14 1	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	14 10	14 10
Hazáribágh	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 8	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 12
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 10	13 14	13 10	13 10	7 13	7 13	15 11	15 11
Gaya	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 13	...	...	7 7	7 8	15 10	15 14
Patna	18 7	...	11 4	10 4	14 —	14 —	14 —	19 —	8 —	8 8	14 —	13 4
Shahabád	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	15 —	16 —
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 6	13 14	7 10	7 10	15 2	15 2
Darbhanga	13 3	15 6	...	...	11 —	13 3	11 —	11 —	6 9	7 11	15 6	15 6
Muzaffarpur	14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 8
Sáran	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 8	14 —	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —
Champáran	...	15 8	...	...	13 8	14 8	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8
Benares	..	...	13 14½	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 15	12 6
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 2	7 14	13 4	13 4
Jaunpur	11 —	...	15 8	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	9 —	12 —	13 —
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8
Central—												
Bánda	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	15 —
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —
Jalaun	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	12 4	12 4	8 4	8 8	14 —	14 8
Cawnpore	...	..	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 —	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8
Jhansi	...	...	17 —	16 8	13 3	13 1	15 —	...	7 —	7 1	..	15 8
Etáwah	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	15 4	15 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
Etah	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	21 —	...	10 —	9 —	17 —	16 12
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	18 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 8
Agra	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 4	17 4	17 4
Muttra	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 12	13 13	...	7 8	7 15	17 —	17 —
Aligarh	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 —	8 —	8 —	16 12	16 12
Bulandshahr	...	...	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	15 —	13 8	6 8	8 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	13 —	12 8	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —
Azamgarh	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —	8 10	8 10	12 8	12 8
Gorakhpur	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	14 6	14 13	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	14 6	14 6
Basti	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 8	13 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	13 —	12 10	18 8	17 10	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 12	13 8	12 —	10 —
Pilibit	14 —	13 8	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 8	6 12	6 12
Bareli	12 8	12 12	17 12	17 4	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	15 —	9 8	12 —	11 —
Moradabad	13 8	13 8	18 4	17 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	17 4	14 12	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	13 12	13 8	22 —	20 12	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	16 —	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 10	14 4	19 12	18 11	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 1	15 14	13 13	10 8	9 14
Saháranpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	17 4	9 12	10 12	8 8
Dehra-Dun	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	16 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	7 —
Almora	12 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	12 8	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	12 4	12 —	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	12 —	10 8	9 —	9 —
Lucknow	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	13 8	13 8	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	...	14 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Gonda	12 12	13 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	13 4	13 —	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	17 —	14 —	...	...
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	18 8	17 8	4 12	4 2	8 8	8 —	12 8	11 8	12 8	11 8
Kheri	13 8	13 8	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	...	10 13	...	13 12	...	6 14	...	7 5	...	13 4	...	9 11
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 14	9 8	13 8	13 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 —	11 2½	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8
Kishangarh	12 —	12 4	14 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	12 8 to 13 —	13 —
Bundi	16 5	16 3	19 8	19 8	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	24 6	24 6	...	...
Kotah	9 10	9 2	11 8	11 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	13 12	11 12	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 6	9 8	12 4	12 4	6 2	6 2	7 10	7 10	14 3	13 11	...	...
Tonk	9 10	8 12	12 10	11 14	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	12 14	11 11	...	...
Jaipur	12 —	11 11	15 9	14 15	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	14 6	13 12	13 2	12 9
Karauli	11 6	11 —	13 14	12 12	6 12	6 4	7 12	7 12	...	12 —	11 4	11 —
Dholpur	11 14½	11 12	14 7	14 3	7 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	13 5½	13 7	12 10½	12 —
Bharatpur	11 11	11 9	15 6½	14 7	6 —	5 —	7 —	7 10	14 2½	12 10	11 14	10 12
Alwar	12 12	12 9	16 5	15 10	6 3	6 3	8 7	8 7	14 12	13 8	12 12	12 —
Deoli	10 12	10 6	13 4	12 11	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 —	13 10	12 3	13 1	12 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 —	12 8	12 —	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	13 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	10 3	9 15	...	...	5 11	5 9	7 9	7 2	11 13	11 8	10 11	10 3
Jodhpur	9 4 and 11 6	9 — and 11 8	13 10	13 15	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	12 3	11 12	11 4 and 11 8
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6	7 2	7 2	14 6	14 6	12 6	12 6
Erinpura	11 —	10 10	13 2	12 13	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 1	13 8	11 4
Sirohi	10 4 and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 —
Anádra	10 5 and 11 2	10 — and 10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 5	12 —
Abu	10 13 and 11 1	10 9 and 11 —	13 5	12 9	5 8	5 5	8 2	8 2	13 10	11 10	12 7	11 11
Central India—												
Indore	10 12	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 12	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	11 12	12 8	11 4	10 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 12	12 12	16 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 8	15 4	22 4	21 12	...	...	8 8	7 12	18 8	16 —	12 4	11 12
Gujranwála	15 3	15 3	22 4	22 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 —	13 8	14 4
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	13 —
Jhelam	16 —	16 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Elusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8			8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	17 8	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 8	12 —	14 8	14 4	16 —	16 —	8 2	8 2	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 14	15 2	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	15 6	14 15	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 14	16 4	Muzaffarnagar
16 2	13 —	16 2	13 —	15 4	14 —	17 4	14 —	7 —	6 8	16 2	16 2	Sahāranpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
16 —	18 —	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	...	6 —	7 —	10 8	11 4	Almora
20 —	21 —	22 4	23 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	14 8	13 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...		15 8	15 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 8	15 8	Sultanpur
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 8	14 —	11 —	7 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	13 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
18 —	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 12	14 —	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8		...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...		...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	11 8	12 —	14 4	14 12	14 4	14 4	8 4	8 4	11 8	14 8	Gonda
...	...	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
15 8	16 8	13 8	14 —	15 12	15 4	16 8	15 8	8 4	8 —	16 4	15 8	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Partábgarh
...	...		...	14 8	14 —	18 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	Bánswara
...		...	14 14	...	12 4	...	12 7	...	7 2	...	14 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...		...	11 14	11 8	12 8	10 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	12 13	...	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	20 8	19 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 3	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 8	12 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 12	7 2	7 —	12 1	12 1	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	12 2	11 13	...	11 10	...	...	15 7	15 7	Tonk
...	...	10 3	10 3	14 1 and 14 10	13 12 and 14 6	14 10	14 6	13 12	13 12	19 7	19 7	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	13 4	...	10 —	16 8	14 2	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 9½	13 2			8 11	8 8	17 4	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2½	12 15	14 15	15 2	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 10	14 11	15 8	15 8	12 —	11 —	19 4	19 3	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 9	12 1½	12 13	11 8½	7 —	7 —	16 4	15 7½	Deoli
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	11 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 8	16 4	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 7	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 13	12 8	12 8	6 14	6 14	16 12	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...		...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...		11 8	11 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 5	11 10	7 10 and 7 14	7 10 and 7 14	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	16 —	15 —	8 —	7 8	14 —	15 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	...	12 2	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 6	15 4	15 4	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	16 4	16 —	18 10	18 4	12 12	12 8	6 12	7 —	18 4	18 14	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	18 8	18 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	Jhelam

[illegible] OF AUGUST 1906—*continued* (The figures

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 2	12 14	17 4	16 4		..	8 —	8	14 —	12 —	14 —	12 —
Delhi	13 4	12 12	16 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	15	13 8	12	11 —
Rohtak	14 8	14 4	18 9	17 8			9 —	9 —	16 —	13 8	14 8	12 8
Karnál	14 8	14 4	21 —	20 —		...	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —		
Submontane—												
Ambala	14 4	14 4	16 8	16 8			9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	11 8	9 8
Ludhiána	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 8			8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8
Jalandhar	15 8	15 8	20 —	21 —			10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	16 —	15 8	21 10	21 8			9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	16 8	21 —	21 —			8 —	8 —	16 —	15	...	
Amritsar	16 4	16 4	22 8	22 —		.	8 12	8 12	19 —	16 —	...	10 8
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	22 —	23	...		10	10 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	15 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 9	10 13	15 —	15 —		.	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 4	9 —	8 8
Kángra	16 —	16 —	21 —	22			10 —	10 —		..		.
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	14 8	13 12	21 12	21 12			7 12	7 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
Attock	15 12	15 12	20 8	20 —			8 —	8 —	26 —	26	11 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —			7 8	7 8	12	12 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —			10 —	10 —	15 —	15	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 8	15 8	21	21 —			7 8	7 8	16 12	16 4		
Multan	11 —	14 4	22 —	22 —			10 12	10 12	15 8	15 8	12 —	11 4
Montgomery	15 12	15 4	20 —		...		9 —	9				
Muzaffargarh	14 8	14 8	20	20 —			8 8	9 —	17	13 8	14	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 7	13 12	17 8	18 12		.	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 —	13 4	19 6	19 —	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 2	13 —	13	16 —	16 8
Peshávar	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 11	5 11	9 2	9 2	15 —	12	14	15 —
Kohát	16 —	16 3	21 10	21 10	6 4	6 4	11 2	11 3	16 13	14	18 4	17 15
Bannu	17 —	18 2	22 6	23 12	10	11 4	11 4	11 14	13 12	13 12	12 8	13 12
Dera Ismail Khan	14 —	14 4	19 3	19 1	4 11	4 11	6 4	6 9	17 5	16 4	15 12	13 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	14	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16	14 —	14 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	.		11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —			13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 8
Quetta	11 — to 11 8	11 — to 11 8	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	14 —	12 —	12 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11			9 7	9 7	9 2	9 2				
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12		.	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 11			9 1	10 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6			9	9 —	9 14	9 14		..	9 1	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	.		8 5	7 —	9 2	8 7	11	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2			8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4		.	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 —		.	8 4	8 4	9 4	8 12	13 8	12 10	11 —	11 15
Belgaum	9 2	8 10			7 11	7 6	8 6	8 6	11 15	11 15	11 3	10 12
Satara	8 11	8 11			5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	11 9	10 9	10 1	10 1
Sholapur	9 13	9 13	.		6 15	6 15	9 —	9	13 14	13 7	12 15	12 8
Bijapur	8 —	8 —		..	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	12 5	12 5	12 9	12 9
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	11 12	11 12	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	..		8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	11 11	11 11
Násik	11 14	11 14			7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15			12 1	11 13
Dhulia	9 10	9 10		.	7 5	7 5	8 3	8 7	13 8	13 8	12 11	12 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 13	..	..	6 8	6 8	7 11	7 14	12 6	11 14	11 14	11 7
Broach	9 —	9 —		.	7	7 —	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8
Kaira	10 8	10 —	.		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	13 8	15 —	13 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	..		8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	13	12 —	12 —	10 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	10 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —			6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4			13 —	13 —
Disa	12 12	12 4			7 8	7 4	8 4	8 4	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 —	11 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	13 8	12 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 —	11	...		5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	16 2	16 2		...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —	..		6 9	6 9	9 —	7 10	...	...		.
Betul	15 —	15			...		8 12	8 12	16 —	17 12	.	
Chhindwara	13 3	13 3	...		6 5	6 5	9 —	7 —	18 —	18 —		..
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	.		6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	14 7	14 7	...	.
Wardha	10 —	10 —			5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	.	...

(showing the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 6	14 14	15 —	13 8	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 4	20 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	...	9 —	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
17 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	15 4	15 2	17 8	17 8	11 8	11 8	18 8	17 8	Ambala
...	...	14 —	14 8	17 —	17 —	19 —	18 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 4	17 —	18 8	18 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 8	13 8	18 8	19 —	8 —	10 8	...	...	20 —	19 8	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	20 —	18 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 11	12 3	12 —	12 3	6 —	6 —	12 3	11 9	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 —	16 —	15 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 8	13 8	16 12	17 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	18 4	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 14	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 8	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	5 10	5 15	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 2	13 —	14 —	14 —	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	9 2	9 2	19 —	19 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	15 6	16 6	19 11	20 11	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	15 9	16 6	19 6	20 —	11 4	11 4	21 14	22 8	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 2	14 12	15 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	18 —	18 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 6	5 6	14 5	14 5	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 15	10 3	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 11	16 15	Dharwar
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 4	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	15 9	15 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 7	...	...	8 11	8 11	15 8	15 8	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 6	8 13	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
17 —	14 —	...	...	13 6	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
16 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 15	13 15	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 —	10 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 14	13 12	13 12	...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...
Jubbulpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	13 14	13 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	10 —	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 5	12 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	10 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	...	...
Akola	9 2	10 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 —	8 —	21 6	19 11	...	...
Amráoti	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 12	5 3	5 6	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	14 7	14 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12½	11 6	10 4½	10 4½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13⅔	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12½	11 6	10 10	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 12½	13 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 —⅔	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 5⅔	12 9	12 11	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅔	8 4	17 1	16 1½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13⅓	7 13⅓	...	...	12 1½	12 1⅓
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	15 5	15 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12⅔	8 12⅔	12 7⅔	12 7⅔	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 14½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4½	11 —	15 9⅔	14 9	...	...
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 10⅔	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1⅓	9 1⅓	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 9⅓	9 9⅓
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —⅔	7 13⅓	...	...	9 15	9 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —⅔	7 13⅓	12 13⅓	12 9	11 10⅓	10 15⅓
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 7	...	11 —	10 15⅓	9 9⅓
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13⅓	7 6⅔	10 3⅓	10 3⅓	9 9⅓	9 9⅓
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	6 13	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	13 8	10 2	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 7	7 8	7 7	7 8	7 7	7 7	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 12	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

* Including Boláram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	14 —	...		8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	..	12 10	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	15 5	14 7	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Maudla
..		...	...	11 —	11 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	.	...	12 8	12 8	...		6 12	7 8	8 —	11 —	Bálághát
..			...	12 8	12 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
.	...		...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	..	..	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 8	Raipur
...		.	.	12 3	12 3		..	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 5	10 —	12 5	12 —	Buldána
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 11	...	...	10 —	10 11	14 4	14 4	Akola
..		...	..	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
.	...	...	..	9 8	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
17 5	18 —	...	..	10 15	10 12		.	13 13	13 12	11 14	11 12	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
..	.	...	...	...	.	..		.		15 10½	15 12	Malabar
..	...	..	...	..		...	.		..	15 2	15 —½	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 13½	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	14 10	13 15	Coimbatore
			..	.	...	...	.	.	...	12 —	12 10½	Nilgiris
12 9½	12 9½		..	.	..	...		...	..	14 14	14 14	Salem
												Central—
13 9½	13 9½	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	15 9¾	16 9½	Bellary
14 5	15 13½	...	...	.	..	...	.	.	..	17 13	18 —	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
17 12	17 12	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 2	12 2	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	14 —	14 2	Ganjam
12 14	12 14	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Vizagapatam
13 9½	13 9½	..	..	...		...	...	...		19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	.	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...		...	..	...		...	.	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 13½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	..		..	.	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 13	11 8½	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	20 6½	20 7	Madras
11 5	10 15½	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
12 9½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...		..		17 6½	18 2	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	..	...	...	...	..	...		.	18 5	17 10	S. Arcot
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	18 3½	18 10 and 19 3	Tanjore
12 3½	11 13½	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 6½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	10 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
11 13½	11 13½	...	..	...	...	...	..		..	16 —	15 10	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	12 9	...	...	8 6	9 7	...	.	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	..	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 11	17 4	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
13 10	13 10	..	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	Shimoga
13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
14 8	12 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	...		8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	..	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOÉL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, September 14, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1905-06.

No. 129, dated Calcutta, the 3rd July 1906

From—O. T. BARROW, Esq., Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit a report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department during the year 1905-06.

Advance made during the last four years.

2. The Statement No. I in the Appendix gives a general view of the progress made during the last three years in the circulation of Currency notes. It shows what it has been usual to call the *gross*, the *net*, and the *active* circulation on the last day of each month of those years, and also the average of each year. By *gross* circulation is meant the value of all notes that have been issued and not yet paid off: the *net* circulation is this sum less the value of notes held by Government in its treasuries: and the *active* circulation is the *net* reduced by the value of notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, which is subject to large variations dependent upon the condition of trade. Of these three kinds of circulation the *active* is the most important for it shows to what extent paper money is used by the people in their pecuniary transactions. It is satisfactory to find that the annual average *active* circulation which was 23,49 lakhs in 1902-03, has increased from 26,34 lakhs in 1903-04 to 28,11 lakhs in 1904-05 and 30,52 lakhs in 1905-06. The progress has been rapid and regular, and contrasts favourably with the slower and rather variable advances made during the preceding eight years as shown in the margin.

1894-95 .	18,50
1895-96 .	20,24
1896-97 .	19,87
1897-98 .	18,93
1898-99 .	19,09
1899-00 .	21 27
1900-01 .	22,05
1901-02 .	21,19

The gross circulation distributed among the Currency Circles.

3. The variations in the gross circulation of Currency notes are in the following statement distributed among the various Circles in thousands of rupees:—

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
April 1905 .	17,06,60	1,54,39	2,82,[illegible]6	11,20,11	97,89	4,21,97	16,29	1,79,11	39,78,48
May „ .	17,70,42	1,91,35	2,72,97	11,09,23	1,02,93	3 92,19	17,72	1,62,10	40,18,91
June „ .	18,00,50	2,57,7[illegible]	2,79,32	11,22,[illegible]8	1,04,8[illegible]	3,72,83	20,26	1,7[illegible],57	41,35,69
July „ .	17,23,54	2,76,75	3,41,81	11,36,11	87,85	3,86,27	19,05	1,86,82	41,58,20
August „ .	17,77,26	2,72,89	3,64,70	12,43,95	92,99	4,22,64	20,71	1,83,80	43,78,94
September „ .	16,35,07	2,62,39	3,53,83	12,58,14	1,11,15	4,48,36	[illegible]3,05	1,81,28	42,73,27
October „ .	16,67,48	2,35,89	3,18,30	11,75,47	1,18,18	4,44,9[illegible]	22,29	1,75,68	41,58,28
November „ .	17,22,01	2,12,25	2,71,04	9,99 90	1,10,54	4,[illegible]7 [illegible]0	1[illegible],17	1,60,41	39,63,12
December „ .	16,40,42	2,12,30	2,80,02	11,06,35	1,1[illegible],98	4,54,34	14,90	1,57,34	[illegible]9,76,65
January 1906 .	16,76,87	2,12,99	2,91,19	11,07,56	1,15,37	4,61,50	11,55	1,72,40	40,49,43
February „ .	18,23,98	2,15,53	2,99,68	10,72,86	1,15,99	5,08,35	10,91	2,15,97	42,63,27
March „ .	20,11,49	2,08,93	3,20,93	10,77,07	1,31,69	5 19,73	11,64	1,84,18	44,65,6[illegible]
Average for last twelve figures .	17,46,31	2,26,11	3,06,32	11,27,45	1,08,36	4,41,75	17,30	1,78,06	41,51,6[illegible]
Average for 1904-05 .	16,31,74	1,97,09	2,87,90	11,33,09	88,00	4,07,76	19,09	1,55,46	39,[illegible]0,13
„ for 1903-04 .	14,77,27	1,96,98	2,70,01	10,19,89	1,09,58	3,92,86	16,66	1,57,66	36,40,91

All the Circles except Bombay and Calicut have contributed towards the increase, the largest contribution being that of Calcutta. In the Calcutta Circle the rise was chiefly in R10 notes.

Details of gross circulation according to denomination of notes for each Circle.

4. The details of the gross circulation as on 31 st March 1906 for each denomination and in each Circle are as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	126,945	5,993,240	52,191	47,608	463,054	30,037	36,094	3,974	6,753,143	20,11,49,245
Allahabad	32,782	111,990	31,062	22,491	43,983	6,404	4,783	548	254,043	2,08,92,900
Lahore	91,427	238,616	101,390	31,593	85,415	13,053	5,754	437	568,585	3,20,92,745
Bombay	788,845	1,418,980	215,058	123,096	169,693	12,564	28,356	2,751	2,759,343	10,77,07,285
Karachi	5,201	185,199	24,239	12,167	17,037	1,908	2,320	522	248,593	1,31,68,825
Madras	154,842	286,310	57,144	33,199	285,568	4,323	2,622	1,219	825,232	5,19,72,940
Calicut	52,370	17,448	4,689	2,399	3,918	81	32	5	80,942	11,64,360
Rangoon	14,052	293,994	16,233	6,761	133,696	192	929	35	465,892	1,84,17,510
Total	1,266,464	8,545,777	502,006	279,314	1,202,364	69,467	80,890	9,491	11,955,773	44,65,65,810
Percentage of increase	+16·7	+20·6	+3·1	+3·4	+14·7	+8·8	+10·4	+15·3	...	...
Total for 31st March 1905	1,085,316	7,084,004	486,645	270,175	1,047,591	63,857	73,254	8,231	10,119,073	39,17,59,870
Percentage of Increase	+10·8	+7·4	+·4	—1·4	+4·9	+5·5	—6·8	+3·4	...	...
Total for 31st March 1904	979,224	6,591,738	484,402	274,114	998,706	60,497	78,230	7,956	9,474,887	38,21,16,540

5. Dividing the gross circulation between notes of R500 and upwards, and notes below R500, the values at the end of each of the last three years have been in thousands of rupees:—

	Notes of R 100 and under.	Percentage of total.	Notes of R 500 and upwards.	Percentage of total.	Total.
	Value.		Value.		Value.
	R		R		R
1903-04	19,40,78	51	18,80,39	49	38,21,17
1904-05	20,42,67	52	18,74,93	48	39,17,60
1905-06	23,60,32	53	21,05,34	47	44,65,66

The increase in the percentage of notes of the lower values must be attributed to the more general use of paper money by the ordinary public and to the special privilege newly given to R5 notes.

6. The varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated in the various Circles during the last two years are shown below:—

Denomination of Notes.	Calcutta		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Bombay.		Madras.		Total of all Circles.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Rupees 5	2·15	1·88	13·90	12·90	16·03	16·08	25·90	28·39	19·20	18·76	10·75	10·60
" 10	87·76	88·75	41·15	44·09	39·75	41·97	53·70	51·42	36·20	34·70	70·00	71·48
" 20	1·00	·77	13·30	12·23	19·25	17·83	7·90	7·79	7·45	6·92	4·80	4·20
" 50	·38	·70	9·80	8·86	5·80	5·56	4·50	4·46	4·07	4·02	2·67	2·84
" 100	7·00	6·86	18·20	17·3	16·14	15·02	6·23	6·15	32·18	34·60	10·35	10·05
" 500	·55	·45	2·13	2·52	2·15	2·45	·50	·46	·50	·53	·65	·58
" 1,000	·60	·53	1·40	1·88	·85	1·01	1·15	1·03	·30	·32	·70	·67
" 10,000	·06	·00	·12	·21	·03	·08	·12	·10	·10	·15	·08	·08
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7. The variations in the percentages of the two years are so small as to be evidently accidental. It is remarkable how year after year each Circle shows the same preference for particular denominations of notes. The average value during the last four years of the notes in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year is given in the margin, notes of R10,000 being excluded, as their high value and irregular use only tend to mislead.

	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta Circle .	24	25	26	25
Allahabad " .	61	55	55	54
Lahore " .	49	47	51	55
Bombay " .	29	31	33	30
Karachi " .	32	31	31	30
Madras " .	48	45	44	44
Calicut " .	14	16	20	21
Rangoon " .	39	39	43	51
All India . .	29	30	32	31

The figure for Rangoon would be larger but for a local rule which severely restricts the supply of notes of higher values than R100 to District Treasuries. No complaint appears to have come in from the public, while officials do not require currency notes for remittance so long as they are allowed, as at present, to cash their Salary Bills at Rangoon.

The active circulation according to Circles.

8. It is not possible to bring out by the method employed in Statement No. I of the Appendix the *active* circulation of each Circle during the year because both Treasuries and Presidency Banks hold notes issued in circles other than their own. The Reserve Treasuries, however, hold practically the whole of their balances in home-circle notes, and in the following table the *gross* circulation is accordingly reduced by the note balances of the Reserve Treasuries, and is compared with the corresponding figures of the two previous years, in lakhs of rupees:—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
April . .	12,07	13,66	16,35	7,69	8,69	9,95	3,34	3,87	4,03	7,13	7,06	7,30	30,23	33,28	37,63
May . .	11,75	13,93	15,82	7,76	9,40	10,22	3,11	3,43	3,59	7,44	7,54	7,47	30,06	34,10	37,10
June . .	12,15	14,59	15,05	7,78	9,88	10,19	3,07	3,61	3,60	8,12	8,44	8,40	31,12	36,52	37,24
July . .	12,22	13,95	14,65	8,01	9,39	11,24	3,28	3,48	3,69	8,49	8,90	9,12	32,00	35,72	38,70
August . .	12,66	13,19	13,65	9,14	9,67	9,72	3,58	3,66	4,00	8,31	8,52	9,36	33,69	35,04	36,23
September .	12,27	13,02	13,83	9,54	9,73	9,68	3,82	3,64	4,37	7,94	7,90	9,32	33,57	34,29	37,20
October .	12,90	13,76	16,08	10,29	9,02	10,08	3,86	3,58	4,35	7,35	7,26	8,70	34,40	33,62	39,21
November . .	13,95	14,62	16,70	9,80	10,45	9,19	3,91	3,82	4,58	7,26	6,78	7,73	34,92	35,67	38,20
December . .	12,81	15,60	16,09	8,73	11,08	9,24	3,74	3,91	4,31	7,37	6,70	7,76	32,65	37,29	37,40
January . .	12,74	15,48	16,08	9,13	10,23	8,79	3,86	3,81	4,28	6,88	6,71	8,04	32,61	36,23	37,19
February . .	12,91	15,62	16,70	10,41	9,31	9,07	3,84	3,96	4,33	7,00	6,84	8,59	34,16	35,73	38,69
March . .	13,19	15,18	17,63	9,90	10,11	9,79	3,83	3,93	4,62	6,83	7,08	8,58	33,75	36,30	40,62
Average .	12,63	14,38	15,72	9,02	9,75	9,72	3,60	3,72	4,15	7,58	7,48	8,36	32,76	35,33	37,95

The increase appears in all the Circles except Bombay but mainly in Calcutta, where it occurred in every month of the year. In Bombay there was a falling off in August, September and again from November to March as compared with those months in the previous year.

Circulation of the universal five-rupee

9. The table in paragraph 4 shows that a very large increase has again taken place in the circulation of the five-rupee note. The circulation of these notes on 31st March 1906 was about 17 per cent. and about 29 per cent. more

than what it was on 31st March 1905 and 31st March 1904, respectively. As these small-value notes are not held in any large quantities in the balances of treasuries or Presidency Banks, the increase represents an expansion of their *active* circulation among the public. As explained last year, this increase must be due to a great extent to the legislation of March 1903 making five-rupee notes of any circle except Rangoon legal tender throughout India, except Burma, and encashable accordingly. The growing popularity of the universal five-rupee note is also apparent from a comparison of the average *gross* circulation of five-rupee notes of the several circles excepting Rangoon during the past five years. The figures are given in the margin in lakhs of rupees.

1901-02 . . .	37·1
1902-03 . . .	40·7
1903-04 . . .	46·7
1904-05 . . .	52·2
1905-06 . . .	57·9

Reference was made in the last year's Report to the somewhat embarrassing use that was made of the universal note in the earlier months of 1904-05 for trade remittances of funds particularly between Bombay, Karachi and Lahore during the wheat season and to the measures that were taken to check this use. These measures appear to have been successful, as the issue of notes in bundles of 2,000 and over, for purposes of remittance, in the year amounted to only about 4 lakhs of rupees against about 32 lakhs in last year. The whole of these issues were in connection with the movement of wheat in Sind and the Punjab in May and June.

actions.

10. The year 1905-06 opened with a stock of gold in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries in India valued at £10,949,639·1, and the closing balance was worth £4,045,129·7*. The monthly transactions are shown below together with those relating to the Gold Reserve Fund:—

	I.—Currency and Treasury				II.—Gold Reserve Fund.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Month.	Net receipts (+) or issues (−).	Transfer to (−) or from (+) the Gold Reserve Fund.	Remittances to England.	Closing balances.	Transfers from (+) or to Treasury (−).	Remittances to England.	Closing balances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
April 1905 . . .	+55,556·1	−200,000		10,605,195·2	+200,000	.	200,000
May „ . . .	−90,581·4	+200,000	...	10,914,613·8	−200,000	...	...
June „ . . .	−163,077·7	−70,000	..	10,681,530·1	+70,000	..	70,000
July „ . . .	+134,783·5	−70,000	−1,000,000	9,746,319·6	+70,000	...	140,000
August „ . . .	−22,653·0	−160,000	−1,000,000	8,563,636·6	+160,000	..	300,000
September „ . . .	+237,553·7	−70,000	−1,000,000	7,731,220·3	+70,000	..	370,000
October „ . . .	−7,424·2	+290,000	−1,000,000	7,013,796·1	−290,000	..	80,000
November „ . . .	+354,670·5	−200,000	−1,000,000·4	6,168,466·2	+200,000	...	280,000
December „ . . .	+163,832·8	+40,000	...	6,372,299·0	−40,000	...	240,000
January 1906 . . .	+121,370·1	+240,000	−1,000,000	5,733,669·1	−240,000	...	...
February „ . . .	−161,237·6	...	−300,000	5,272,431·5*	.	...	...
March „ . . .	−527,301·8	..	−700,000	4,045,129·7	...	...	...

*Exclusive of the gold, value £7,045,000, held in the Currency chest opened in England, as explained in paras. 73 and 74 of the Financial Statement for 1902-07.

SUMMARY.	Balance on 1st April 1905.	Net transactions with the public, 1905-06.	Net transfer between Treasury and Gold Reserve Fund, 1905-06.	Remittances to England, 1905-06	Balance on 31st March 1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Currency and Treasury	10,949,639·1	+95,491·0	...	—7,000,000·4	4,045,129·7
Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,949,639·1	+95,491·0	...	—7,000,000·4	4,045,129·7

The net receipts of gold from the public at the currency offices and treasuries dwindled from about £5,630,000 in last year to about £95,000 in the year under report. This large decrease is mainly accounted for by a decline in imports, which amounted to only about £3 millions in 1905-06 against about £7·8 millions in 1904-05. The following statement compares the receipts from imported sovereigns during the two years:—

(The figures are in hundreds of pounds sterling.)

	1904-05.	1905-06.
	£	£
April	406,000	213,000
May	816,400	159,000
June	1,060,800	1,000
July	203,700	304,000
August	484,300	305,000
September	608,300	296,000
October	399,900	435,000
November	677,100	425,000
December	964,600	747,000
January	1,035,200	70,000
February	869,000	10,000
March	303,600	...
TOTAL	7,828,900	2,965,000

It will be seen from the above statement that the decline was spread throughout the whole of the year, but was most marked in January to March. The falling off in this period was due primarily to the diversion of gold from India to England in consequence of the sale by the Secretary of State from the end of December 1905 of transfers at par against Australian sovereigns. These transfers amounted in the year to £3,640,000.

	Million of sterling.
1901-02	·9
1902-03	1·0
1903-04	2·0
1904-05	2·2
1905-06	2·7

There has been in the last three years a marked and a continuous increase in the demand at the Currency Offices and treasuries for sovereigns required for local absorption. The figures for the last five years are given in the margin. Those for 1905-06 include a payment of £200,000 to the Gwalior Durbar in March under the arrangements made for the repayment of the loan of 70 lakhs raised in January 1906. The largest increase in the absorption has taken place in the United Provinces.

Of the £7,000,000 in gold exported by Government during the year, £6,000,000 went to the Paper Currency Chest in England to form a reserve stock for the purchase of silver and for other general purposes. No direct remittances were made on account of the Gold Reserve Fund in the year under report.

The details of the gold held in India on the last day of the year are as follows :—

	Currency.	Treasury and Mint.	Total.
	£	£	£
Current weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns	3,804,649·5	211,259·0	4,015,899·5
Light weight do. do.	16,236·4	283·9	16.520·3
Gold from Indian Mines	5,433·5	7,271·2	12,704·7
Bazar gold bullion and miscellaneous . .	5·2	...	5·2
TOTAL .	3,826,324·6	218,805·1	4,045,129·7

11. The balance of the Gold Reserve Fund * at the beginning of the year stood at £8,528,631 made up as follows :—

	£
Purchase value of Sterling Securities	8,376,631
Gold held in India	...
Outstanding debt from treasury balances	152,000
	8,528,631

The net profit on the new rupee coinage of the year amounted to £3,677,879, so that the amount available during the year for remittance to England for the purchase of securities amounted to £3,829,879. Of this sum £3,543,000 was remitted by Council Bills, and £286,879 remained due to the Fund from treasury balances on 31st March 1906. The amount remitted from India to England during the year together with the income in England (£245,401) arising from dividends on investment and the discounts obtained on the purchase of Treasury Bills was invested in sterling securities of the nominal value of £3,788,401.

The balance of the Fund held in England at the end of the year was therefore £12,165,032 6*s*. 3*d*. which was invested as follows :—

	Nominal Value.			Cost of Investment.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
2½% Consolidated Stock	7,641,209	11	7	6,972,406	1	10
2¾% National War Loan Stock . .	1,252,365	17	7	1,231,746	3	4
2¾% Guaranteed Stock (Irish Land) .	538,720	9	8	500,000	0	0
3 % Local Loans	500,000	0	0	487,764	4	11
3 % Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock	1,494,324	7	10	1,473,115	16	2
Treasury Bills	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000	0	0
TOTAL .	12,926,620	6	8	12,165,032	6	3

* It has since been decided to change the designation of the "Gold Reserve Fund" to the "Gold Standard Reserve" and to hold a portion of the Reserve in Silver.

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12. The following table shows in lakhs of rupees the *gross* circulation and the composition of the Metallic Reserve of the Department on the last day of each month of the year:—

Month.	Gross circulation.	COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.						
		Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and bullion.	Silver bullion under coinage	Other Silver bullion (Ingot Reserve).	Gold Coin and bullion in England.	Gold Coin and bullion in transit between India and England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.
April 1905	39,78	12,00	15,89	.	1,89	...	...	
May "	40,19	12,29	16,01		1,89	...	...	...
June "	41,36	13,78	15,69	.	1,89	..	...	...
July "	41,58	15,37	14,32	...	1,89			..
August "	43,79	14,33	12,57	..	1,89	1,50	1,50	.
Septemer "	42,73	13,07	11,27		1,89	3,00	1,50	...
October "	41,58	11,49	10,20	...	1,89	6,00	...	...
November "	39,63	9,59	8,96	..	1,58	7,50	...	..
December "	39,77	8,27	9,31	22	18	8,25	..	1,54
January 1906	40,49	7,61	8,16	1,13	...	8,25	1,50	1,84
February "	42,63	9,13	7,48	89	...	10,57	..	2,56
March "	44,66	13,58	5,74	95	..	10,57	...	1,82

13. The distribution of the Reserve among the Circles on 31st March 1906 is given below:—

Circle.	Silver Coin.		Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion in England	Silver Bullion in transit between India and England.
	R	a.	R	R	R	R
At Calcutta	3,64,12,936	6	2,56,73,910	47,74,508	10,56,75,006	1,41,63,000
" Allahabad	1,04,20,796	0	45,83,805	....	...	...
" Lahore	88,26,628	0	49,93,320	...	...	...
" Bombay	3,46,84,240	0	1,69,52,243	47,24,972	..	40,27,500
" Karachi	34,98,800	0	3,47,730	...	...	..
" Madras	1,00,00,650	0	29,18,010	...	..	...
" Calicut	5,90,510	0	1,87,110	...	...	...
" Rangoon	3,13,71,450	0	17,38,740	...	...	.
	13,58,06,010	6	5,73,94,868	94,99,480	10,56,75,006	1,81,90,500

32,65,65,864 6 0

	32,65,65,864	6	0
Investment of Government Securities held in India	9,99,99,945	10	0
Investment in Government Securities held in England	2,00,00,000	0	0
	44,65,65,810	0	0

On the corresponding date in 1905 the silver coin balance amounted to R11,36,48,837, the silver bullion to R1,70,09,003 and the gold coin and bullion to R16,11,02,084. There has therefore been an increase of 2,22 lakhs, 1,07 lakhs and 20 lakhs respectively in the balances of silver coin, silver bullion and gold coin and bullion.

14. There was a change in the year under report in the constitution of the silver bullion reserve. The reserve of 1,70 lakhs worth of bullion held on 31st March 1905 was held entirely in India and in the form of ingots. But the whole of this reserve had to be drawn upon for coinage during the year to meet the requirements of trade. The withdrawal commenced in November and the stock was exhausted in January. The demand for rupees, however, continued high, and it was found necessary to supplement the rupee stock by purchases of silver. These additional purchases were from the middle of December treated as having been made on behalf of the Currency Department, and the silver in the Mints in process of coinage and in transit between England and India between this period and the end of March accordingly formed a part of the Paper Currency Reserve. The experience of the year has proved the inadequacy of the Ingot Reserve for the purposes for which it was created, and steps have been taken for its replacement by a Reserve of greater capabilities and of a different character.

15. The gold coin and bullion at the end of March was held partly in India and partly in a currency chest established in England in the year under report. Full explanation has been given in paragraphs 73 to 76 of the Financial Statement for 1906-07 of the reasons which led to the establishment of this chest. Of the 10,57 lakhs of gold coin and bullion held in England on 31st March, 9,00 lakhs represent direct remittances from India in monthly instalments of 1,50 lakhs in July to November and in January, and 1,57 lakhs represent transfers made by the Secretary of State from treasury to currency, 75 in December and 82 in February, in aid of the Indian Treasury balances. An opposite transfer of 15 lakhs was made by the Secretary of State on 31st March, but as intimation of this transfer was received in April, the corresponding transfer to currency was effected in India in the current year, the total balance on 31st March being shown in the Indian accounts at what it was before the transfer made by the Secretary of State.

16. An addition of 2 crores was made in the year under report to the investments in securities of a portion of the Currency Reserve. The Paper Currency Act of 1905, which became law in March, empowered Government to increase this investment by 2 crores and to invest that amount in sterling securities of the United Kindom or of the Government of India. Before the passing of the Act, investment was permitted only in rupee securities of the Government of India and not in sterling. Effect was given to these provisions

by the Secretary of State in August, when the sale-proceeds of Council drafts to the amount of £1,333,333⅓ were invested in Consols and Exchequer Bonds. The total investment on 31st March stood as follows :—

	Nominal value.	Cost price.		
	R	R	a.	p.
In Rupee Securities—				
3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000	0	0
3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 .	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945	10	0
	10,20,81,500	9,99 99,945	10	0
	£	£	s.	d.
In Sterling Securities—				
2½ per cent. Consols . . .	923,646 9 11	837,614	6	8
2¾ per cent. Exchequer Bonds (1906—15) . . .	500,000 0 0	495,719	0	0
	1,423,646 9 11	1,333,333	6	8

The interest realised and credited during the year was as follows:—

India R34,70,420

England £18,522

17. The following statements show the value of notes written off the circulation under the Indian Currency Act of 1905 and of notes outstanding on 31st December 1905. The first issues were made in 1862 in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; in 1864 in Allahabad and Lahore; in 1865 in Karachi and Calicut; and not until 1883 in Burma.

Notes written off under Section 17 of Act III of 1905 during the year 1905-06.

	5	10	20	50	100.	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value
Allahabad	..	147	61	28	35	...	...	...	271	7,590
Bombay	...	1,867	415	118	174	...	.	...	2,574	50,270
Madras	...	299	160	60	38	..	...	...	563	13,290
Calicut	...	6	4	.	..	.	...	...	10	140
TOTAL .	...	2,319	640	212	247	...	...	...	3,418	71,290

Value outstanding on 31st December 1905.

Denomination.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Issued.	Outstanding.	Issued.	Outstanding	Issued.	Outstanding.	Issued.	Outstanding.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rupees 10 . . .	21,90,000	20,520	17,75,000	9,640	18,99,000	13,810	20,58,000	10,160
" 20 . . .	20,22,000	14,120	12 62,000	6,580	21,99,960	10,880	23,22,000	7,640
" 50 . . .	39,30,000	16,800	17,27,500	5,800	35,82,500	10,000	35,17,500	7,750
" 100 . .	89,28,500	31,300	35,15 000	7,500	86,26,500	27,700	71,40,000	10,700

E

Receipt

18. The following have been the issues and receipts of notes during the year :—

Issues.	R	R	Receipts.	R
Circulation* 1st April 1905		39,82,99,415	Over the Counter	1,49,93,55,905
Over the Counter .	1,65,47,24,390		At Agencies	62,93,610
At Agencies . . .	1,46,46,270		From other Currency Circles . .	12,04,80,060
In Remittance Transactions—			*In Remittance Transactions*—	
Between Head Offices and Agencies . .	23,01,27,670		Between Head Offices and Agencies	23,58,64,050
Between Circles .	33,07,96,320		Between Circles . . .	33,22,35,490
Notes issued on account of Securities purchased in London .	1,99,90,000		Notes written off under Sec. 17 of Act III of 1905 . . .	71,290
Refund of the value of Notes twice paid .	20		Balance being Circulation* on the 31st March 1906 . . .	45,42,83,680
		2,25,02,84,670		
TOTAL .		2,64,85,84,085	TOTAL	2,64,85,84,085

The issues of notes over the Counter were greater than those of the previous year by 21,63 lakhs and the receipts by 14,21 lakhs. The transactions between Head Offices and Agencies were more by 2 lakhs in the case of issues, and by 2,69 lakhs in the case of receipts. These transactions vary with the amount of telegraphic transfers made between Treasury and Currency for Resource purposes.

The total issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows —

	Issues.	Receipts.
	R	R
1903-04	1,88,50,20,465	1,86,17,78,030
1904-05	1,97,56,17,710	1,96,55,06,965
1905-06	2,25,02,84,670	2,19,43,00,405

The issues have increased by about 27,47 lakhs, and the receipts by 22,88 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows :—

	Issues	Receipts.
	R	R
Over the Counter	+21,63	+14,21
Remittance transactions	+3,07	+6,84
From other Currency Circles . .	...	+1,60
Other heads	+2,77	+23
	27,47	22,88

19. The following table gives the circulation of the six larger circles, and the mean value of their receipts and issues during the year, with the percentage of the former to the latter during the last three years. As usual the transactions in Burma are very high, compared with the average circulation, because of the

* Including notes which have been paid off in some other Circle than their own.

larger operations there during about three months of each year in connection with the export of rice :—

Name of Circle.	In Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of amount in Column 2 on that in Column 3.		
	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of Receipts and Issues.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Calcutta	17,46	92,06	19	21	20
Allahabad	2,26	12,30	18	21	21
Lahore	3,06	15,44	20	20	20
Bombay	11,27	54,09	21	23	22
Madras	4,42	23,26	19	18	17
Rangoon	1,78	22,71	8	7	8

20. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes, both at offices of Issue and at Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	2,585,387	11,223,362	1,138,764	461,788	3,004,943	225,547	475,170	119,577	19,234,538	2,25,52,33,035
Receipts	2,393,772	9,724,655	1,119,453	451,960	2,848,748	219,331	467,356	118,315	17,343,590	2,19,92,48,770
More Issues	191,615	1,498,707	19,311	9,828	156,195	6,216	7,814	1,262	1,890,948	5,59,84,265
„ Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The average number of notes passed over the Counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, are given in the following table :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
At Calcutta	18,621	20,005	22,361	22,412	23,889	29,831	13,959	16,099	17,745
„ Bombay	12,114	14,902	14,445	12,787	14,894	15,454	5,937	9,082	7,792
„ Madras	7,210	8,031	8,642	7,351	8,062	8,780	6,381	8,460	8,272
„ Rangoon	4,011	4,777	5,208	4,252	5,228	5,500	3,783	4,722	4,586

The proportion of cancellations continues high, the withdrawals of notes which have been at all soiled being regarded as an important safeguard against forgery. The numbers of the total issues and cancellations for the year, in thousands of pieces, are given below :—

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
Issues	8,593	404	1,155	4,469	300	2,538	148	1,628	19,235
Cancellations	4,933	358	920	2,244	253	2,390	126	1,358	12,582

21. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1905 . .		65,39,545
Received over the Counter	11,15,66,680	
From other Circles	2,46,245	
Received at Agencies (net)	35,48,215	
		11,53,61,140
TOTAL .		12,19,00,685
Remitted to Circles concerned		11,41,82,815
Balance on 31st March 1906		77,17,870
TOTAL .		12,19,00,685

22. The details by Circles of the values of Foreign Circle Notes received over the Counter, as shown above, are as follows :—

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY								TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	...	57,80,415	63,79,960	1,02,24,420	26,14,530	28,905	145	31,010	2,50,59,385	2,34,26,985	2,10,80,260	1,64,15,585
Allahabad . .	2,02,78,735	...	15,63,385	32,88,175	4,47,945	1,950	10	1,885	2,55,82,085	1,27,64,300	1,56,21,755	2,11,17,605
Lahore . .	1,95,07,350	14,70,840	...	37,31,995	36,40,175	6,995	55	1,700	2,83,59,110	1,76,15,600	1,78,82,785	2,80,98,745
Bombay . .	78,60,505	7,58,100	19,34,905	...	31,31,960	59,900	2,150	13,640	1,37,61,160	2,57,67,160	1,64,21,875	1,20,51,140
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	...	10
Nagpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	15
Karachi . .	2,28,340	55,140	10,36,530	25,24,695	...	4,100	10	1,290	38,50,105	33,32,355	37,60,735	47,85,275
Madras . .	32,25,490	1,50,215	4,98,920	90,91,680	1,27,885	...	22,405	6,120	1,31,22,715	1,26,73,995	1,18,01,620	1,21,55,095
Calicut . .	39,220	2,090	8,820	1,75,225	3,690	7,44,020	...	...	9,72,565	8,79,610	7,67,230	5,92,400
Cocanada . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . .	5,88,365	15,210	36,045	2,03,925	7,965	8,045	...	...	8,59,555	7,97,620	10,60,815	6,73,035
Total of 1905-06 .	5,17,28,005	82,32,010	1,14,58,065	2,92,40,115	99,74,150	8,53,915	24,775	55,645	11,15,66,680	...	...	...
" 1904-05 .	3,30,12,175	1,00,38,260	1,29,64,920	2,45,75,075	1,58,75,140	7,23,780	32,385	35,990	...	9,72,57,725	...	...
" 1903-04 .	3,[illegible],79,685	71,90,025	79,67,095	2,66,27,380	1,36,31,535	6,60,070	22,995	18,345	...	...	8,83,97,130	...
" 1902-03 .	4,98,06,570	71,48,460	49,51,345	2,56,75,500	78,43,180	4,41,050	210	22,590	...	...	...	9,58,88,005

The total encashments of Foreign Circle Notes were more than those of the last year by about 1,43 lakhs, the increase being the net result of increases of 187 lakhs at Calcutta, 47 lakhs at Bombay and 1 lakh at Madras against decreases of 18 lakhs at Allahabad, 15 lakhs at Lahore, 59 lakhs at Karachi.

The most important variations from the preceding years occurred in the Foreign encashment of Allahabad, Lahore and Bombay Notes. During the year the encashment of Allahabad notes increased at Calcutta by 1,08 lakhs and by 13 lakhs at Bombay, and that of Lahore notes by 85 lakhs at Calcutta and by 15 lakhs at Bombay. There was a falling off in Bombay notes. At Calcutta it amounted to 11 lakhs, at Lahore 27 lakhs and at Karachi 77 lakhs. Their cause is to be found in the varying trade demand in various years, which leads to the transfer of funds from those provinces in which trade is comparatively dull to those in which it is brisk. The following statement shows in lakhs of rupees the net transfers by means of Foreign Circle Notes between each of the circles during the last two years. The plus figures indicate that transfers *to* the circle exceeded those *from* it, and the minus figures represent an opposite movement :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Difference.
Calcutta	+96	+2,67	+1,71
Allahabad	—27	—1,73	—1,46
Lahore	—46	—1,69	—1,23
Rangoon	—8	—8	...
Bombay	—12	+1,55	+1,67
Karachi	+1,25	+61	—64
Madras	—1,19	—1,23	—4
Calicut	—8	—9	—1

23. The transactions in coin and bullion have been as follows :—

Transactions coin and bulli

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1905 . .	29,17,59,924	6	0
Over the Counter.			
Gold (coin and bullion) . .	7,73,46,309	0	0
Silver	26,58,55,712	0	0
At Agencies.			
Silver	1,13,11,750	0	0
In Remittance Transactions.			
Between Head Offices and Agencies: Gold 1,85,08,590 0 0			
Between Head Offices and Agencies: Silver 27,72,78,970 0 0			
Between Circles: Gold 19,08,47,987 0 0			
Between Circles: Silver 20,58,67,066 0 0			
Between Circles: Silver bullion 1,12,07,969 0 0	70,37,10,582	0	0
Rupees received from Mint for silver bullion coined	8,10,88,784	0	0
Silver bullion purchased in England	8,93,09,289	0	0
Do. Ingot do. do.	24,60,472	0	0
Reserve held in England (Gold) .	10,56,75,006	0	0
	1,33,67,57,904	0	0
TOTAL .	1,62,85,17,828	6	0

Issues.

	R	a.	p.
Over the Counter.			
Gold	7,47,93,653	0	0
Silver	33,19,85,710	0	0
At Agencies.			
Silver	43,39,725	0	0
In Remittances Transactions.			
Between Head Offices and Agencies: Gold 2,62,13,490 0 0			
Between Head Offices and Agencies: Silver 28,55,36,284 0 0			
Between Circles: Gold 19,08,47,987 0 0			
Between Circles: Silver 20,58,67,066 0 0			
Between Circles: Silver bullion 1,12,07,969 0 0	71,96,72,796	0	0
Silver bullion coined	8,10,88,784	0	0
Gold bullion remitted to England	9,00,00,006	0	0
Coin paid for Home Notes written off under sec. 17 of Act. III of 1905	71,290	0	0
	1,30,19,51,964	0	0
Balance on 31st March 1906	32,65,65,864	6	0
TOTAL .	1,62,85,17,828	6	0

The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below :—

	Receipts. R	a.	p.	Issues. R	a.	p.
1903-04	89,79,38,699	0	0	87,30,58,229	0	0
1904-05	87,30,23,297	0	0	86,33,79,967	0	0
1905-06	1,33,67,57,904	0	0	1,30,19,51,964	0	0

The net result was an increase in the coin and bullion reserve of 3,48 lakhs. This increase plus the addition of 2,00 lakhs to the investment of the reserve during the year exactly correspond with the increase in the circulation. The receipts and issues were more than those of the previous year by 46,37 lakhs and 43,86 lakhs, respectively, the increase being made up as follows :—

	Lakhs of Rupees. Receipts.	Issues.
Over the Counter	—1,70	+8,01
Remittance transactions	+25,37	+29,30
Other items	+22,70	+6,55
	+46,37	+43,86

24. The withdrawals of shroff-marked and uncurrent coin and of rupees bearing the dates 1835 and 1840 are shown in the margin in thousands of rupees. As compared with last year, the receipts of shroff-marked coin have doubled during the year and the withdrawals of uncurrent coin have increased by about seven lakhs. The total amount of 1835 coins withdrawn to the end of the year is about 2,83 lakhs, and that of 1840 coins 20,12 lakhs.

1	2	3	4	5
PROVINCE.	Shroff-marked coin.	Uncurrent coin.	Coin of 1835 mintage.	Coin of 1840 mintage.
India	...	1,27	2,23	36,07
Central Provinces and Berar	1	8	18	5,61
Burma	...	3	46	7,39
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	49	54	6,59
Bengal	...	48	2,32	29,98
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	4,34	4,62	84,73
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	...	3,07	3,14	46,51
Madras	...	6,50	1,01	24,00
Bombay	...	3,35	1,17	30,30
TOTAL	8	19,61	15,67	2,71,18

25. The light-weight coins cut and broken during the year in the several provinces are shown below. The increase is chiefly in India, Eastern Bengal and Assam, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bombay.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RUPEES AND HALF RUPEES. Reduced in weight not more than 25 per cent.		Reduced in weight more than 25 per cent.		Small Silver coin reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.	
	R	½R	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
India	58,559	18,493	3,440	1	1,084	1,084
Central Provinces and Berar	4,637	592	59	...	1	...
Burma	127	130	287	13	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam	36,387	954	145	4	5	3
Bengal	12,678	500	494	26	162	36
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	217,773	62,704	407	12	182	151
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province	15,739	14,054	484	1	...	16
Madras	383,082	38,463	363	9	12	15
Bombay	169,960	64,784	63	2	5	19
TOTAL	898,942	200,674	5,742	68	1,451	1,324

The total amount of light weight coins received and paid for during the year was about five lakhs more than in the previous year. By far the largest

amount of the withdrawals took place at the principal Currency offices and at treasuries such as Trichinopoly, Dharwar, Gorakhpur and Lucknow where railway earnings are paid in.

The work done at the five large Currency offices was again tested in the year under report by fresh examination at the Mints. The results are shown below:—

	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
Amount examined.	R10,00,000.		R10,00,000.		R1,40,000.		R3,33,850.		R1,63,497.	
	Discovered by		Discovered by		Discovered by		Discovered by		Discovered by	
	Office.	Mint.	Office.	Mint.	Office.	Mint.	Office.	Mint.	Office.	Mint.
Counterfeits	108	50	102	42	22	7	25	2	26	2
Lost between 2 % and 6¼%	3,246	14,557	4,603	7,709	2,124	404	26,257	1,349	...	1,467
" " 6¼% " 12½%	61	212	64	76	13	19	45	21	4	24
" " 12½% " 18¾%	30	10	3	9	2	1	6	...	...	...
" " 18¾% " 25 %	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,451	14,829	4,773	7,836	2,161	431	26,333	1,372	30	1,493

The following statement compares for the last two years the total percentage of light weights detected at the Currency offices and the Mints together with the percentage detected at Currency offices alone:—

	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Percentage detected at Currency offices and Mints.	Percentage detected at Currency offices.	Percentage detected at Currency offices and Mints.	Percentage detected at Currency offices.
Calcutta	1·70	·03	1·81	·33
Bombay	1·10	·49	1·24	·46
Madras	1·06	·66	1·83	1·52
Allahabad	2·26	·006	8·29	7·88
Lahore	1·73	·91	·91	·002

The figures shown against Bombay are fairly uniform during the two years.* The figures relating to the other Provinces, particularly the United Provinces, show heavy fluctuations, and it is doubtful if they can be accepted even as an approximate index, either of the state of the rupee Currency in these provinces, or of the care bestowed on the examination of rupees at the Currency offices. The quantity of coin examined at the Mints is infinitesimal as compared with the total volume of the Currency, and speaking generally, conclusions based on so minute a portion can hardly apply to the whole.

* In Calcutta, the percentage of total light weights is about the same, but the proportion detected at the Currency Office last year is about eight times the corresponding figure of the preceding year.

PROVINCE.	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
India	9,025	77	87	60
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	814	20	23	7
Burma . . .	5,576	182	109	96
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	1,309	12	18	3
Bengal . . .	7,734	306	308	204
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	12,084	245	233	237
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province .	9,882	279	503	478
Madras . . .	11,880	656	508	356
Bombay . . .	7,409	453	494	306
TOTAL .	65,713	2,230	2,283	1,747

Year.	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
1896 . . .	11,431	410	368	292
1897 . . .	15,343	578	548	270
1898 . . .	23,966	1,056	1,547	1,529
1899 . . .	27,240	956	1,273	1,402
1900 . . .	30,199	1,692	1,780	2,097
1901 . . .	43,193	2,154	2,345	1,928
1902 . . .	55,744	2,099	2,598	1,923
1903 . . .	52,736	2,221	2,148	1,812
1904 . . .	56,385	2,032	1,930	1,853
1905 . . .	65,713	2,230	2,283	1,747

26. The tables in the margin give the numbers of counterfeit coins cut and broken in the different provinces during the calendar year 1905 and the usual comparative statistics for the past ten years. They show that the number of counterfeit rupees discovered in 1905 in the Treasuries, Currency offices and Railway cash offices in course of examination of coin received by them is somewhat higher than the number similarly discovered in 1904. Out of the total number of 65,713, 28,438 were detected in Railway cash offices, 6,298 being found on the North Western Railway alone. The number of counterfeit rupees received at the Mints for examination during the year was 5,527, of which 1,643 were struck from dies and the rest were castings. Most of the former were well executed, but most of the latter consisted of palpable counterfeits made of base metal. The Bombay Mint received from Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways 1,030 exceptionally well executed coins, of which 778 were struck from dies and the rest were castings.

27. The usual examination of rupees with the object of arriving at some idea of the percentage of counterfeits in the circulation was made in May 1906 and the result is given in the table below:—

1	2	3	4
Currency office.	No. of coins examined.	Total number of counterfeits detected during examination.	PROPORTION OF COUNTERFEITS PER LAKH.
Calcutta	10,00,000	158	15·80
Allahabad	3,33,850	27	8·09
Lahore	1,63,497	28	17·13
Bombay	10,00,000	144	14·40
Madras	1,40,000	29	20·71
TOTAL .	26,37,347	386	14·63

The average figure for the five offices is about the same as in the last two years. The percentage in the case of the Punjab shows a return to normal state of affairs after the abnormal increase in last year. There was some increase over the preceding year in the Madras percentage, due probably to the fact that a smaller proportion of the rupees examined in May consisted of receipts from the Exchange Banks which are more or less shroffed at the Banks before

they are tendered at the Currency Office.

28. Statement II of the Appendix gives by calendar years the number of whole rupees coined in the Indian Mints from 1835 to 31st March 1906.

Annual coinage

The rupee coinage of the year amounted to 19,60 lakhs. Of this Bombay coined 12,17 lakhs of which 2,00 were from the Silver in the Ingot Reserve, 8,86 from newly purchased silver bullion, 5 from local coins of the Karauli State received for conversion into British rupees, and the balance, 1,26, from withdrawn and uncurrent coins. Calcutta coined 7,43 lakhs, of which 1,00 were from the Silver in the Ingot Reserve, 4,83 from newly purchased silver and 1,60 from withdrawn and uncurrent coin. The number of rupees, therefore, which formed an addition to the circulation through the purchase of bullion was 16,69 lakhs. The net profit on rupee coinage amounted, as stated in para. 11 above, to 5,51½ lakhs.

29. The usual examination of the rupee circulation was made in May 1906, when 251 Government treasuries each sorted 10,000 rupees according to the dates borne by each. The result is given below with those of the previous fifteen years. Details by Provinces appear in Statement IX of the Appendix.

The Rupee census

		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
William IV 1835		1.6	1.55	1.35	1.4	1.45	1.0	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.25	.2	.19	.19
VICTORIA.	1840, 1st issue	4.5	4.6	3.95	3.95	4.25	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	2.1	1.5	.95	.8	.75
	1840, 2nd „	12.5	11.85	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.7	13.0	13.1	12.6	11.8	8.2	4.3	2.8	2.13	1.6
	1862 . .	22.15	21.4	19.75	19.65	20.05	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.95	20.2	19.0	19.85	20.15	18.35	17.2	15.7
	1874 . .	.8	.7	.95	.75	.85	.7	.7	.8	.85	.9	.76	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65
	1875 . .	1.35	1.2	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.25	1.2	1.03	1.15	1.15	1.09	.99	.95
	1876 . .	1.55	1.45	1.35	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.36	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.25	1.1
	1877 . .	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.00	3.85	3.5
	1878 . .	3.4	3.15	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.15	3.0	2.9	2.95	3.0	2.85	2.55	2.4
	1879 . .	3.0	2.85	2.7	2.65	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.55	2.6	2.5	2.24	2.0
	1880 . .	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.75	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.45	2.5	2.25	2.08	1.95
	1881 . .	.4	.4	.4	.35	.4	.4	.4	.4	.37	.4	.3	.3	.3	.35	.28	.25
	1882 . .	4.0	3.45	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.73	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2
	1883 . .	1.1	1.0	1.05	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.06	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.95	.9	.8
	1884 . .	2.7	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.25	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.92	2.0	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.6
	1885 . .	5.6	5.05	4.8	4.45	4.35	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.85	3.8	3.55	3.25	2.95
	1886 . .	3.4	3.05	2.9	2.65	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.45	2.35	2.15	2.15	2.2	2.01	1.88	1.75
	1887 . .	6.3	5.55	5.25	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.65	3.4	3.1
	1888 . .	5.65	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.85	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.25	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.95	2.7	2.5	2.35
	1889 . .	4.6	4.4	.45	4.25	3.95	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.33	3.35	3.35	3.04	2.85	2.6
	1890 . .	4.45	6.3	6.65	6.3	5.95	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.65	5.04	4.8	4.3
	1891 . .	2.6	6.0	4.75	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.75	2.6	2.35
	1892 . .	...	1.05	5.85	6.55	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.55	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.85
	1893 . .	...	...	1.85	3.95	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.32	4.3	3.8	3.75	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.85
	1897 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.01	.01	.1	.17	.15	.15	.18	.15	.17
	1898 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	.05	.35	.4	.45	.4	.5	.4	.44
	1900 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	6.8	7.0	7.05	6.3	5.85	5.25
	1901 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.05	6.4	9.75	9.4	9.03	8.1
Edward VII,	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	6.6	5.83	4.8
„	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	8.4	8.0
„	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	7.8
„	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7
Portuguese . .		.05	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Five treasuries included in their returns 48 rupees with impossible dates and admitted afterwards that they had made mistakes.

30. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follow :—

Exchange of coin

	Receipts.		Issues.		Issues.	
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
Half Rupees	10,98,321	0	21,75,183	8	+ 10,76,862	8
Quarter Rupees . . .	19,51,963	12	31,61,193	12	+ 12,09,230	0
One-eighth Rupees . . .	13,90,741	4	23,17,252	12	+ 9,26,511	8
TOTAL .	44,41,026	0	76,53,630	0	+ 32,12,604	0
TOTAL 1903-04 .	44,69,034	0	67,77,143	2	+ 23,08,109	2

31. The Currency Agencies in all provinces, except the Punjab and at Mandalay in Burma, are strictly Currency chests opened for resource purposes, whereas at the Agencies proper exchanges with the public take place. The chests permit of the transfer of Treasury fund from one place to another without actual movements of coin, and thus supply a very speedy means of withdrawing Treasury surpluses to head-quarters. On 31st March 1906 the number of Currency chests was 183, and they contained balances amounting to 5,63 lakhs or 63 lakhs less than on the corresponding date in the previous year. The decrease occurs principally in Madras, from which circle heavy remittances were made in the course of the year to Calcutta and Bombay.

The following table distributes the totals in details of Agencies :—

	1903-04.			1904-05.			1905-06.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Calcutta Circle . .	1,23,27,600	0	0	1,29,51,000	0	0	1,23,30,950	0	0
Allahabad " . .	64,31,000	0	0	65,90,000	0	0	94,78,000	0	0
Lahore " . .	58,09,112	0	0	60,01,597	0	0	71,46,336	0	0
Bombay " . .	62,12,000	0	0	58,80,000	0	0	56,16,000	0	0
Madras " . .	1,34,58,500	0	0	1,78,87,500	0	0	71,16,000	0	0
Rangoon " . .	63,92,660	0	0	1,32,98,500	0	0	1,45,89,100	0	0
TOTAL .	5,06,30,872	0	0	6,26,08,597	0	0	5,62,76,386	0	0

32. The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bonds of indemnity :—

Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees.								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed .	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	5,200
Half notes { lost by post .	22	243	77	59	278	16	8	...	703	50,830
Half notes { lost accidently .	29	282	45	52	637	28	19	...	1,092	1,03,165
Mutilated notes . . .	24	162	10	10	37	5	4	...	252	12,640
TOTAL 1905-06 .	75	687	132	121	954	49	36	...	2,054	1,71,835
" 1904-05 .	69	614	147	139	923	36	35	...	1,963	1,61,675
" 1903-04 .	58	695	164	145	828	46	16	...	1,952	1,39,570

33. The increase as compared with last year occurs chiefly under half notes. Notes lost by theft are not included in the above statement as no claim lies against the Department on their account. Payment of stopped notes cannot be refused, but if the presenter is not known he is pointed out to the Police who enquire into the circumstances connected with his possession of the note. There were 1,258 stopped notes on the Calcutta list at the close of the year;

during the year 286 were presented and all the presenters were pointed out to the Police, nine were prosecuted, two were convicted; and four cases remained pending at the close of the year. Notes proved to have been wholly destroyed are not paid off at once, but only after 20 years, when their value, which has been invested, is paid together with the accrued interest. The number of destroyed notes and the investments made on their account are shown below. There was an increase in such cases during the year.

	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . .	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	1,600
Allahabad .	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	570
Lahore . .	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	7	510
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	5,200
Madras . .	1	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	4	35
Total 1905-06 .	1	4	1	3	12	1	6	...	28	7,915
" 1904-05 .	...	2	5	3	12	5	3	...	30	6,970
" 1903-04 .	...	1	1	2	10	...	2	...	16	3,130

34. The forged notes presented during the year have been the following:— Forgeri

Circle in which presented.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL.
Calcutta . . .	2	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	39
Allahabad . . .	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
Lahore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	9	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	24
Karachi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL .	12	52	2	...	3	1	...	...	70

There were five new forgeries during the year. Three were of the Calcutta Circle notes—of two R10 notes of the $\frac{L.A.}{62}$ and $\frac{O.A.}{81}$ series respectively and of two R100 notes of the $\frac{L.A.}{90}$ series—and two of the Allahabad Circle notes—of a R5 note of the $\frac{D.A}{17}$ series, and of a R10 note bearing serial No. $\frac{D.A.}{23}$

The forgery of the Calcutta Circle R10 note of the $\frac{L.A.}{62}$ series was similar i
all respects to all double lettered forged notes, that of the $\frac{O.A.}{81}$ series was a pho-
tograph and that of R100 notes was a lithograph on plain paper. The forge
Allahabad Circle R5 and R10 notes were poor pen and ink productions o
ordinary paper without water-mark.

At Gwalior four persons were convicted in connection with the Calcutt
Circle R100 forged notes of the $\frac{L.A.}{90}$ series, three were sentenced to a fin
of R10 with seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the fourth to a fine o
R5 with three years' rigorous imprisonment. The case about the Calcutta Circl
R10 note of the $\frac{L.A.}{62}$ series is under enquiry. In Bombay a person was sentence
to four years' rigorous imprisonment for uttering forged R10 notes of th
$\frac{M.A.}{2}$ series. There was another prosecution there in connection with a R10
forged note bearing serial No. $\frac{W\ 39}{W\ 33}$, but the accused was discharged by th
Magistrate for want of evidence of guilty knowledge. There was no prosecutio
elsewhere and nothing remarkable about the forgeries. The remaining tw
pending cases of 1902-03 ended in acquittals.

35. A fraudulent claim of a peculiar nature was presented at the Calcutt
Currency office in which an attempt was made to obtain the value of two opposit
halves of two notes as half notes and of their counter halves as a mismatche
note, thus making three values instead of two. The case is under investigation.
All the rest were of the usual kind in which presenters of half notes falsel
declared that they had recently lost or accidentally destroyed the correspondin
halves although these had already been deposited with the Currency Depart-
ment or were subsequently presented by other claimants. At Calcutta a case
of this kind which was under enquiry last year ended in the conviction of the
accused, who was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

36. An ingenious case of fraud occurred in a Post Office in the Punjab in which the Post Master, who abstracted both halves of certain notes posted at his office at different dates, kept the parties in ignorance of the loss by bogus letters. The culprit was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

37. The following are the usual details of the remittances of whole and half rupees made during the year :—

Through Circle Offices—

Calcutta to Allahabad	35,00,000
" Lahore	1,00,00,000
" Madras	25,00,000
" Bombay	90,00,000
" Rangoon	2,30,00,000
Allahabad to Calcutta	65,00,000
" Karachi	20,00,000
Lahore to Calcutta	40,00,000
Bombay to Karachi	67,65,000
" Allahabad	20,00,000
" Lahore	50,00,000
" Calcutta	3,51,00,000
" Rangoon	80,00,000
" Madras	20,00,000

Through Circle Offices—concluded.

Karachi to Lahore	20,00,000
,, Bombay	9,00,000
Rangoon to Calcutta	1,50,00,000
Madras to Calcutta	48,00,000
Madras to Bombay	7,00,000
Calicut to Madras	7,00,000
Through Agencies—	
Central Provinces to Calcutta	25,00,000
Ajmer to Delhi	21,00,000
,, Karachi	20,00,000
Calcutta to Allahabad Agencies	50,00,000
,, Punjab	30 00,000
Allahabad Agencies to Calcutta	65,00,000
,, Lahore	25,00,000
,, Lahore Agencies	25,00,000
Lahore to Allahabad Agencies	12,50,000
Lahore Agencies to Allahabad Agencies	7,50,000
Lahore Agencies to Calcutta	30,00,000
Bombay to Madras Agencies	10,00,000
Bombay Agencies to Karachi	8,00,000
Madras Agencies to Calcutta	27,00,000
,, to Calicut	5,00,000
,, to Bombay	20,00,000
Bombay to Allahabad Agencies	1,35,00,000
Karachi to Quetta	33,28,000
Withdrawn and Uncurrent Coin—	
Allahabad to Calcutta	7,27,000
Lahore to Bombay	53,33,000
Rangoon to Calcutta	1,94,000
,, Bombay	3,90,000

	Current.	Withdrawn and uncurrent.
Treasury Remittances—		
India Reserve	—15,30,000	+ 1,40,00,000
,, other Treasuries	+31,55,000	—14,00,000
Central Provinces	—1,55,000	—6,00,000
Burma	+75,000	—2,00,000
Assam	+1,12,000	—8,00,000
Bengal	+10,99 000	—35,00,000
United Provinces	—26,000	—88.00,000
Punjab	+25,000	—2,00,000
Madras	—12,55,000	—32,00,000
Bombay	—15,00,000	+47,00,000

There was a very heavy demand for whole rupees in Calcutta in connection with the jute trade, to meet which over 8 crores had to be brought down in the four months from August to November 1905. The supply of whole rupees to the United Provinces, Bombay and Rangoon was also larger than that in the previous year, while the amount sent to the Punjab fell off owing to slackness in the wheat trade. The total volume of the year's remittances was about double that of the last year.

The important remittances of whole rupees in the first quarter were those sent to the Punjab in connection with the wheat and other export trade in Upper India. One crore and thirty lakhs were supplied from Calcutta, 40 from the United Provinces, 11 from Ajmer and 50 from Bombay. The reserve coin in the United Provinces had been strengthened by a remittance of 70 lakhs during the closing months of the preceding year in anticipation of the opium demands in the ensuing months, but the supply proved inadequate and another 80 lakhs had to be sent early in April. Of this 25 went from Calcutta and 55 from Bombay. With the collection of the Land Revenue, the United Provinces were able to supply the Punjab with 40 lakhs in June. Bombay could meet its own demand in the quarter without any help from outside.

In the second quarter and two months of the third there was an unprecedented demand for coin in Calcutta in connection with the jute trade. The season practically commenced from about the 3rd week of July, and arrangements were made early in August to replenish the coin balance in Calcutta by a remittance of a crore and a half from Bombay. Another remittance of 25 lakhs was brought from Madras towards the latter end of the month. In the two succeeding months, the requirements continued heavy and remittances aggregating about 4 crores and a half had to be brought down from other circles, *viz.*, 1,50 lakhs from Bombay, 1,30 from the United Provinces, 25 from the Central Provinces and 50 each from Madras, Burma and the Punjab. In spite of all these heavy remittances the month of November opened with a rupee balance in Calcutta of 64 lakhs only against an average of about 2 crores in the past three years. Remittances of 20 lakhs from the Punjab, about 35 lakhs from the Currency Chests in Bengal and Assam, 50 lakhs from Bombay, and 1,00 lakhs from Rangoon were brought down to Calcutta during that month. The other important remittance during the second quarter was that of 48 lakhs to Karachi, *viz.*, 28 from Bombay and 20 from Ajmer, for financing the export trade of that port.

In the third quarter there was considerable activity in the cotton trade in Bombay and indications were received of a very brisk trade in the rice season in Burma. To replenish the balances at Bombay a remittance of 60 lakhs was sent from Calcutta early in December. Another remittance of 50 lakhs was sent to Rangoon at about the same time in anticipation of future requirements. It was considered expedient in this quarter to increase the rupee balance in the currency by coinage from the Ingot Reserve in addition to the usual coinage from fresh receipts of purchased silver. The other important remittances during the quarter were 40 lakhs to the Punjab for demand in connection with the autumn crop, 25 lakhs to Madras and 40 lakhs to the United Provinces.

In the fourth quarter further supplies to the extent of 2,60 lakhs were made to Burma, of which 80 went from Bombay and 1,80 from Calcutta. To meet possible contingencies a loan of 70 lakhs of whole rupees was taken in January from the Gwalior Durbar. It was, however, repaid in March, 40 lakhs in silver and 30 lakhs in gold in accordance with the desire of the Maharjah. The reserve in the United Provinces was strengthened in March by a remittance of over a crore for the opium requirements in April. Madras also was supplied with 30 lakhs and Karachi with 57 lakhs during the quarter.

Distribution and absorption of Silver.

38. The absorption of whole and half-rupees during the year as compared with the previous year is shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1904-1905.					1905-1906.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	11,49	12,38	11,64	11,45	11,49	11,36	13,77	13,07	8,27	11,36
Treasury	7,70	6,60	5,53	4,64	7,70	7,28	6,86	5,48	3,95	7,28
TOTAL	19,19	18,98	17,17	16,09	19,19	18,64	20,63	18,55	12,22	18,64
Closing Balance—										
Currency	12,38	11,64	11,45	11,36	11,36	13,77	13,07	8,27	13,58	13,58
Treasury	6,60	5,53	4,64	7,28	7,28	6,86	5,48	3,95	7,17	7,17
TOTAL	18,98	17,17	16,09	18,64	18,64	20,63	18,55	12,22	20,75	20,75
Net Difference + or —	+21	+1,81	+1,08	—2,55	+55	—1,99	+2,08	+6,33	—8,53	—2,11
Add—New coins issued	+1,74	+2,41	+3,42	+3,32	+10,89	+1,71	+2,13	+5,67	+9,94	+19,45
Less—Amount out of coinage paid to Native States	—1	...	...		—1	..	—1	—2	—2	—5
Temporary loan from Gwalior	—50	.	.	...	—50			...	{+70 / —40}	+30
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage	1,07	—91	—58	—94	—3,50	—68	—81	—59	—81	—3,09
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (—)	+37	+3,31	+3,92	—17	+7,43	—1,16	+3,39	+11,39	+88	+14,50
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (—) treasuries	+7	+7	—6,05	+4,83	—1,68	+1,45	—58	—5,76	+6,44	+1,55
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (—)	+1,22	—1,01	+3,51	-1,53	+2,19	+84	+37	+72	+2,24	+4,17

39. The following statement shows the distribution, by Circles and Provinces, of the absorption shown above :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1904-1905.					1905-1906.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL
Calcutta	—1,58	+3,86	+43	—1,76	+95	—1,60	+6,59	+4,96	—64	+9,31
Allahabad	—23	+56	—25	+27	+35	—14	—87	+25	+19	—57
Lahore	+88	—40	+1,69	+55	+2,72	+1,54	—1,05	+1,21	—57	+1,13
Bombay	+98	—41	+1,97	+1,65	+4,19	—33	—55	+4,63	+1,7	+5,45
Madras	+1,01	+33	+7	—1,82	—41	+31	—18	+54	—62	+41
Burma	—84	—63	—17	+2,06	+42	—1,07	—84	+40	+2,27	+76
Assam	—5	+4	+6	—31	—26	—16	+23	—99	—62	—1,54
Central Provinces and Berar	+20	—4	+12	—81	—53	+29	—30	+39	—83	—45
TOTAL	+37	+3,31	+3,92	—17	+7,43	—1,16	+3,39	+11,39	+88	+14,50

40. The exports of Indian Merchandise during the year were about 4 crores more than in 1904-05. The value of jute and jute bags exported was about 8 crores more than that in the preceding year, and there were also increases of about 6½ crores, in the exports of cotton and cotton manufactures and 4 crores in hides and skins. On the other hand the exports of wheat fell off by about 9½ crores, of opium by about a crore and of oil seeds by 4 crores. There was at the same time an increase of about 6 crores in the value of imports chiefly cotton yarn and cotton piece goods. As a result of so much active trading there was an increase of about 7 crores in the absorption of rupees.

Of the total amount absorbed, Calcutta took the highest and next in order came Bombay. The year's totals for the other provinces do not require any special notice except that the large return from circulation shown against Assam is due to the fact of the Eastern Bengal Districts having been included in it from the third quarter of the year.

In the first quarter the Punjab absorbed about a crore and a half in connection with the trade in wheat and seeds, but this was more than counterbalanced by large receipts into Treasuries both in Bengal and Burma. In the second quarter began the heavy absorption in Calcutta in connection with jute which continued till about the end of the second month of the next quarter. In the third and fourth quarters there was a net issue of 9 crores in Bombay and Burma in connection with the export trade of cotton and rice respectively, but at the same time there was a pretty large return in Bengal, Assam, Madras and Berar, in the shape of revenue.

41. The following statement compares, in lakhs of rupees, the distribution of whole rupees in the hands of Government at the end of 1905-06 with that at the end of the two previous years :—

	1st April 1904.			1st April 1905.			1st April 1906.			Percentage.		
	Currency.	Treasury.	Total.	Currency.	Treasury.	Total.	Currency.	Treasury.	Total.	1904.	1905.	1906.
India Treasuries	32	35	67	14	40	54	30	49	79	3'49	2'89	3'81
Central Provinces and Berar	12	1,20	1,32	2	1,13	1,15	3	1,23	1,26	6'87	6'17	6'07
Burma	1,72	73	2,45	2,16	75	2,91	3,14	56	3,70	12'76	15'61	17'83
Assam	19	31	50	14	40	54	81	46	1,27	2'60	2'90	6'12
Bengal (including Reserve Treasury Calcutta)	2,73	1,06	3,79	1,97	93	2,90	2,53	80	3,33	19'79	15'55	16'05
United Provinces	1,04	1,34	2,38	89	1,19	2,08	1,04	1,25	2,29	12'40	11'16	11'04
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province	78	46	1,24	82	51	1,33	88	58	1,46	6'46	7'14	7'03
Madras	1,64	1,12	2,76	2,23	1,02	3,25	1,06	86	1,92	14'38	17'44	9'25
Bombay	2,95	1,13	4,08	2,99	95	3,94	3,79	94	4,73	21'25	21'14	22'80
Total	11,49	7,70	19,19	11,36	7,28	18,64	13,58	7,17	20,75	100'00	100'00	100'00

The above statement shows that at the end of the year all the provinces were well supplied with rupees.

42. The transactions in notes, at the several Government Treasuries during the past three years, have been as follows :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	22,29,11,440	23,72,63,805	25,15,91,220
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	3,38,27,855	3,18,49,535	3,33,49,995
Receipts from the Public for other notes	52,56,755	44,53,820	49,81,320
TOTAL RECEIPTS	26,19,96,050	27,35,67,160	28,99,22,535
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	9,63,70,115	10,78,81,745	11,93,93,520
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	4,89,70,585	4,79,04,145	5,27,94,845
Issues to the Public for other notes	52,56,755	44,53,820	49,81,320
TOTAL ISSUES	15,05,97,455	16,02,39,710	17,71,69,685

The receipts in payment of Government dues and the issues have both risen slightly under all the heads.

43. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the three years are shown below in lakhs of rupees :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Government of India	4,17	4,22	4,23
Central Provinces and Berar	1,00	1,15	1,17
Burma	1,97	1,94	2,34
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,20	1,24	2,27
Bengal	7,65	8,33	8,12
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,96	4,56	5,35
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	7,20	7,61	8,36
Madras	6,54	6,51	7,19
Bombay	7,57	7,82	7,68
TOTAL	41,26	43,38	46,71

44. The following statement gives information as to the ability of Treasuries to cash notes during the past three years :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Number of Teasuries.		
Where encashment of notes was not refused on any day in the year	174	175	175
Where encashment was rarely refused	40	35	34
Where encashment was generally refused	16	23	23
TOTAL	230	233	232

Treasuries at branches of the Presidency Banks are excluded from this statement. It is not to be understood from the above figures that a majority of Treasuries could have cashed large values of notes, but merely that they did so in the case of small quantities presented by the ordinary non-trading public. Traders, knowing that it would be useless to ask for large sums in silver in exchange for notes, do not make the attempt.

45. Statement VIII in the Appendix shows the proportions of Treasury and Bank balances which, in each Province, were held in the form of Currency notes. Excluding Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1904 Balance in		1905 Balance in		Percentage of notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1904.	1905.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	
Calcutta Circle . .	43,35	1,21,08	44,16	1,15,94	26	27
Bombay „	20,49	96,41	29,69	76,61	17	27
Madras „	17,13	77,08	18,11	61,13	18	22

d Ex-

46. The figures of receipts and expenditure in Statement VI of the Appendix are only approximate, as the accounts of 1905-06 are not yet closed. The charges of the year are more than those of 1904-05 by R94,000, chiefly owing to increases in the cost of note forms.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of *Active* Note Circulation during 1905-06 and two previous years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Last day of month.	Gross circulation in lakhs on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
April	33,94	36,11	39,78	3,71	2,84	2,16	2,30	2,13	2,20	6,01	4,97	4,36	27,93	31,14	35,42	2,65	3,63	6,56	25,28	27,51	28,86
May	35,13	37,26	40,19	5,07	2,96	3,09	2,63	2,77	2,26	7,70	5,73	5,35	27,43	31,53	34,84	2,62	4,67	5,18	24,81	26,86	29,66
June	36,57	40,65	41,36	5,44	4,13	4,12	3,49	3,76	2,67	8,93	7,89	6,79	27,64	32,76	34,57	3,44	5,91	5,28	24,20	26,85	29,29
July	37,57	42 52	41,58	5,58	6,80	2,88	3,20	3,84	2,83	8,78	10,64	5,71	28,79	31,88	35,87	4,14	4,51	6,00	24,65	27,37	29,87
August	37,70	41,35	43,79	4,01	6,31	7,56	2,77	3,40	2,47	6,78	9,71	10,03	30,92	31,64	33,76	5,68	4,20	5,14	25,24	27,44	28,62
September	36,61	39,96	42,73	3,05	5,67	5,53	2,06	2,54	2,26	5,11	8,21	7,79	31,50	31,75	34,94	4,44	3,82	5,07	27,06	27,93	29,87
October	37,00	39,45	41,58	2,60	5,83	2,37	1,51	1,63	1,83	4,11	7,46	4,20	32,89	31,99	37,38	5,84	3,53	5,97	27,05	28,46	31,41
November	36,98	39,80	39,63	2,06	4,13	1,43	1,91	1 88	1,66	3,97	6,01	3,09	33,01	3 3,79	36,54	5,64	5,54	5,52	27,37	28,25	31,02
December	34,43	38,79	39,77	1,79	1,50	2,37	2,18	2,03	1,74	3,97	3,53	4,11	30,46	35,26	35,66	2,68	5,47	4,04	27,78	29,79	31,62
January	35,47	37,62	40,49	2,86	1,39	3,31	2,12	2,12	2,44	4,98	3,51	5,75	30,49	34,11	34,74	3;48	4,85	3,34	27,01	29,26	31,40
February	37,29	37,73	42,63	3,13	2,00	3,95	2,04	2,22	2,60	5,17	4,22	6,55	32,12	33,51	36,08	4,62	4,34	4,05	27,50	29,17	32,03
March	38,21	39,18	44,66	4,46	2,87	4,04	2,21	2,58	2,72	6,67	5,45	6,76	31,54	33,73	37,90	3,45	5,27	5,27	28,09	28,46	32,63
Average	36,41	39,20	41,52	3,65	3,87	3,57	2,37	2,57	2,31	6,02	6,44	5,88	30,39	32,76	35,64	4,05	4,65	5,12	26,34	28,11	

No. II.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV 1835 . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862 . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874 . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875 . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876 . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09 50,301
" 1877 . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878 . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879 . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880 . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881 . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882 . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883 . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884 . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885 . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886 . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887 . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888 . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889 . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890 . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891 . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892 . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893 . . .	91,40,310	...	(a)6,95,90,000	7,87,30,310
" 1897 . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b)15,24,777
" 1898 . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(b)75,19,413
" 1900 . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d)11,81,39,499
" 1901 . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e)10,91,35 961
" 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f)9,31,39,384
Edward VII 1903 " .	25,000	...	...	
" " 1903 " .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g)10,23,47,506
" " 1904 " .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h)16,02,78,908
" " 1905 " .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i)12,74,60,106
" " 1906 " .	(c)3,68,25,146	...	(c)6,45,57,069	10,13,82,215
TOTAL .	1,64,18,19,129	10,76,07,305	2,42,74,26,011	4,17,68,52,445

(a) Includes R5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.
(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.
(c) Up to 31st March 1906.
(d) [illegible] coined for Native States.
(e) Includes R1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.
(f) " R2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.
(g) " R11,66,451 coined for Native States.
(h) " R5,94,221 coined for Native States.
(i) " [illegible] coined for Native States.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
. . .	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20
. . .	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67
. . .	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91
. . .	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29
st . .	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,31	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29
mber . .	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28
ber . .	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82
mber . .	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25
nber . .	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,95	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16
ry . .	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37
ary . .	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42
. .	5,35	7,13	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51
ge . .	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18
ve Treasury nces held in s Average .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35
ic Reserve age Gold .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18
ncy Invest- t on 31st rch . .	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
of Paper rency De- tment . .	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21

on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of R[illegible])

1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	[illegible]
13,35	12,34	13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	28,02	27,90	28,59	31,25	33,94	36,11	[illegible]
13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	28,65	29,08	31,56	35,13	37,20	[illegible]
13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	[illegible]
13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59	24,76	26,24	29,27	30,78	31,69	35,20	37,57	42,52	[illegible]
13,79	14,07	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	26,32	28,76	28,44	30,89	35,38	37,70	41,35	[illegible]
14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,31	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	[illegible]
14,49	15,61	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	29,98	25,08	24,59	25,84	27,67	28,30	31,86	34,36	37,00	39,45	[illegible]
14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,53	24,65	25,79	27,33	28,35	30,60	34,26	36,98	39,80	[illegible]
13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26	23,79	27,20	26,26	28,06	28,07	33,74	34,43	38,79	3
12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	24,32	25,67	27,18	29,37	27,93	32,13	35,47	37,62	4
12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	24,53	26,24	27,27	28,10	27,68	32,85	37,29	37,73	4
12,76	14,58	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87	31,66	35,72	38,21	39,18	4
13,39	14,54	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,98	24,24	25,63	27,96	29,88	30,03	33,74	36,41	39,20	4
1,36	1,49	73	86	62	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,87	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,54	12,19	7,62	10,24	15,11	16,67	[illegible]
7,40	8,45	8,71	8,21	10,19	10,49	10,17	16,64	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,31	14,22	14,93	11,42	6,68	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	[illegible]
6,00	6,00	5,99	5,97	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	[illegible]
21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29	24	27	27	25	[illegible]

NO. IV.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1905-06 and previous years.

	CALCUTTA.	ALLAHABAD.	LAHORE.	BOMBAY.	KARACHI	MADRAS.	CALICUT.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Vlaue of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.
Average for 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,33,972	20,98,127(*a*)	20,77,591(*a*)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(*b*)	60,14,146	3,45,821(*a*)	......	6,64,98,113
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,03,005	30,29,804	4,73,63,682	21,04,702	81,01,317	8,40,554	......	10,26,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,28,273	66,13,652	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,18,90,593	21,58,582	......	11,53,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26,928	58,39,749	68,53,483	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	......	13,28,13,237
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,29,612	37,85,265	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(*c*)	14,40,39,326
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32,570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,837
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63,88,145	9,14,38,035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80,579	2,02,93,085	7,52,18,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
" 1902-03	13,79,87,794	2,12,45,860	2,45,94,906	9,36,59,242	98,31,315	3,73,05,785	16,61,995	1,11,14,539	33,74,01,436
" 1903-04	14,77,27,465	1,96,98,545	2,70,01,186	10,19,88,797	1,09,57,762	3,92,85,806	16,65,860	1,57,65,439	36,40,90,860
" 1904-05	16,31,74,323	1,97,08,890	2,87,89,902	11,33,09,264	88,00,055	4,07,75,752	19,09,432	1,55,15,547	39,20,13,165
" 1905-06	17,46,30,803	2,26,11,487	3,06,32,128	11,27,45,239	1,08,36,444	4,41,74,719	17,29,524	1,78,05,513	41,51,65,857
...ase (+) or decrease (—) in 1905-06 as compared ...h 1904-05	+1,14,56,480	+29,02,597	+18,42,226	—5,64,025	+20,36,389	+33,98,967	—1,79,908	+22,59,966	+2,31,52,692
...ntage on average circulation, 1904-05	+7·021	+14·727	+6·399	—·497	+23·140	+8·335	—9·422	+14·537	

(*a*) Average for 3 years.
(*b*) " " 2 "

No. V.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1900.									
y	12,17,90	93,61	1,80,16	7,16,30	58,37	3,54,42	12,40	84,39	27,17,55
iry	12,33,92	1,00,45	1,90,79	7,12,09	58,38	3,42,27	11,47	77,83	27,27,20
	12,80,02	1,07,69	2,12,10	7,92,59	62,26	3,33,44	10,08	75,54	28,73,72
	12,84,88	1,29,97	2,05,13	7,19,48	67,96	2,86,81	11,10	84,31	27,89,64
	12,95,40	1,94,08	1,95,35	7,51,11	71,33	2,63,21	18,19	75,84	28,64,51
	13,16,71	2,38,87	1,94,95	8,27,89	72,38	2,81,94	22,06	86,62	30,41,42
	13,94,64	1,57,73	2,01,99	8,34,39	78,85	2,90,65	25,29	94,87	30,78,41
st	11,76,24	1,42,42	2,11,40	7,94,32	86,43	2,90,74	26,72	1,15,34	28,43,61
mber	12,13,66	1,28,47	2,10,47	8,08,24	93,82	2,72,53	17,27	86,56	28,31,02
er	11,73,61	1,32,63	2,24,52	8,10,51	96,89	2,90,41	12,23	88,94	28,29,74
mber	12,34,29	1,10,28	2,02,20	7,57,88	98,53	3,22,74	11,87	96,98	28,34,77
nber	13,01,92	1,12,35	1,95,31	6,91,64	84,14	3,05,14	10,94	1,04,85	28,06,29
1901.									
ary	13,62,05	1,18,82	2,05,27	7,28,40	72,01	3,42,63	10,26	97,17	29,36,63
uary	12,07,32	1,14,90	2,05,29	7,45,89	65,03	3,51,02	9,86	1,11,08	28,10,39
:h	13,45,00	1,38,75	2,05,20	7,83,67	80,50	3,14,80	17,53	1,01,14	29,86,59
l	12,73,14	1,26,04	1,86,00	7,40,12	80,07	3,45,43	18,58	89,81	28,59,19
	12,38,09	2,02,04	1,69,28	7,95,87	60,21	3,36,28	19,01	87,08	29,07,86
	13,75,51	2,83,47	1,89,28	8,21,18	67,91	3,18,98	23,65	1,01,96	31,81,94
	13,83,77	2,10,98	1,97,52	8,69,83	66,19	3,12,26	25,32	1,02,95	31,68,82
ust	12,93,37	1,51,51	2,18,04	9,01,26	71,53	3,10,78	30,34	1,11,61	30,88,44
tember	12,71,44	1,32,51	2,13,27	9,43,58	75,21	3,05,15	28,66	85,20	30,55,02
ober	13,60,23	1,29,01	2,17,39	9,77,73	77,03	3,08,58	24,75	91,24	31,85,96
/ember	12,94,54	1,37,94	2,06,67	8,98,34	78,16	3,20,95	20,78	1,02,86	30,60,24
:ember	11,97,55	1,28,97	2,09,21	8,00,07	83,49	2,75,26	20,37	92,00	28,06,92
1902.									
ıuary	11,85,89	1,76,44	2,07,65	7,43,13	74,32	3,04,19	11,73	89,52	27,92,89
oruary	11,40,32	1,48,21	2,05,03	7,7[illegible],25	73,95	3,21,34	10,64	96,06	27,67,80
ırch	14,40,17	1,61,31	2,21,30	8,14,98	85,93	3,28,17	10,53	1,03,72	31,66,13
oril	13,59,10	1,43,27	2,34,61	8,34,17	87,92	3,69,43	12,10	84,19	31,24,79
ay	13,61,62	1,99,58	2,25,33	8,20,19	91,81	3,63,46	11,91	81,83	31,55,73
ne	14,69,27	2,71,35	[illegible],17,89	8,67,09	88,37	3,35,57	16,78	92,64	33,58,9
ly	14,72,54	2,95,67	2,30,41	9,67,62	90,53	3,35,91	18,67	1,08,72	35,20,0
ıgust	14,47,29	2,73,25	2,41,79	10,24,91	1,03,78	3,34,86	20,21	1,11,56	35,57,6
ptember	13,48,41	2,54,47	2,46,48	10,48,07	1,06,25	3,33,22	22,27	1,05,90	34,65,0
ctober	13,14,91	2,26,63	2,78,30	10,42,46	1,07,40	3,41,88	22,89	1,01,14	34,35,6
ovember	13,50,68	2,07,18	2,48,41	9,92,90	1,05,01	3,88,31	23,12	1,09,26	34,25,8
ecember	13,25,77	1,83,63	2,51,42	9,93,26	95,10	3,90,38	17,24	1,17,70	33,74,5

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—*contd.*

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	*Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1903.									
January	12,63,11	1,80,62	2,48,23	8,72,92	90,91	4,21,14	11,90	1,23,71	32,12,54
February	13,32,80	1,60,92	2,51,20	8,59,53	99,18	4,22,87	11,17	1,47,36	32,85,03
March	15,13,05	1,52,93	2,77,34	9,15,99	1,12,49	4,39,64	11,20	1,49,72	35,72,36
April	13,42,22	1,40,92	2,79,98	9,39,01	1,18,09	4,00,27	12,66	1,60,94	33,94,09
May	14,91,40	1,92,83	2,75,12	9,28,00	1,12,05	3,49,66	12,00	1,52,33	35,13,39
June	15,62,89	2,89,36	2,49,89	9,54,23	1,19,96	3,27,16	14,86	1,38,25	36,56,60
July	15,61,32	2,59,99	2,93,13	9,99,26	1,24,80	3,48,13	19,09	1,51,62	37,57,34
August	14,45,67	2,29,87	3,04,89	11,10,22	1,24,88	3,82,83	21,79	1,49,76	37,69,91
September	13,52,02	1,84,24	2,94,79	11,05,94	1,18,54	4,09,06	24,47	1,72,28	36,61,34
October	14,97,07	1,80,28	2,71,36	10,62,65	1,19,79	4,05,21	21,66	1,41,68	36,99,70
November	14,75,66	2,03,73	2,58,84	10,78,80	1,07,84	4,18,12	19,34	1,36,06	36,98,39
December	13,78,45	1,91,20	2,58,58	9,32,54	98,36	3,95,78	12,48	1,76,05	34,43,44
1904.									
January	14,80,68	1,72,70	2,49,07	9,73,78	86,23	4,04,72	13,31	1,66,36	35,46,85
February	14,97,69	1,66,93	2,41,48	11,00,24	86,62	4,30,82	13,54	1,91,37	37,28,69
March	16,42,22	1,51,77	2,63,02	10,53,96	97,78	4,42,55	14,70	1,55,16	38,21,16
April	14,88,81	1,52,35	2,84,54	9,86,21	1,06,38	4,30,98	15,88	1,45,91	36,11,06
May	15,13,06	2,09,97	2,79,75	10,56,47	1,10,59	4,02,84	17,51	1,35,54	37,25,73
June	16,28,43	3,02,90	2,73,57	12,07,14	92,05	3,85,82	20,22	1,55,35	40,65,48
July	17,11,36	2,99,88	3,25,19	12,48,23	81,09	4,03,05	22,42	1,60,39	42,51,61
August	16,48,99	2,50,15	3,45,15	12,28,15	79,83	4,06,26	24,98	1,51,93	41,35,44
September	16,64,03	1,94,38	3,28,89	11,58,95	84,28	3,83,59	29,23	1,52,33	39,95,68
October	16,55,46	1,71,39	2,97,38	11,81,64	87,99	3,81,61	22,76	1,46,65	39,44,88
November	16,45,91	1,64,76	2,74,14	12,52,44	77,82	4,02,83	20,79	1,41,22	39,79,92
December	16,26,70	1,62,87	2,71,29	11,60,28	76,93	4,22,14	14,56	1,43,84	38,78,61
1905.									
January	16,32,26	1,50,10	2,58,47	10,64,93	92,00	3,94,01	13,48	1,57,11	37,62,36
February	16,64,23	1,40,48	2,49,28	9,81,25	80,28	4,43,93	12,71	2,01,05	37,73,21
March	17,01,67	1,65,83	2,67,12	10,71,42	86,77	4,36,04	14,60	1,74,15	39,17,60
April	17,06,66	1,54,39	2,82,06	11,20,11	97,89	4,21,97	16,29	1,79,11	39,78,48
May	17,70,42	1,91,35	2,72,97	11,09,23	1,02,93	3,92,19	17,72	1,62,10	40,18,91
June	18,00,50	2,57,72	2,79,32	11,22,68	1,04,81	3,72,83	20,26	1,77,57	41,35,69
July	17,23,54	2,76,75	3,41,81	11,36,11	87,85	3,86,27	19,05	1,86,82	41,58,20
August	17,77,26	2,72,89	3,64,70	12,43,95	92,99	4,22,64	20,71	1,83,80	43,78,94
September	16,35,07	2,62,39	3,53,83	12,58,14	1,11,15	4,48,36	23,05	1,81,28	42,73,27
October	16,67,48	2,35,89	3,18,30	11,75,47	1,18,18	4,44,99	22,29	1,75,68	41,58,28
November	17,22,01	2,12,25	2,71,04	9,99,90	1,10,54	4,67,80	19,17	1,60,41	39,63,12
December	16,40,42	2,12,30	2,80,02	11,06,35	1,10,98	4,54,34	14,90	1,57,34	39,75,65
1906.									
January	16,76,87	2,12,99	2,91,19	11,07,56	1,15,37	4,61,50	11,55	1,72,40	40,49,43
February	18,23,98	2,15,53	2,99,68	10,72,86	1,15,99	5,08,35	10,91	2,15,97	42,63,27
March	20,11,49	2,08,93	3,20,93	10,77,07	1,31,69	5,19,73	11,64	1,84,18	44,65,66

NO. VI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1905-06.

ABSTRACTS.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS.									
Average for 1862-63 to 1866-67	5,49,188	(a)48,033	(a)31,500	(b)6,91,620	(a)14,254	(b)1,53,409	(a)3,834	......	10,95,254
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	5,67,815	50,334	41,522	6,60,444	30,030	1,22,733	11,221	......	14,84,099
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	10,50,048	1,13,133	1,12,681	7,73,668	39,346	2,40,097	45,052	......	23,74,025
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	12,66,241	94,668	1,32,494	6,89,270	51,892	2,67,753	29,639	......	25,31,957
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	11,70,605	1,11,554	1,46,042	7,39,306	64,349	2,39,654	16,997	(c)21,524	25,05,726
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	10,94,504	1,10,099	1,46,240	8,01,257	67,610	3,01,969	16,569	40,148	25,78,396
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	13,54,064	1,30,302	1,77,569	9,73,118	88,143	3,59,363	15,724	54,790	31,53,073
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	15,04,223	1,51,896	2,49,543	9,19,881	81,201	3,73,401	14,035	93,199	33,87,479
" 1902-03	14,95,884	1,70,065	2,56,903	9,63,172	1,03,262	3,95,514	13,151	96,083	34,94,034
" 1903-04	14,59,971	1,52,824	2,64,324	10,09,342	93,718	3,62,683	13,372	1,47,427	35,03,661
" 1904-05	15,03,800	1,41,497	2,51,403	9,84,867	77,540	3,85,303	12,819	1,35,874	34,93,103
" 1905-06	16,73,297	1,57,459	2,80,089	10,21,381	89,579	3,96,107	11,322	1,59,994	37,89,228
TOTAL	1,46,89,640	14,31,864	20,90,410	1,02,27,326	8,00,924	35,97,986	2,03,735	7,49,039	3,33,90,035
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Average for 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,81,644	(b)17,214	(b)18,680	2,53,517	(a)9,114	61,917	(b)6,304	......	6,26,042
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	1,98,956	15,396	17,286	1,15,814	8,140	36,009	4,745	......	3,96,346
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	1,40,853	31,590	14,377	1,20,717	7,357	39,777	6,993	......	3,61,664
" 187-778 to 1881-82	1,66,558	16,275	16,040	1,35,400	7,302	38,101	6,445	......	3,86,121
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	2,15,523	19,632	16,828	1,38,346	8,640	39,676	6,251	(c)13,348	4,50,575
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	2,13,868	16,089	16,904	1,36,971	10,657	43,846	6,372	20,319	4,65,026
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	2,53,937	16,797	20,393	1,60,484	22,790	67,168	6,593	28,738	5,76,899
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	3,54,691	14,544	19,682	1,48,945	18,307	89,400	8,674	50,048	7,04,291
" 1902-03	4,06,780	17,336	20,654	1,36,584	10,811	96,789	7,433	49,652	7,46,039
" 1903-04	3,85,745	16,524	20,676	1,63,434	16,163	1,22,821	5,576	82,513	8,13,452
" 1904-05	3,94,247	16,548	23,828	2,29,627	38,331	1,57,166	14,316	86,920	9,60,983
" 1905-06	5,93,323	17,836	26,325	1,67,894	16,550	95,443	9,304	1,27,364	10,54,039
TOTAL	36,06,125	2,15,781	2,31,673	19,07,733	1,74,162	8,88,113	89,005	4,58,902	75,41,477
PROFITS	1,10,83,515	12,16,083	18,58,737	83,19,593	6,26,762	27,09,873	1,14,730	2,90,137	2,58,48,558

RECEIPTS.									
1905-1906—Interest realized on Government Securities	16,61,184	1,56,858	2,75,365	10,15,868	89,258	3,78,783	11,085	1,59,849	37,48,250
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	1,443	144	397	488	121	13,629	142	......	16,364
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	10,670	457	4,327	5,025	200	3,695	95	145	24,614
	16,73,297	1,57,459	2,80,089	10,21,381	89,579	3,96,107	11,322	1,59,994	37,89,228
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	17,279	......	6,141	10,200	1,200	......	1,200	......	35,020
Establishment	97,626	11,769	15,675	59,487	8,117	26,923	3,355	34,417	2,57,369
Temporary Establishment	6,413	769	......	5,629	316	1,034	......	1,699	15,860
Charges for Remittance	13,269	......	......	9	116	56	151	......	13,601
Stationery	3,462	5	......	402	65	1,130	53	......	5,117
Printing Charges	1,094	1,082	403	3,572	......	932	......	......	7,083
Service Telegrams	315	226	367	355	229	297	152	202	2,143
Purchase of Service Stamps	1,275	545	803	1,001	255	491	95	170	4,635
House, Lighting, Police, and Water Rates	5,344	......	80	577	......	......	......	......	6,001
Cost of Note Forms, including freight	4,23,615	......	......	72,945	4,237	56,744	3,213	87,097	6,47,851
Pensions and Gratuities	11,430	1,775	1,469	8,113	1,462	3,908	948	......	29,105
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	2,263	......	138	1,119	......	49	......	......	3,569
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	27	369	147	276	......	......	......	699	1,518
Contingencies	6,901	822	1,102	3,040	384	2,162	119	2,216	16,746
Travelling Allowances	2,755	3	......	179	94	629	18	568	4,246
Dead Stock, cost of Office Furniture	255	471	......	990	75	1,088	......	296	3,175
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1905-1906	5,93,323	17,836	26,325	1,67,894	16,550	95,443	9,304	1,27,364	10,54,038
PROFIT	10,79,974	1,39,623	2,53,764	8,53,487	73,029	3,00,664	2,018	32,630	27,35,189

(a) Average for 2 years.
(b) " " 3 "
(c) " " 4 "

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September, 1906.

No. 2333-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Saturday, the 6th October 1906, by Landau at about 9-30 A.M. His Excellency's departure from Simla will be private.

His Excellency will visit Sanawar, Quetta, Chaman, Nushki, Kashmir, Bikaner, Jind, Nabha, Patiala and Delhi. From Delhi His Excellency will proceed direct to Calcutta, arriving there on or about the 7th December 1906. The arrival at Calcutta will be public.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp", without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

Lady Eileen Elliot.

Lady Ruby Elliot.

Lady Violet Elliot.

Hon'ble Mrs. Adam.

Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Military Secretary.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M.D., Surgeon.

Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, A.-D.-C.

Captain Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Headquarters of the several Departments.

No. 2334-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Quetta at 10-15 P.M., on Monday, the 15th October 1906.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native regiments at Quetta are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names clearly written upon them.

5. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress ; gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress. With regard to further details as to dress, attention is drawn to this office Notification No. 905-M., dated the 8th September 1899, which is republished below for general information :

" No. 905-*M*.—The following Rules for Levées held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at places other than the Headquarters of the Imperial Government are published for general information :

I.—The following are entitled to attend His Excellency the Viceroy's Levée :

All gentlemen, whether European or Native, who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

II.—The following are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levée, whether European or Native :

(*a*) All Gazetted Officers in Government employ.

(*b*) All Commissioned Officers in Naval, Military and Marine Services.

(*c*) All Ruling Chiefs.

(*d*) All gentlemen who have received titles of honour from the Sovereign or the Viceroy.

III.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, and who desire to be presented at His Excellency's Levée, must submit their applications through the gentlemen proposing to present them. In the case of all Government officials the presentor should ordinarily be the Head of the Department.

These applications should be submitted to the Chief Secretary, if the Levée takes place at the Headquarters of any Local Government, or in other cases to the Commissioner of the Division in which the Levée is held. They should reach the Secretariat, or the Commissioner's office, as the case may be, at least a week before the date announced for it.

If the Local Government or the Commissioner approves, cards of admittance will be issued by them, and a list of those to whom admittance has been accorded will be submitted to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

IV.—All gentlemen who are entitled to attend the Levées held by the Governor General are also entitled to present others, and are held personally responsible for the eligibility of their presentees. Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levée.

V.—Gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in Full Dress.

VI.—Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

VII.—Gentlemen, not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in Evening Dress.

VIII.—Native gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive National head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for their class by the Local Government.

In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

In the case of Burmese gentlemen, the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

Native gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in rules V, VI and VII should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.

At the Viceregal Court, only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Native Military Officers, who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform."

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1906.

No. 1096.—With reference to the Home Department notification no. 949, dated the 15th August 1906, the following extract from a despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON ;
24th August, 1906.

Public.
No. 121.

To

His Excellency the Right Honourable the
Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

2. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in succession to Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who has resigned.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) JOHN MORLEY.

The 19th September, 1906.

No. 1109.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification no. 1070, dated the 11th September 1906, placing the services of Mr. C. A. Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, *for* "8th September " *read* "6th September."

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 18th September, 1906.

No. 1684.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 12th September 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Twenty-four hours' quarantine on arrivals from Suez has been raised to forty-eight hours.

JAILS.

The 21st September, 1906.

No. 191.—The services of Major R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Jail Department,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS,

LAND SURVEYS,

Simla, the 21st September, 1906.

No. 1620—96-5.—Major C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed Superintendent, Frontier Surveys, with effect from the 5th August 1906.

FAMINE.

The 20th September, 1906.

No. 1910—64-5.—Whereas a joint application has been made to the Governor General in Council, under rule 13 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, as subsequently amended, by Colonel His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-Dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jaipur and by the Board of Management constituted under rule 3 of the said rules that Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000, whereof the said Maharaja of Jaipur is the donor, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund of the Indian People's Famine Trust and as part of the same Endowment;

Now, under and by virtue of section 4, sub-section (*1*), and section 7, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000 be, and they hereby are, vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said Endowment upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

FORESTS.

The 18th September, 1906.

No. 1208—227-14-*F.*—Mr. Nand Mal, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, United Provinces, is appointed to be an Assistant Instructor on the staff of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st September 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th September, 1906.

No. 125.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are posted as follows :

To Madras.

Mr. John Dover Way.

Mr. Austin Gibbs Ronald.

Mr. Henry Stewart Northey.

To Bombay.

Mr. Dhan Raj Sawhney.

Mr. William Edward Ashton James.

To Bengal.

Mr. Kusum Kumar Chatterjee.

Mr. Leslie Morris Priday.

Mr. Frederick Archibald Betterton.

To United Provinces.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. James Richard McInerny.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Harold Tumner Humfress.

To Punjab.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. Shirley Graham Stubbs.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. William David Stavert.

Mr. George Walter Duthy.

Mr. Arthur William Mosley Jesson.

Mr. Reginald Alan Routh.

Mr. Thomas Archibald Curry.

Mr. Arthur Oswald Morton-Moncrieff.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Harris Perry.

To Burma.

Mr. George Powell Connor.

Mr. Edwin William Hill.

Mr. Archibald Robert Anderson.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. Henry Armroid Hyde.

Mr. Frederick John Gregson-Williams.

The 19th September, 1906.

No. 126.—Mr. W. R. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 20th September, 1906.

No. 127.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 128.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

The 21st September, 1906.

No. 129.—Mr. William Alan Wilbraham Ford has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

No. 130.—Mr. Norman Noble Padgett has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1906.

No. 3901-*I.A.*—The services of Mr. A. W. Dady, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 18th September, 1906.

The 18th September, 1906.

No. 3906-*I.A.*—Mr. J. T. Turner, Head Master of the Poona High School, is appointed to be Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with effect from the 11th August, 1906, *vice* Mr. P. Hide.

No. 2153-*G.*—Captain H. Crossle, Indian Medical Service, an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Consular Surgeon for Arabistan and Kermanshah, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kermanshah, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th August, 1906, and until further orders.

The 19th September, 1906.

No. 2165-*G.*—Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Resident in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The 20th September, 1906.

No 2171-*G*—Major P. T. A. Spence, Political Agent in Malwa, officiated as Resident at Indore, in addition to his own duties, during the period from the 9th June to the 20th July, 1906, inclusive.

(Notification No. 1237-G., dated the 8th June, 1906, is hereby cancelled.)

The 21st September, 1906.

No. 2193-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Resident in Jaipur, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th to the 16th July, 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 2196-*G.*—Major A. L. Duke, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Civil Surgeon of Bikaner, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bikaner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th September, 1906, and until the date of his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Stewart.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 20th September, 1906.

No. 5342-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

Lakhs of Rupees.

August 1906.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	August. 1906-1907.	August. 1905-1906.	To end of August. 1906-1907	To end of August. 1905-1906	Whole Year. Budget, 1906-1907.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	65	60	9,49	9,32	31,07	29,75
Opium	83	77	3,34	3,48	7,25	8,20
Salt	31	37	2,68	2,87	6,60	6,54
Stamps	81	52	2,61	2,60	5,96	5,81
Excise	67	65	3,54	3,45	8,72	8,53
Provincial Rates	12	7	1,19	1,57	3,39	4,22
Customs	51	51	2,58	2,46	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	19	18	80	69	1,88	1,84
Forest	18	21	80	89	2,68	2,40
Registration	5	4	27	25	53	54
Tributes from Native States	6	6	23	21	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	40	45	2,04	1,76	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,48	4,52	20,57	20,55	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—57	—46	—2,14	—2,01	—4,86	—4,14
Opium	—45	—44	—2,34	—2,27	—2,80	—2,82
Famine Relief	—3	...	—10	+1	—37	—5
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,55	—2,43	—13,55	—12,80	—35,93	—33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—1,60	—3,32	—18,13	—17,07	—43,96	—40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+0	+16	+55	+51	+94	+69
Marine	—3	—2	—14	—13	—31	—32
Military Receipts	+4	+6	+32	+33	+80	+99
Military Issues	—1,50	—1,63	—8,23	—8,02	—20,59	—20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+32	+26	+2,37	+1,88	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,22	+1,96	+12,93	+11,13	+38,25 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+47	+47	+2,73	+2,68		
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+7	+18	+36	+1,09	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+6	+7	+32	+34	+04	+90
TOTAL	+3,14	+2,94	+18,71	+17,12	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—92	—86	—4,82	—4,26	—13,91	—12,25
State Railways	—1,70	—1,52	—5,96	—7,60	—22,88 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	—23,18
East Indian Railway	—33	—43	—1,98	—1,70		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—18
Telegraph	—8	—8	—13	—41	—1,12	—1,09
TOTAL	—3,03	—2,89	—15,80	—13,97	—37,91	—36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,38	—1,38	—4,68	—4,16	—1,41	—13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+4,00	+3,86	+4,60	+3,78	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+1	—5	—49	—14	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	—38	...	—4,57	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+1,17	..	+7,12	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	...	+5	...	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—3,35	—1,24	—12,04	—9,10	—26,70	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—26	+1,55	—55	+81	—3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,22	+4,13	—6,53	—4,69	—25,80	—24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+72	+3,95	+23	+3,63	—1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,18	15,80	17,67	16,12	19,95	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,90	19,75	17,90	19,75	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th September, 1906.

No. 5339-*E.O.*—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days, with effect from the 6th of September 1906.

Mr. J. C. Mitra, Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Comptroller, India Treasuries, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. Robertson, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 20th September, 1906.

No. 1283-*Accts.*—The following officiating[1] appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :

I.—*From the 13th August 1906, in consequence of the permanent promotions and appointment made in Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 1218-Accts., dated 11th September 1906,—*

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—*From the 31st August 1906, in consequence of the departure on leave out of India of Captain M. E. L. Bruce,—*

Captain H. T. S. Rogers, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 18th September, 1906.

No. 7349-246.—Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Deputy Postmaster General of the 1st grade in charge of the Central Provinces Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 31st August 1906.

With effect from the same date, Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Deputy Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Postmasters General, during the absence on leave of Mr. O'Shea, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Wilson, officiating Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, from the 31st August 1906 to 5th September 1906 both days inclusive.

Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices in the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General from the 6th September 1906, or until further orders, *vice* Mr. A. Wilson, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of Post Offices in the Madras circle.

Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices in the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade and to hold charge of the Central Provinces Circle, with effect from the 31st August 1906, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th September, 1906.

No. 7356-17.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents :

1. George Gordon Patrick Cameron,
2. Arthur Brokenshaw,
3. William Singer McMillan,
4. Gerald Ewald Overbeck deSmidt.
5. Charles Newdigate Garnier.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st September, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

87th Punjabis.

No. 469.—Jemadar Udham Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department notification No. 91 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 29th January 1904.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No 470.—Jemadar Senbir Gurung, appointed on probation in Military Department notification No. 586 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 30th June 1904.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No. 471.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :

Abdul Rahím Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 472.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 28th August 1906, page 5872.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, August 28th, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army:

Richard Crawhall Walton.

Eric Percy Ball.

Thomas Ralph Wells.

Claude Ernest Torin Erskine.

Edward John Patteson Travis Walker.

Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd.

John Bertram Haines.

Reinhold Meitzen Adams.

Reginald William Threlfall Hogg.

John Huntly Muir.

Henry William Cumine Robson.

Dudley MacNeil Evans.

Alexander Sebright Coffin.

Alan George Dyce.

Victor John Alexander Connell.

Richard Dane.

Harry Macdonald.

Charles Massy Thornhill.

Erule James Corse-Scott.

Frank Oswald.

Alister Ralph Thomson.

Arthur Alexander Heyland.

Reginald Todd.

Colin Leslie-Smith.

Thomas Arthur Digby.

Henry Temple Devereux Hickman.

Heremon James Drummond O'Neill.

Alexander Dumaresq Bennett.

Walter Montagu Ommanney.

Charles Alfred Lucas.

Herbert Frederick Cyril McSwiney.

Gerald Haslam Cook.

Robert Stuart Wahab.

Lionel Gaisford.

William Henry Miller.

Walter Leslie Hailes.

Wyndham George Strover.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 473.—Conductor Tom Morris, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 474.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Captains to be Majors.

19th September 1906.

Bertram Clarke Waterfield, Supernumerary List.

Cecil Norris Baker, Military Accounts Department.

Stuart George Knox, Supernumerary List.

James Leslie Alexander, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

15th September 1906.

Herbert Hingston Syer, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

George Benson Brown, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 475.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant George Thomas Milchem, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, *seconded ;*

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Arthur D'Cruz to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Arthur Owen, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *seconded ;*

First class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Robert Paterson to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Julius Brown, retired ; with effect from the 22nd August 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 476.—In Army Department notification No. 294 of 1906, *for* " Nimbar " *read* " Nimba."

No. 477.—The following promotions are made :

Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay.

Jemadar Yusuf Ali Khan, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, to be Risaldar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Nur Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Yusuf Ali Khan, transferred to the Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Kamma to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kashi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raza Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

Colour-Havildar Kapúr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Shaikh Shahabuddin to be Subadar and Havildar Malla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd August 1906.

8th Rajputs.

Havildar Lala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalka Singh, transferred to the 97th Deccan Infantry; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Saiyid Abdul Fateh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raj Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th July 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 478.—No. 823, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Khan Sahib Ghulam Jilani, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th November 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 479.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:

Colonel Charles Pulley, C.B., Indian Army,—10th August 1906.

Major Edmund Charles Thwaytes, Indian Army,—12th August 1906.

No. 480.—Lieutenant Percy Byng Hall, D.S.O., 34th Sikh Pioneers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

No. 481.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cobb, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th October 1906.

No. 482.—Captain Laurence Rundall, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th August 1906.

No. 483.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas George Sparkes, India Miscellaneous List, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 484.—Second-Lieutenant John Collyer Adam to be Lieutenant, *vice* Kirwan, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th July 1906.

(This modifies that portion of Army Department notification No. 401 of 1906, which relates to the promotion of Second-Lieutenant Adam.)

Second-Lieutenant William Arthur Turner to be Lieutenant, *vice* Elwes, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th July 1906.

Bangalore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 485.—Second-Lieutenant Harry Parker Gibbs to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 17th August 1906.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 486.—Harry Fitzmaurice, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers, resigned. Dated 6th July 1906.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 487.—Harris Grant Warburton, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Pike, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th August 1906.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 488.—John Atwill Ellis, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st August 1906.

Charles Stuart Chalmers, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st August 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 489.—Major Richard Hamilton Campbell to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Romilly, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 16th July 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 490.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain John James FitzWilliam.

Lieutenant Herbert Edward D'Cruz

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st September 1906:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).	Captain Leslie Stuart Roome.	10th September 1906.	Mandalay ...	...	...
Ditto	Lieutenant David Henry Llewellyn Thomas.	Do.	Do.	...	...
Indian Medical Service.	Captain Lewis Patrick Farrell.	12th September 1906.	Satara ...	...	...
2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	Brevet Colonel Edward William Fane Martin.	13th September 1906.	Abbottabad...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and 21st September 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
John Longton Rawling Smith.*	1st Class Assistant Surgeon	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	27th December 1905.	Intestate	212 8 3	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.

* *Widow*—Mrs. Julia Maud Beatrice Smith.

Children—(1) Hubert Eric Rawling Smith.

(2) Walter Clarence Rawling Smith.

(3) William Rawling Smith.

Address—Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 21st September 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 52.—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant C. E. Edmonds, (m. c.) up to 15th November 1906.

Engineer W. Mitchell, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. A. Scott, (p. a.) for thirty days.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1906.

No. 190.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 180, dated the 31st August 1906, Mr. U. C. Sandys, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 3, of

the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway in Class II of that establishment, with effect from the 29th August 1906, and until further orders.

The 20th September, 1906.

No. 191.—Mr. Geoffrey Berkley Barton is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (on probation) in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 4th September 1906 and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 21st September, 1906.

No. 192.—Mr. Amolak Ram Hoon, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, from the 16th June to the 6th August 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 20th September 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The important feature of the weather during the week has been the withdrawal of the monsoon from upper India. The depression which had reached Sutna on the morning of the 13th travelled in a northwesterly direction and finally broke up in the hills near Sialkot on the 16th. This disturbance caused heavy and widespread rain in the west of the United Provinces, in the Punjab and in Kashmir, and on its disappearance skies quickly cleared over upper India.

Burma.—From the 14th to the 16th the monsoon was weak, only light rainfall occurring on the coast and isolated falls in the interior. With the withdrawal of the monsoon from upper India the rainfall increased considerably on the coast on the 17th and by next day had extended into the interior. During the remaining days of the week it was well distributed and the total fall was greater than is usual at this time of year. Skies were generally lightly to moderately overcast in the first half of the period and moderately to heavily overcast in the latter. Temperature was generally normal or in excess.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Precipitation was widespread, but the total fall was considerably below the normal for the week. Skies were moderately overcast in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and only lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was generally normal or in excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 14th the depression caused general rain over the whole of this division, but as the disturbance

passed northwestward rainfall diminished rapidly and next day it was heavy in the west of the United Provinces and light and scattered elsewhere. On the 16th light rain occurred only in the extreme northwest of the United Provinces, and for the remainder of the week weather was dry in all three areas. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast on the first two days of the week, but with the disappearance of the depression skies cleared rapidly. The rainfall was followed by unusually low temperatures, and on the 14th the maximum temperature at Agra was only 76½°, being 16½° below normal. With the clearing of the skies temperature rose slowly, and was approximately normal at the end of the week.

Northwest India.—The depression also produced heavy rain in the Punjab, light to moderate rain in the Frontier Province and Rajputana and light rain in Gujarat; while in Kashmir there was heavy rain at the lower stations and heavy snow at Dras and on the higher ranges. As soon as the depression filled up, fine clear weather set in except in south Rajputana and Gujarat where light rainfall continued until the 19th. The disturbance was the cause of very low temperature in the Punjab and Kashmir and frost was reported from Gulmarg and Sonemarg, while at Lahore the maximum temperature fell to 74½°, or 25° below normal. At the end of the week temperature had recovered and was practically normal.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was weak in the Peninsula throughout the period and the rainfall was scanty except in the southeastern districts. Skies were generally lightly clouded in the Deccan and on the Konkan coast, while in the rest of the Peninsula they were moderately overcast. Temperature has been normal or in slight excess except in the southeastern districts.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 20th September is practically normal everywhere, except in Baluchistan and the subdivisions of Jaipur, Ranchi and Cuttack where it is in defect; and in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore and Mysore where it is in excess. Excluding Baluchistan, where the rainfall of the monsoon period is insignificant, Jaipur shows the largest percentage of defect, while the largest actual deficiency is 13·63 inches in Cuttack.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

September 14th. Yamethin 1·36", Tezpur 2·88", Jalpaiguri 4·52", Chaibassa 1·70", Ranchi 1·39", Jhansi 3·44", Sutna 3·33", Saugor 2·27", Pachmarhi 2·98", Simla 2·31" and Kotah 4·81".

" 15th. Muktesar 2·62", Agra 3·34", Meerut 3·58", Roorkee 4·46", Chakrata 3·97", Delhi 4·23", Ambala 2·35", Ludhiana 1·92", Sialkot 4·22", Lahore 4·43", Montgomery 2·88", Gulmarg 3·12", Sonemarg 2·34" and Dras 2·20".

" 16th. Thayetmyo 1·59", Hazaribagh 0·96", Cherat 2·45" and Tinnevelly 1·54".

" 17th. Madura 3·13".

" 18th. Mergui 3·45", Lashio 2·23", Monywa 0·94", Silchar 3·38" and Bangalore 1·58".

" 19th. Toungoo 1·48", Bhamo 1·59", Shillong 2·11", Barisal 4·00" and Dinajpur 1·74".

" 20th. Mandalay 2·30", Sibsagar 2·70" and Madras 3·71".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th September 1906. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 20th September 1906. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	0·84	6·10	−5·26	76·05	79·32	−3·27	−4	+3
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	2·58	5·54	−2·96	120·14	130·12	−9·98	−8	−6
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·54	1·99	+0·55	45·23	48·96	−3·73	−8	−9
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	1·69	1·39	+0·30	23·36	22·68	+0·68	+3	+2
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	2·28	2·74	−0·46	70·87	68·05	+2·82	+4	+5
	Calcutta	1·75	2·32	−0·57	50·82	49·11	+1·71	+3	+5
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	2·70	3·84	−1·14	110·98	106·36	+4·62	+4	+6
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	2·15	4·54	−2·39	83·65	81·86	+1·79	+2	+5
	Darbhanga	0·33	1·96	−1·63	47·21	42·65	+4·56	+11	+15
	Bahraich	1·22	1·34	−0·12	38·06	42·27	−4·21	−10	−10
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0·51	2·22	−1·71	42·47	45·58	−3·11	−7	−3
	Patna	0·72	1·71	−0·99	35·09	38·64	−3·55	−9	−7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	4·00	1·23	+2·77	50·34	37·86	+12·48	+33	+27
	Ludhiana	3·58	1·41	+2·17	39·48	35·48	+4·00	+11	+5
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	2·27	1·08	+1·19	29·82	30·00	−0·18	−1	−5
	Lahore	5·13	0·80	+4·33	21·77	20·16	+1·61	+8	−14
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·67	0·21	+0·46	7·01	7·90	−0·89	−11	−18
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·25	1·30	−1·05	−81	−81
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·94	1·81	−0·87	26·99	23·76	+3·23	+14	+19
	Cuttack	1·16	2·83	−1·67	33·42	47·05	−13·63	−29	−27
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·91	2·30	−1·39	38·31	48·25	−9·94	−21	−19
	Raipur	0·35	2·43	−2·08	42·14	45·98	−3·84	−8	−4
	Jubbulpore	1·30	2·29	−0·99	51·68	53·71	−2·03	−4	−2
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	3·22	1·44	+1·78	40·08	39·22	+0·86	+2	−2
	Jaipur	0·74	0·58	+0·16	14·09	20·78	−6·69	−32	−34
	Indore	2·17	2·31	−0·14	49·08	38·94	+10·14	+26	+28
15 West Coast	Calicut	0·39	1·61	−1·22	72·55	75·80	−3·25	−4	−3
	Bombay	0·33	2·19	−1·86	79·20	90·12	−10·92	−12	−10
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·96	2·05	−1·09	32·76	35·72	−2·96	−8	−6
	Rajkot	0·53	0·83	−0·30	20·08	19·71	+0·37	+2	+4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·40	1·62	−1·22	38·35	28·37	+9·98	+35	+42
18 Deccan	Bellary	0·32	1·18	−0·86	16·57	16·56	+0·01	0	+6
	Bijapur	0·20	1·31	−1·11	20·90	22·04	−1·14	−5	0
	Hyderabad	0·70	1·57	−0·87	24·83	23·19	+1·64	+7	+12
19. South India	Mysore	0·96	1·07	−0·11	20·61	16·92	+3·69	+22	+29
	Madura	1·78	0·67	+1·11	13·29	11·71	+1·58	+13	+4
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	1·42	0·96	+0·46	12·27	11·43	+0·84	+7	+4

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 20th September, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th September 1906.

Burma.—The crops in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions are in good condition; also in the Pyapon, Maubin and Myaungmya districts of the Irrawaddy Division but more rain is wanted in Bassein and Henzada. In the Pegu Division the crops in Pegu are healthy as also those on the east of the railway in Tharrawaddy. The outturn in Prome must be poor owing to the large area of land left fallow, but the recent rains have somewhat improved the standing crops. In Mandalay paddy is in good condition; in Kyaukse there is now an ample supply of water in the irrigated areas; more rain is still wanted in Shwebo and Myingyan; in other districts crops prospects are good. The price of paddy has risen in Tharrawaddy; considerably in Tavoy, Pakokku, and Shwebo; and very largely in Maubin; it has fallen slightly in Rangoon; considerably in Pyapon and Mandalay; and largely in Henzada.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain has fallen in all districts. More rain is wanted in Rangpur, Dinajpur, Chittagong, Cachar, and Kamrup. The prospects of tea are good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur; poor in Darrang; and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally fair. Cutting of jute and transplantation of late rice are in progress. Replanting of winter rice continues in many of the areas in which it had been damaged by floods. Prospects of winter rice and of other crops are fair to good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 14; Kohima 10; Tezpur 8; Chittagong 7½; Gauhati and Sibsagar 7; Pabna and Dibrugarh 6¾; Dinajpur and Comilla 6⅝; Dacca and Barisal 6½; Silchar 6⅜; Malda, Faridpur, Sylhet, and Nowgong 6; Noakhali 6 to 6½; Bogra and Dhubri 5¾, Mymensingh 5$\frac{11}{16}$; Jalpaiguri and Shillong 5½; Rangpur, Aijal and Tura 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in two; fallen in twelve; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Scarcity prevails in Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Tippera, and Noakhali. The numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief are:—Mymensingh 584, Dacca 1,705, Bakarganj 28, Tippera 300, Noakhali 773, total for the Province 3,390. The numbers on test works are:—10 men and 156 women in Dacca, and 62 men in Noakhali, total for the Province 228. Rupees 2,742 have been distributed in agricultural loans. Noakhali reports further improvement in condition of people. Prices remain still very high in spite of large imports from Burma and Calcutta.

Bengal.—Light rain was fairly general during the week, while the fall was moderately heavy in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and also in Jessore, Darjeeling, and Cooch Behar. More rain is wanted in many districts. Damage by flood is reported from Jessore and some damage to paddy by insects from the 24-Parganas. The prospects of the *aman* paddy are on the whole fair except in parts of the Behar districts recently visited by floods. Much distress continues in Darbhanga where thousands of persons are receiving gratuitous relief. Slight distress is also reported from Jessore, Saran, and the 24-Parganas. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Khulna, Darbhanga, and Purnea. The water-supply is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six and fallen in nine districts.

United Provinces.—Heavy rain accompanied by strong easterly winds has slightly damaged the crops in the western submontane Doab and south Oudh districts and in the Native States of Rampur and Tehri, but the prospects generally are excellent. More rain is still needed for rice in some of the south-eastern districts. Harvesting and the preparation of fields for the spring harvest continue. Cholera has appeared in Hardoi, Sitapur and Pilibhit. Fodder is reported to be scarce in the recently flooded tracts of the Gorakhpur district but is sufficient elsewhere. Markets generally are well stocked. Prices of food-grains have fallen in nine districts, but show a tendency to rise in five. Scarcity has been declared in the flooded portions of the Gorakhpur district.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Heavy rain in all districts has filled tanks and wells and been beneficial generally, but has caused slight damage in places. Prospects on the whole are excellent and the condition of the people

is improving. Harvesting and the preparation of fields for the spring harvest continue. Two flooded tahsils in Gorakhpur have been declared scarcity tracts from 14th September. The numbers on relief in that district at the end of the week were:—on works 351, on gratuitous relief 536, total 887; in other districts the numbers were:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 112,000; Agra Division—on works *nil;* on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 121,000. The numbers have fallen considerably in Jhansi and Jalaun where reduction in the gratuitous relief lists was justified.

Punjab.—General light to moderate rain fell in Shahpur, Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan; while the south-eastern and the central portions of the Province received much heavier rain. Prices of food-grains are generally unchanged; wheat is falling slightly in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore. Ploughings and sowings for the spring crops continue. Indigo is being harvested in Multan. The crops have been much benefitted by the recent rain and are generally in good condition and the yield is expected to be good all round. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by strong winds and heavy rains in Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur, and Amritsar. The crops have been damaged by floods in parts of Ferozepore. Boll worm and insect pests are attacking cotton in Shahpur, Lyallpur, and Multan. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging 46 cents to 3·82 inches fell all over the Province and was beneficial to the standing crops and to spring sowings. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in Swabi, where it is slightly below average owing to excessive rainfall. The harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings have commenced. The canal water and Kilapani supply is normal. There is some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan and frequent heavy floods have occurred in Kurram and Gambila. The condition of cattle is good except in Draki village of Tank tahsil. The stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14½ to 17⅞; maize 15 to 17½; gram 16$\frac{1}{16}$ to 18; and *bajra* 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was heavy rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 12 to 24 and maize 14 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tahsils.

Kashmir.—The weather was partly bright and partly rainy. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner 178; Marwar from 106 to 809 in eleven districts, 23 to 82 in ten, and slight in others; Jaisalmer none; Sirohi 103; Udaipur 33; Hill Tracts 175; Partabgarh 368; Shahpura 450; Tonk 149; Bundi 424; Kotah 765; Jhalawar 510; Jaipur 231; Kishangarh 41; Alwar 540; Karauli 479; Bharatpur 1,188; Dholpur 1,194; Ajmer 162; and Merwara 223. The standing crops are thriving and the autumn harvest is now assured. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in parts of Marwar, Mewar, and Jaipur, and by excessive rain in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is sufficient. Prices have risen in Jhalawar and have fallen or are steady elsewhere. Prices are still above the normal except in Hill Tracts and in Partabgarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 110, on gratuitous relief 778, total 888; Merwara—on works 5,778, on gratuitous relief 6,087, total 11,864; works in Ajmer and in the Beawar Tahsil of Merwara were closed on the 15th instant. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 477, Tonk—on works 970, on gratuitous relief 359, total 1,329; Kishangarh—on gratuitous relief 502; Dholpur—on works 645, on gratuitous relief 243, total 888; total Native States 3,196. Works have been closed in Jaipur. Cholera which was epidemic in the Dholpur State has ceased. Prices:—Ajmer 16½, Merwara 15½, Marwar 17¼, Tonk 14⅜, Kishangarh 19, and Dholpur 16 seers per rupee.

Central India.—Rainfall general and sufficient. Agricultural operations have been suspended in parts of Indore and Bhopawar owing to excessive rain; elsewhere they are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Indore, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar and by locusts in one pergana of Gwalior. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are falling in Bhopawar and in parts of Malwa; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Bundelkhand—on works 2,000, on gratuitous relief 2,000, total 4,000. Prices—13 seers per rupee. Gwalior figures not reported.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderate rain fell during the week in most parts of the Provinces; Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Buldana, and Yeotmal received no rain,

the principal falls were Saugor 4¼, Bilaspur 3¾, Damoh 3½, Chhindwara 3¼ inches ; elsewhere the falls ranged from 1¾ inches in Hoshangabad and Balaghat to nothing ; the heavy rainfall in the Hatta tahsil continued till the 12th instant and 31½ inches were measured in 6 days. The partial break which still continues has done good to all crops and is much needed to help on agricultural operations. More rain is required only in Nagpur and in parts of Raipur. The preparation of land for spring sowings and weeding continues in most districts. Transplanting is completed in Bhandara and minor crops in Narsinghpur and *kutki* (small millet) and early rice in Balaghat are being harvested ; rice and *kodon* are in ear in Hoshangabad and Raipur and sesamum and cotton are in flower in Raipur and Amraoti. Sesamum is being sown in Drug and *urad* and sesamum in Bilaspur. In the Basim taluq of Akola cotton has been attacked by insects. The autumn crops in parts of Amraoti and sesamum and *sawan* in the Hatta tahsil (Damoh) have been slightly damaged by heavy rain, otherwise the standing crops continue generally to be very promising. *Juar* is still backward in Narsinghpur. Wheat in Bilaspur and rice in Balaghat, Drug and Raipur have become cheaper ; the price of *juar* has fallen in Nimar but has risen in Betul ; elsewhere prices are steady and still continue equal to the scarcity rate in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Thar and Parkar, Kaira, the Konkan, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Kolhapur ; moderate in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, Palanpur, and Baroda ; and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Broach, Surat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. More rain is needed in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kolhapur. Cotton sowing still continues in places. The standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage by grasshoppers in Sholapur ; by floods in Karachi and Hyderabad ; and by excessive moisture in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda, Palanpur, and Mahi Kantha. Sowing of spring crops continues in parts of Broach, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are improving in condition but agricultural stock continues deficient in the affected tracts generally ; sufficient green grass is available everywhere. Trade is active and stocks of grain in the markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 10 to 47 per cent ; in the Karnatak 22 to 30 per cent ; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent less than the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of the week ending 8th instant were :—Phaltan 48, Jamkhandi 14, total 62. Labourers are leaving the works for more remunerative employment in the fields. The public health is generally good. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Relief works have been closed in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The numbers on relief are :—British districts :—Deccan—on works 6,687, on gratuitous relief 21,197, total 27,884 ; Karnatak—on works 7,574, on gratuitous relief 12,359, total 19,933 ; Native States—on works 1,434, on gratuitous relief 1,824, total 3,258.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—14 cents. Prospects are good. The autumn and early rice crops are in fairly good condition ; weeding continues. Lands are being prepared for sowings which are in progress. Prices :—wheat 8¼, coarse rice 7¼, and *juar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Kadur and slight rain in other districts. The standing crops are generally in good condition and the prospects of the season are good, but more rain is needed in parts of the Bangalore and Kadur districts. Cattle are generally healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—one inch 7 cents. Picking of cardamom has commenced. The prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was good in South Canara, Malabar and Vizagapatam Agency ; there was no rain in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah ; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, the Deccan, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, weeding, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madura. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary and Anantapur. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts ; has fallen in five ; and has slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*Ragi* is stationary in one district ; has fallen in six ; and has slightly risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in two ; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts ; has fallen in six ; and has slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam	29	1,864	1,893	228	3,390	3,618	+ 1,725
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,000	133,000	134,000	351	121,536	121,887	—12,113
Ajmer-Merwara	8,893	7,293	16,186	5,888	6,865	12,753	—3,433
Bombay	20,898	38,290	59,188	14,261	33,556	47,817	—11,371
Total British Provinces	30,820	180,447	211,267	20,728	165,347	186,075	—25,192
Native States.							
Rajputana States	7,014	1,812	8,826	1,615	1,581	3,196	—5,630
*Central India States	2,753	4,051	6,804	2,000	2,000	4,000	—2,804
Bombay Native States	1,965	1,889	3,854	1,496	1,824	3,320	—534
Total Native States	11,732	7,752	19,484	5,111	5,405	10,516	—8,968
GRAND TOTAL	42,552	188,199	230,751	25,839	170,752	196,591	—34,160

* Figures incomplete.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 20th September, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 15th September 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	35	29
		Dholera Port	B. G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 5	(a) 3
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	3	2
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	85	54
		Panch Mahals ,,	,, ,,	73	45
		Kaira District	,, ,,	222	104
		Broach District	,, ,,	24	12
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	57	32
		Rewakantha State	,, ,,	41	27
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	32	32
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	3	2
		Surat District	,, ,,	48	29
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	...	...
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwudi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	2	2
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon ,,		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	11	6
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	948	825
		Poona District	,, ,,	174	108
		Satara ,,	S. M.	235	174
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	101	60
		Khandesh District	,,	65	48
		Nasik ,,	,,	...	...
		Sholapur Town	,,	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P	..	...
		Mora "	G I. P. & B, B & C I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G I P.	...	...
		Kshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G I. P & S. M	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	..	.
		Revdanda "	B, B. & C I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G I P. & B, B. & C I.	11	9
		Ratnagiri Port	S M.	...	...
		Vizadrug "	"	...	..
		Harnai "	"	..	...
		Rajapur "	"	.	...
		Vengurla "	"	4	3
		Malwan "		5	1
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhol "			
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	..
		Ratnagiri District	S M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	94	61
		Dharwar "	"	8	4
		Karwar Port	"	...	.
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	..	...
		Sawantwadi State	"		
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N W.	8	7
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J B		...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N W	...	...
		Khairpur State	N W. & J B.	.	...
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G I P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I P. & S M.	...	.
		Phaltan "	" "	..	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B, B & C I.	..	
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G I P	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	3	3
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	11	9

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	3	1
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	8	5
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	85	42
		Kolhapur Town		...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	298	208
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	(a)1	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	7	2
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	362	308
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	3,072	2,257
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	2	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	8	6
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	" S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1	1
		Tellicherry Port	"	3	3
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	5	4
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	.	.
		[illegible] Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	.	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	.	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	..	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.		.
			TOTAL	19	14
	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(a) 8	(a) [illegible]
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	..	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	..	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	..	...
		Khulna District	"	..	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	..
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"		..
		Birbhum "	"		...
		Bankura "	B. N.	..	...
BENGAL	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	70	67
		Gaya Town	E. I.	.	...
		Gaya District	"	13	1[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	13	11
		Darbhanga District	"	...	
		Shahabad "	E. I.	11	15
		Dinapore	"		...
		Patna City	"		
		Patna District	"		...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	...	
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL .	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa .	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	115	114
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R. & E I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	..	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra .	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	1	1
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	2	2
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	..
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	21	7
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	6	6
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	" & O. & R.	..	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	4	2
		Cawnpur District . . .	" " " " .	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	1	1
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	.
		Jhansi City	" "	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . .	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (") . . .	...	...
		Jalaun "	" (") . .	.	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .		...
		Benares City	" " " . .	...	
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I. .	...	
		Ballia "	"	66	66
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.		...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City	"	.	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	"	.	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	15	14
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	"	19	20
		Basti District	"	23	13
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District . . .	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	7	4
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	3	3
		Lucknow District . .	" "	1	1
		Hardoi "	"	6	4
		Rae Bareli "	"	...	...
		Sitapur "	R. K.	4	2
		Kheri "	"	2	2
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . .	B. & N. W.	1	1
		Gonda "	"	1	1
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	2	2
		Sultanpur "	"	...	.
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	"	4	3
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	" & O. & R. . .	22	20
			TOTAL .	211	175

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal „	E. I.	...	...
		Simla „	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	1	2
		Ludhiana „	N. W.	36	21
		Rohtak „	„	5	4
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	„	1	1
		Hoshiarpur „	„	6	6
		Ferozepur „	„	...	...
		Kangra „	„	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	„	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	„	...	...
		Lahore City	„	...	...
		Lahore District	„	6	6
		Gujranwala District	„	...	...
		Sialkot „	„	7	7
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	„	38	25
		Gujrat „	„	...	...
		Shahpur „	„	...	...
		Attock „	„	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	„	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	„	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E.I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	12	9
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	„	...	...
		Nalagarh „	„	...	...
		Jind „	„	...	...
		Nabha „	„	...	...
			TOTAL	112	81
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	49	43
		Hanthawaddy District	„	2	1
		Pegu District	„	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	„	...	...
		Prome „	„	22	21
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	„	8	8
		Maubin District	„	...	...
		Henzada „	„	3	3
		Pyapon „	„	...	...
		Myaungmya District	„	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	„	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	8	3
		Amherst District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
			"	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	2	3
		Mandalay District	"	7	7
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	2	2
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	98	91
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 22	(a) 10
		Nagpur District	"	(b) 256	(b) 135
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	(a) 2	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	106	191
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	2 (a)	1 (a)
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(a) 2	(a) 1
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	..	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(a) 1	...
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	20	26
		Akola District	"	(b) 76	46
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	75	52
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	18	8
		Amraoti Town	"	...	...
			TOTAL	580	470
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	21	20
		Bangalore City	" "	21	16
		Bangalore District	" "	17	13
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	5	4
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	1
		Tumkur District	S. M.	3	1
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	88	69
		Hassan "	"	35	19
			TOTAL	191	143

(a) Imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Provinces.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	,, & G. I. P.	(a) 624	(a) 363
		Indore Residency	,,	141	96
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar ,,	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	,,	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	12	6
		Nimach ,,	,,	...	...
		Rutlam City	,,	...	...
		Rutlam State	,,	...	...
		Dewas Town	,,	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	,,	...	...
		Rewa State	,,	...	...
		Sehore State	,,	...	...
		Datia City	,,	...	...
		Datia State	,,	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	,,	...	...
		Piploda District	,,	...	...
		Bagli State	,,	...	...
		Jhabua ,,	,,	...	...
		Jaora Town	,,	...	...
		Jaora ,,	,,	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	,,	...	...
		Rajgarh ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai ,,	,,	...	...
		Barwani ,,	,, & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	777	465

(a) Figures for week ending 8th September 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	7	6
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	7	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	5,182	3,816

(a) Rajputana figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	1905.	1906.	9th September 1905.	8th September 1906.	1905.	1906.	9th September 1905.	8th September 1906.			9th September 1905.	8th September 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″)	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,51,769	4,50,000	178	225	37,83,663	37,49,000	...	34,663	1,07,22,883	1,08,53,000	130,117	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,687	6,300	271	300	57,557	61,200	3 643	...	1 50,320	1,55,000	4,680	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. W. 3′ 3⅜″)	670	753	504	504	2,92,660	2,62,000	581	520	28,98,898	28,34,000	...	64 898	84,74,037	86,03,000	1,28,963	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″)	404	370	1,230	1,271	4,55,943	5,30,000	371	417	39,76,536	42,85,000	3,08,464	...	78,20,827	90,14,000	11,93,173	...
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,086	2,130	13,35,983	15,71,000	640	737	1,32,85,573	1,39,22,000	6,36,427	...	3,22,19,536	3,37,52,000	15,32,464	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	6,26,773	6,11,000	399	389	62,10,700	58,32,000	...	3,78,700	2,05,60,792	1,86,07,000	...	19,53,792
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	19,909	25, 00	166	202	1,81,412	2,85,000	1,03,588	...	3,79,413	7,79,000	3,99,587	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,36,878	1,32,000	150	144	12,64,988	14,14,000	1,49,012	...	33 49,680	43,03,000	9,53,320	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,46,504	2,53,000	292	299	26,71,462	26,77,000	5,538	...	60,91,569	65,99,000	5,07,431	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*b*)	...	...	...	35	...	1,000	...	29	...	2,800	2 800	...	...	2,800	2,800	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,00 347	95,000	203	192	11,73 994	10,34,000	...	1,39,994	39,77,139	26,32,000	...	13,45,139
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,658	5,000	94	83	56,728	49 700	...	7,028	1,55,959	1,26,000	...	29,959
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2′ 6″)	317	330	3,312	3,499	9,79,338	9,83,000	296	281	1,11,68,830	1,23,47,000	11,78,170	...	2,69 02,652	2,90,29,000	21,26,348	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,59,107	2,38,000	209	185	27,02,366	24,40 000	...	2,62,366	68,57,256	65,74,000	...	2,83,256
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	4,810	4,700	150	147	56 858	51,600	...	5,258	1,41,327	1,50,000	8,673	...
Assam-Bengal (*c*)	96	92	775	771	77,477	1,03 000	100	134	6,55,510	7,82,000	1,26,490	...	13,74,545	17,14,000	3,39,455	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,52,414	2,84 000	188	212	25,44,612	25,29,000	...	15,612	65,90,450	64,76,000	...	1,14,450
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	22,010	14,800	178	119	1,51,390	1,86,000	34,610	...	3 15,442	4,30,000	1,14,558	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	23,885	18,100	119	91	2,53,828	2,11,000	...	42,828	6 55 331	6,61,000	5,669	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,583	4,400	270	259	57,989	48,000	...	9,989	1,57,232	1,51,000	...	6,232
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	517	600	30	35	5,245	5,600	355	...	13,410	16,800	3,390	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	273	307	1,917	1,909	6,23,005	3,73,000	325	195	49,68,795	44,30,000	...	5,38,795	1,20,43,904	1,20,56,000	12,096	...
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,52,443	2,48,000	225	219	25,29,147	25,15,000	...	14,147	59,70,936	61,08,000	1,37,064	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	11,387	10,700	115	108	1,23,769	1,13,000	...	10,769	2,85,088	2,82,000	...	3,088
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,827	8,500	91	79	94,391	99,300	4,909	...	2,16,166	2,23,000	6,834	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,31,006	1,28,000	112	110	14,58,092	15,16,000	57,908	...	39,17,933	41,35,000	2,17,067	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	951	600	29	20	6,185	6,500	315	...	6,185	15,900	9,715	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	1,058	900	25	21	6,573	11 600	5,027	...	14 558	25,000	10,442	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	33,242	25,800	112	87	3,39,167	2,90,000	...	49,167	8,05,550	7,83,000	...	22,550
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	82,699	80,000	146	130	9,25,181	8,73,000	...	52,181	26,27,896	26,95,000	67,104	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	12,586	15,300	213	260	1,46,851	1,05,000	...	41,851	3,54,899	3,41,000	...	13,899
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*d*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	6,900	6,900	...	...	16,400	16,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*e*)	...	...	...	26	...	800	...	31	...	8,300	8,300	...	...	22,400	22,400	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,802	1,600	60	53	15,546	15,800	254	...	33,525	39,800	6,275	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,315	22,787	63,62,264	64,86,100	285	285	6,37,71,836	6,47,36,300	9,64,464	...	16,31,86,440	16,73,70,100	41,83,660	...
All other Railways.																
[illegible]	94	111	114	114	[illegible],400	11,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,180	...	[illegible]	2,95,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	5,211	10,800	35	73	63,084	57,800	...	5,284	1,6[illegible]	2,18,000	57,013	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	48,456	33,500	237	207	3,83,870	3,48,000	...	35,870	8,99,[illegible]	8,72,000	...	27,5[illegible]
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,023	1,100	64	69	10,541	11,500	959	...	25,227	28,100	2,873	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,721	3,000	372	300	39,178	36,100	...	3,078	88,753	93,000	4,247	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	13,475	10,700	171	135	1,17,807	1,03,000	...	14,807	2,15,225	2,28,000	12,775	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,830	1,500	54	44	26,567	17,700	...	8,867	84,809	72,600	...	12,209
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	62 642	57,000	188	171	7,32,737	6,55,000	...	77,737	18,77,435	18,06,000	...	71,435
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,499	2,400	78	73	24,710	26,100	1,390	...	81,008	82,600	1,592	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	20,183	19,400	189	181	2,34,365	2,04,000	...	30,365	5,53,257	4,73,000	...	80,257
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	67,878	52,300	160	123	6,62,860	5,57,000	...	1,05,860	14,64,334	13,87,000	...	77,334
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	534	9,600	7	62	5,743	1,02,000	96,257	...	6,253	2,27,000	2,20,747	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	12,488	9,900	81	64	1,00,045	95,800	...	4,245	3,93,202	3,70,000	...	23,202
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,864	5,200	221	236	52,139	56,700	4,561	...	1,47,163	1,61,000	13,837	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,474	1,600	43	47	13,963	15,800	1,837	...	44,095	45,300	1,205	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,900	2,500	71	45	26,884	31,300	4,416	...	83,936	99,700	15,764	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,00,194	1,15,000	111	123	10,29,458	10,31,000	1,542	...	27,30,345	30,59,000	3,28,655	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	32	11,731	11 300	326	353	85,827	64,200	...	21,627	1,55,315	1,48,000	...	7,315
" extensions	93	87	117	71	11,630	11,200	99	158	94,860	75 000	...	19,860	1,97,036	2,10,000	12,964	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	27,723	29,200	83	87	2,59,774	2,45,000	...	14,774	7,87,759	8,42,000	54,241	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,382	1,400	36	37	13,660	17,100	3,440	...	36,161	48,800	12,639	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,027	1,000	49	48	8,016	10,100	2,084	...	21,027	33,600	12,573	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	18,986	19,700	238	253	1,88,828	1,82,000	...	6,828	4,19,212	4,34,000	14,788	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	7,004	6,700	52	50	73,373	73,700	327	...	2,19,616	2,43,000	23,384	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	35,338	27,600	90	70	3,53,622	3,57,000	3,378	...	13,64,594	13,05,000	...	59,594
Jaipur (*f*)	53	55	...	32	...	600	...	19	...	8,400	8,400	...	...	27,900	27,900	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,483	2,500	46	46	23,288	24,900	1,612	...	62,625	66,900	4,275	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,844	3 200	62	69	30,935	31,000	65	...	77,642	84,400	6,758	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	65,738	41,500	93	59	5,50 913	6,58,000	1,07 087	...	11,75,393	16,14,000	4,38,607	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	1,922	3,200	66	110	25 679	30,900	5,221	...	74,940	74,800	...	140
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	6,382	5,000	71	55	52,643	52,600	...	43	1,35,037	1,52,000	16,963	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	4,433	4,100	87	80	42,695	39,800	...	2,895	86,069	90,500	4,431	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	11,645	11,200	176	170	1,18,384	1,09,000	...	9,384	2,89,374	2,94,000	4,626	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (*g*)	...	...	...	64	...	6,000	...	94	...	55,800	55 800	...	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,983	6,300	107	97	65,773	71,500	5,727	...	1,70,770	1,78,000	7,230	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,545	4,000	53	60	39,954	41,000	1,046	...	99,042	1,13,000	13 958	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	6,718	6,200	100	93	68,236	71,500	3,264	...	1,80,637	2,05,000	24,363	...
Barsi	143	173	28	48	3,653	2,800	130	58	36,117	34,300	...	1,817	1,11,063	77,600	...	33,463
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,002	2,100	59	62	19,264	19,900	636	...	52,629	61,700	9,071	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5,486	5,900	58	63	45,220	49,500	4,280	...	1,69,615	1,77,000	7,385	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	965	700	26	19	8,281	7,600	...	681	27,885	26,900	...	985
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	17,867	15,000	350	294	1,67,135	1,47,000	...	20,135	4,40,916	4,46,000	5,084	...
TOTAL	124	131	5,344	5,520	6,07,925	5,75,100	114	104	59,81,642	59,20,000	...	61,642	1,54,76,158	1,66,21,400	11,45,242	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,659	28,307	69,70,189	70,61,200	252	249	6,97,53,478	7,06,56,300	9,02,822	...	17,86,62,598	18,39,91,500	53,28,902	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway.
(*b*) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(*e*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,

Simla, the 20th September, 1906.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1580.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first four months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,44,000	31,07,44,000	8,63,34,000	8,83,70,000	20,36,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,66,000	2,70,77,000	2,51,53,000	...	19,24,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,92,000	6,60,00,000	2,50,10,000	2,36,72,000	...	13,38,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,81,03,000	* 5,95,60,000	2,07,64,000	2,10,66,000	3,02,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,52,34,000	8,72,60,000	2,80,93,000	2,86,86,000	5,93,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,51,92,000	6,69,63,000	1,94,72,000	2,06,89,000	12,17,000	...
1,300	2,500	...	700	700	...	Other Heads	10,04,21,000	9,53,36,000	3,09,63,000	2,74,01,000	...	35,62,000
1,300	2,500	...	700	700	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,18,000	75,83,79,000	23,77,13,000	23,50,37,000	...	26,76,000
237,900	109,200	72,800	90,800	18,000	...	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	29,22,000	31,26,000	2,04,000	...
7,200	4,800	1,400	2,900	1,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,05,11,000	4,29,35,000	1,23,27,000	1,43,96,000	20,69,000	...
12,400	1,500	400	400	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,10,59,000	2,29,86,000	59,56,000	59,39,000	...	17,000
127,400	82,000	59,500	41,500	...	18,000	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	21,16,000	32,75,000	11,59,000	...
18,100	21,200	18,000	100	...	17,900	Railways	36,77,84,000	39,20,01,000	12,50,14,000	13,10,20,000	60,06,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,97,96,000	3,44,68,000	1,23,27,000	1,52,19,000	28,92,000	...
19,300	6,600	8,800	5,400	...	3,400	Other Public Works	74,43,000	76,35,000	23,43,000	25,76,000	2,33,000	...
352,000	303,300	78,500	63,700	...	14,800	Receipts by Military Department	1,09,01,000	1,14,18,000	27,81,000	30,05,000	2,24,000	...
776,200	531,100	239,400	205,500	...	33,900	TOTAL REVENUE	1,24,95,42,000	1,28,94,60,000	40,34,99,000	41,35,93,000	1,00,94,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	59,15,000	26,04,000	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,750,000	855,600	...	894,400	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	...	10,000	10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	29,75,000	91,20,000	33,59,000	43,22,000	9,63,000	...
...	1,055,000	7,700	1,053,900	1,046,200	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,82,18,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,46,000	41,38,000	50,46,000	18,82,000	...	31,64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	70,90,000	71,11,000	20,73,000	28,14,000	7,41,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	2,46,000	24,000	...	...	...	...
...	561,500	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	12,14,16,000	...	...	3,30,57,000	3,30,57,000	...
26,290,600	17,800,000	4,975,100	5,982,100	1,007,000	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,521,000	20,666,600	6,732,800	7,891,600	1,158,800	...	TOTAL	19,51,23,000	6,41,01,000	1,04,78,000	4,20,85,000	3,16,07,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	6,972,200	8,097,100	1,124,900	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,05,80,000	1,35,61,65,000	41,33,77,000	45,56,78,000	4,17,01,000	...
10,262,600	8,144,581	10,262,400	8,436,500	...	1,825,900	Opening Balance	16,12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	[illegible],54,74,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	17,234,600	16,533,600	...	701,000	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,56,65,000	57,52,24,000	63,23,99,000	5,71,75,000	...

ENGLAND. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. Whole Year. Budget, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to July. 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. April to July. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to July. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to July. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	INDIA. Whole Year. Budget, 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to July. 1905-1906.	INDIA. April to July. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to July. Increase.	INDIA. April to July. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	13,100	35,400	22,300	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	5,25,00,000	5,39,32,000	14,32,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	1,513,008	1,475,500	...	37,500	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,22,87,000	5,28,57,000	1,58,00,000	1,60,08,000	2,08,000	...
450,400	459,100	154,000	130,500	...	23,500	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,33,52,000	3,65,41,000	1,04,89,000	1,09,89,000	5,00,000	...
609,100	690,200	182,700	230,700	54,000	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,70,50,000	20,38,97,000	5,64,89,000	6,03,26,000	38,37,000	...
2,316,600	2,376,800	896,500	920,100	23,600	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,05,05,000	2,91,00,000	97,90,000	1,04,46,000	6,56,000	...
12,300	6,700	8,600	3,000	...	5,600	Famine Relief and Insurance	65,15,000	1,49,00,000	15,07,000	44,62,000	29,55,000	...
6,774,000	6,823,100	3,276,300	3,269,300	...	7,000	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	17,70,47,000	19,44,63,000	5,39,28,000	6,37,73,000	98,45,000	...
...	...	500	...	...	500	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,67,04,000	2,87,06,000	87,03,000	80,66,000	...	6,37,000
123,100	100,700	30,400	40,300	9,900	...	Other Public Works	9,04,84,000	10,14,52,000	1,87,33,000	2,02,34,000	15,01,000	...
5,167,100	5,602,800	1,408,900	1,490,500	87,600	...	Army Services	21,00,53,000	21,36,59,000	6,55,21,000	6,89,44,000	34,23,000	...
71,000	90,000	22,100	7,000	..	15,100	Special Defence Works	11,22,000	20,33,000	3,68,000	4,04,000	36,000	...
18,617,500	19,262,400	7,506,100	7,614,303	108,200	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	93,37,41,000	1,01,15,13,000	29,38,23,000	31,75,84,000	2,37,36,000	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	—1,61,64,000	...	...	...	...
18,617,500	19,262,400	7,506,100	7,614,300	108,200	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	93,37,44,000	99,53,79,000	29,38,23,000	31,75,84,000	2,37,56,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,081,300	3,590,000	679,200	737,400	58,200	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,89,38,000	2,88,99,000	99,61,000	...
12,981,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,500	1,270,000	299,100	349,600	50,500	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	32,90,000	21,71,000	...	11,19,000
16,276,800	4,860,000	1,478,300	1,087,000	...	391,300	Total	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	2,22,28,000	3,10,70,000	88,42,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	7,57,000	...	...	7,57,000
500,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,033,600	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	27,35,000	1,65,48,000	1,38,13,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	29,58,000	32,90,000	6,12,000	6,78,000	66,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,10,16,000	1,48,04,000	32,37,000	78,08,000	45,71,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,695,400	...	416,200	3,199,800	2,783,600	...	Remittances (net)	...	92,96,000	1,43,53,000	...	...	1,43,53,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,46,000	26,70,57,000	7,94,75,000	8,69,13,000	74,38,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—13,04,000	—57,000	—11,000	—22,000	—11,000	...
8,229,000	...	916,200	3,199,800	2,283,600	...	Total	41,76,20,000	32,48,32,000	10,12,23,000	11,19,25,000	1,07,02,000	...
43,123,300	24,123,300	9,900,600	11,901,100	2,000,500		Total Disbursements	1,43,50,72,000	1,37,10,80,000	41,72,79,000	46,05,79,000	4,33,00,000	...
8,436,800	5,218,981	7,334,000	4,632,500	...	2,701,500	Closing Balance	17,67,55,000	18,45,85,000	15,79,45,000	17,18,20,000	1,38,75,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	17,234,600	16,533,600	...	701,000	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,56,05,000	57,52,24,000	63,23,99,000	5,71,75,000	...

The 21st September 1906.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 3826 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th September 1906 :—

No. 471 of 1906.—Dr. V. K. Kirloskar, of Sholapur. *An improvement in tiffin-carriers used for carrying eatables from place to place.*

No. 472 of 1906.—Andrew McDougall, foreman blacksmith, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmer, and George Fredrick Siddall, foreman erector, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmer. *An improved method for the manufacture of hexagon faced nuts.*

No. 473 of 1906.—William George Wheatley, engineer, of 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta *A new or improved apparatus for the purpose of bending cold flat iron or steel*

No. 474 of 1906 —Gaston de Velna, chemist, of 13 Boulevard des Batignolles, Paris, in the Republic of France. *A process for utilising close burning coal dust for making metallurgical coke or other kinds of coke.*

No. 475 of 1906.—William Daly, mechanist, care of H. V. Williams & Company, of 14 Hare street, Calcutta *Improvements in gas generators for lighting, heating and other like purposes*

No. 476 of 1906.—George Smith, produce broker, of 40 Mincing lane, in the city of London, England *Means or apparatus for drying grain and seeds.*

No. 477 of 1906.—Burjorji Pherozeshaw Shroff, merchant, care of Shroff Brothers, No 27 Hornby road, Fort, Bombay *A safety mineral water bottle opener*

No. 478 of 1906.—Duncan Norbert Hood, mining engineer, of 252 West 76th street, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in process and apparatus for treating ores.*

No. 479 of 1906.—Georges Michaud and Eugene Delasson, engineers, of 66 Rue de Arsene Chereau, Montreuil (Seine), in the Republic of France. *Improvements in and relating to indestructible filaments for lighting and heating.*

No. 480 of 1906.—Decker Electrical Manufacturing Company, of 926 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America. *Improvements in primary batteries*

No. 3827 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 421 of 1905.—Philip Magnus, collector, of 103 Union street, Northcote, and Timothy Joseph Davis, artist and photographer, of 8 Grant street, North Fitzroy, both in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Process of preparing leather.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 422 of 1905.—Albert De Dion and Georges Bouton, both Directors of De Dion Bouton et Cie, of 20 Quai National, Puteaux, Seine, France. *Improvements in or relating to friction clutches.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 511 of 1905.—Granville William John White, engineer, of Belmore road, Ryde, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in feed water heaters or economisers heated by exhaust steam from locomotive and other engines.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 35 of 1906.—Friedrich Wilhelm Buhne, manufacturer, residing at Erbprinzenstr, 17, of Freiburg, in Breisgau, Baden, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to pipe joints.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 46 of 1906.—Rudolf Braun, electrical engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, England. *Improvements relating to systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 6 September 1906.)

No. 98 of 1906.—Asa Lees and Company, Limited, machine makers, of Soho Iron Works, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Robert Taylor, manager, and Robert Clegg, foreman, of the Mule Department, both of the same address. *Improvements in metal carriages for self-acting mules and twiners* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 99 of 1906.—Khan Bahadur Commodore Dhanjibhoy, Proprietor of the Imperial Carrying Company, of Rawal Pindi, Punjab, British India. *Improvements in tongas and the like especially applicable for military ambulance purposes.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 110 of 1906.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, lately of the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, at present absent from British India, c/o Messrs. Remfry & Son, of Calcutta *Improvements in and relating to automatic feed mechanisms used with cotton gins and the like.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 113 of 1906.—The X Electric Accumulator Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 18 Leadenhall street, London, England *Improvements in and relating to electric secondary batteries.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 118 of 1906.—George Hattersley and Sons, Limited, machine makers, of Keighley, in the county of York, England, and Thomas Perks, mechanic, of 38 Hainworth lane, Keighley aforesaid. *Improved warp-stop motion for looms.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 126 of 1906.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 127 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in gravity drop doors.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 128 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in gravity chutes.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 129 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in vehicle body bolsters.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 130 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in vehicle frame construction.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 131 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in buffer plates* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 132 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in construction of vehicles.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 133 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America *Improvements in apparatus for operating dumping vehicles.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 134 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in truck bolsters.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 135 of 1906.—John Marston Goodwin, civil engineer, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in dumping vehicles.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 136 of 1906.—Charles Whitfield, engineer, of Anglezarke, Kettering, in the county of Northamptom, England. *Improvements in suction gas producer plant.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 141 of 1906.—The Bengal Rhea Syndicate, Limited, of 27 Pollock street, Calcutta, and Henry Edward Whitehead, engineer, of Dalsingh Serai, Behar, Tirhoot. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for cleaning fibres.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 145 of 1906.—Otho Cromwell Duryea, mechanic, of 2903 Dalton street, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, and Morris Columbus White, mechanical engineer, at present residing at Clun House, Surrey street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the fuel and lubricant supply for internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 146 of 1906.—Otho Cromwell Duryea, mechanic, of 2903 Dalton street, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, and Morris Columbus White, mechanical engineer, at present residing at Clun House, Surrey street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to free piston gas or vapour engines.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 147 of 1906.—Arthur Greenwood Kershaw, signal engineer, of 53 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England, and Saxby and Farmer, Limited, railway signal engineers and contractors, of 53 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in apparatus for controlling traffic on single line railways.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 148 of 1906.—Johannes Franz Kleine, master builder, of 44 Steglitzer street, in the city of Berlin, in the German Empire. *Fire resisting floors.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 157 of 1906.—Robert Cochran Dickson, engineer, of Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in apparatus suitable for polishing tea and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 160 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel, gentleman, of Villa Sirius, Baden near Vienna, empire of Austria. *Improvements in the process of making a metallic connection between the light emitting bodies and the supply conductors of electric glow lamps.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 161 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel, gentleman, of Villa Sirius, Baden near Vienna, empire of Austria. *Improvements in the process of manufacturing light emitting bodies for electric glow lamps and of connecting them with the supply conductors.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 162 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel, gentleman, of Villa Sirius, Baden near Vienna, empire of Austria. *Improvements in the process of electrically connecting the filaments of electric glow lamps with their supply wires.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 163 of 1906.—Thomas Leopold Willson, electrical engineer, of 188 Metcalf street, in the city of Ottawa, county of Carleton, province of Ontario, dominion of Canada. *An improved striking means for bell buoys.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 368 of 1906.—Societe Anonyme des Automobiles de la Buire, of 8 rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, in the French Republic. *Improvements in transmission gear for motor vehicles and the like.* (Specification filed 10 September 1906.)

No. 3828 P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 155 of 1893.—Verner Frederik Lassœ Smidth. *Improvements in the manufacture of hydraulic cement for building purposes.* (From 14 October 1906 to 14 October 1907.)

No. 322 of 1897.—Stephen Pearce Quick. *Improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like.* (From 12 October 1906 to 12 October 1907.)

No. 416 of 1900.—Frank Wing Weeks. *Improvements in machines for coating paper with carbon or similar transfer material.* (From 29 December 1906 to 29 December 1907.)

No. 4 of 1901.—Carl Johan Kielberg. *An improved method of and apparatus for the manufacture of hollow bodies of cement or similar material.* (From 16 October 1906 to 16 October 1907.)

No. 107 of 1901.—William Andrew Bole and Edwin Ruud. *Improvements in gasifiers for internal combustion engines.* (From 29 October 1906 to 29 October 1907.)

No. 84 of 1902.—Hugo Bremer. *Improvements in electric arc lamps.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907.)

No. 85 of 1902.—Hugo Bremer. *Improvements in electrodes for arc lamps.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907.)

No. 250 of 1902.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in single phase alternating current electric motors.* (From 23 September 1906 to 23 September 1907.)

No. 3829 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 199 of 1901.—Josef Rubinstein. *Improvements in incandescent wick burners for use with liquid fuel.* (Specification filed 13 June 1902.)

No. 353 of 1901.—Beaumont Richard Harrington. *An improved crematorium* (Specification filed 10 June 1902.)

No. 460 of 1901.—Dossabhoy Rustomji Choksey. *Improvements in fibre extractors* (Specification filed 10 June 1902.)

No. 40 of 1902 —Crown Paper Company. *Improvements in machines for makin carbon paper and the like.* (Specification filed 12 June 1902)

No. 47 of 1902 —Samuel Stauffer Fritz. *Improvements in ribs and runners fo umbrellas.* (Specification filed 10 June 1902)

No. 70 of 1902.—Sreemant Balwant Rao Bhayya Sahib Scindia. *Improvements i road vehicles* (Specification filed 13 June 1902.)

No. 149 of 1902.—Alfred Born. *An improved process and apparatus for cleansin scouring, or removing oil and fat from wool, hair, bristles, an other material.* (Specification filed 9 June 1902.)

No 163 of 1902.—James Trezevant Fuller. *Improvements in or relating to cotto gins or like machines.* (Specification filed 13 June 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fou year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in c tinuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Banks Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in fu be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sunc and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" w the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th September 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,12,81,800	15,22,85,605	16,35,67,405	2,29,53,183	*1,24,69,470	47,01,727	6,37,50,000	...	...	30,00,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	22,68,74,326	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,900 (b) Nominal value—R2,15,98,212
Allahabad	...	2,11,55,975	2,11,55,975	1,76,09,616	24,59,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,69,016	
Lahore	...	3,31,00,170	3,31,00,170	2,67,62,278	66,91,410	...	...	...	...	34,83,000	...	...	9,25,26,955	
Bombay	3,07,68,170	10,26,69,335	13,34,37,505	6,87,25,854	1,43,60,336	59,56,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,21,700	
Karachi	...	1,16,01,650	1,16,01,650	30,79,225	2,42,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,75,500	
Madras	45,08,865	4,13,76,445	4,58,85,310	1,07,25,720	17,49,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,65,855	
Calicut	...	33,39,855	33,39,855	23,19,880	45,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,38,05,680	
Rangoon	...	2,34,38,570	2,34,38,570	4,44,67,620	13,38,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	4,65,58,835	38,89,67,605	43,55,26,440	19,66,44,376	3,93,56,906	1,06,58,492	6,37,50,000	...	...	64,83,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	43,68,92,720	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			6,83,720	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									20,50,000	
Total Circulation R			43,48,42,720								Total Reserve R		43,48,42,720	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th September 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 125 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th September 1906 to 334 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of [illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st August 1906	84,88,900	1,59,43,500	10,50,10,300	2,16,67,400	1,17,90,500	16,03,700	...	15,60,15,400	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,45,97,533
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 30th August 1906	...	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 8th September 1906	...	...	14,000	1,000	500	4,500	.	20,000	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	...	20,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1906	1,500	...	2,00,000	12,500	2,000	...	...	2,14,500	...	.		..	..	..	..	...	..	...	2,16,000
	84,90,400	1,59,43,500	10,52,25,300	2,16,80,900	1,17,95,000	16,08,200	...	15,62,53,900	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,48,36,533
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	12,500	2,33,500	85,000	8,000	500	...	3,39,700	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,39,700
Balance on 15th September 1906	84,90,400	1,59,31,000	10,49,91,800	2,15,95,900	1,17,87,000	16,07,700	...	15,59,13,200	6,933	5,000	..	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,44,95,833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1906 enfaced from India 11,509 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,220 lakhs.
" 16th July 1906 " 31st " " ditto 5 " ditto 12 "
" 1st August " " 15th August " ditto 9 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 14 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Sept. " " 15th Sept. " ditto 2 " ditto 3 "

11,539 lakhs — 11,244 lakhs.
11,244 "

Balance against India . 295 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th September 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th September 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	93,19,952 0 0
		Other authorized Investments	56,19,763 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,72,20,958 3 8
Public Deposits at Head Office R 84,69,232 1 5; Public Deposits at Branches 82,69,108 12 6	1,67,38,340 13 11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	3,55,92,652 12 9
		Bills discounted and purchased	4,03,61,458 14 1
		Balances with other Banks	10,49,216 14 6
		Bullion	...
		Dead Stock	18,36,138 9 7
		Stamps	11,494 10 10
		Sundries	6,28,719 3 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	12,53,72,157 4 0		13,16,70,354 5 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,45,472 8 3	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *2,21,48,616 0 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,58,30,716 5 1	4,79,79,332 5 11
Sundries	21,93,716 0 10		
RUPEES	17,96,49,686 11 0	RUPEES	17,96,49,686 11 0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R43,54,680 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,15,697 8 0

R46,70,377 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 20th September 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 33 05.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1903):—

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin. R a. p.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE POONA DISTRICT.				
Alamgir II	Gold	4	23 8 0	No issue will be made until ten days after publication of Notification.
Shah Alam II	Gold	105	23 0 0	

A. L. C. McCORMICK, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 12th September 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

Name of the Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	40	...	...	40	56	...	56	23	164	54	41	...	282	...	...	...
Bombay	14	3	...	17	15	...	15	3	170	78*	18	7	276	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 24 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 19th September 1906.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION, 1907.

ENGLISH.

The limits are defined as follows :—

(a) The development of the English language from the earliest times to the end of the Fourteenth Century, as illustrated in the Anglo-Saxon and English literature of this period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Sweet ...	... Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I.
Morris and Skeat	... Specimens of Early English, Parts I and II.
Piers Plowman.	
Chaucer.	
Barlaam and Josaphat	.. As in the Bodleian (779), Vernor and Harley MSS.
Morris ...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Kellner ...	... Historical Outlines of English Syntax.
Oliphant ...	... Old and Middle English.

(b) The English Drama from its rise to the end of the reign of Queen Anne;

or

English Poetry from 1700—1850 A.D.

SANSKRIT.

The limits are defined as follows :—

(a) *Literature*—

Dandin ...	... Dasakumár-Charita.
Bhababhúti ...	.. Málati-Mádhab.
Bháravi ...	... Kirátárjuníya, I—XIV.
Bhattanáráyan	... Baní-Sanhára.

A general acquaintance with Grammar and Rhetoric is required.

(b) *Philosophy*—

Vyása and Sankara ... Vedánta-Sutra with Bháshya.

(c) *Upanishad*—

Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara-Bháshya.
Brihadáranyaka-Upanishad with Sankara-Bháshya.

One paper shall be set on each of the above three branches. The forth paper shall be an essay in Sanskrit on some topic connected with the subjects of the other three papers.

GREEK.

The limits are defined as follows :—

(i) A general knolwedge of the works of the Greek authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 300 B.C. and of Theocritus.
(ii) Greek composition in prose and verse.
(iii) Special subject—the Drama limited to the extant works of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.
(iv) Questions on textual Criticism and on the history of the Language.

LATIN.

The limits are defined as follows :—

(i) A general knowledge of the works of the Latin authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 17 A.D. and of Tacitus, Juvenal, and Persius.
(ii) Latin composition in prose and verse.
(iii) Special subject—Roman History from the earliest times to the death of Julius Cæsar.
(iv) Questions on textual Criticism and on history of the Language.

ARABIC.

The limits are defined as follows :—

Diwân-i-Imraul Qais.
Diwân-i- Abû-Nuwâs.
Fâkihatul-Khulafa, first 101 pages.
Maqamât-i-Hariri, 15 Maqumahs from the 26th.

Mukhtasar-i-Maani	... Ilm-ul Maani and Ilm-ul Bayan.
Sharh-i-Mulla Jâmi	... From the beginning to the end of Al-Mansûbât.
Aruz-ul-Mifta	... The whole.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, PALEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The limits are defined as follows :—

(*i*) The Science of Language and Comparative Philology generally.
(*ii*) The Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European and Semitic Languages.
(*iii*) The Languages of Europe with special reference to Greek, Latin, and English, their Paleography and Epigraphy.
(*iv*) The Languages of North India with special reference to Sanskrit and its cognates, their Paleography and Epigraphy.

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), and (*iv*).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Group (*i*).

Max Müller ...	... Lectures on the Science of Language.
Sayce ...	... Principles of Comprative Philology; Introduction to the Science of Language.
Whitney ...	... Language and Study of Language.
Delbruck ...	... Introduction to the Study of Language.
Paul ...	... Principles of the History of Language (translated by H. A. Strong, 2nd edition, 1890).
Hovelacque ...	... The Science of Language : Linguistics, Philology, Etymology (translated by A. H. Keane).
Key ...	... Language : Its origin and development.

Group (*ii*).

Karl Brugmann	... Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages (translated by Dr. J. Wright, S. Conway, and W. H. D. Rouse).
Bopp ...	... Comparative Grammar.
Schleicher ...	... Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages (translated by H. Bendall).
King and Cookson	... The Principles of Sound and Inflection as illustrated in the Greek and Latin Languages (1888).
Wright ...	... Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
Martin ...	... Inquiries concerning the structure of the Semitic Languages.
Haupt ...	... Studies on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages with special reference to Assyrian (Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, Volume X).

Group (*iii*).

Byrne ...	... Origin of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic roots (2nd edition, 1893).
Halfenstein ...	... Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages.
Latham ...	... The English Language.
Marsh ...	... Origin and History of the English Language. Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language.
Rask ...	... Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Sweet ...	... Anglo-Saxon Reader. History of English Sounds.
Morris ...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Clark ...	... The Origin and Varieties of the Semitic Alphabet (Chicago-London, 1887).
Thompson ...	... Greek and Latin Paleography (1893).
Taylor ...	... The Alphabet : An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters (1883).
Edinburgh Review, 1890 ...	The Origin of Alphabets.

Group (*iv*).

Muir ...	... Original Sanskrit Texts, Vol. II.
Müller ...	... A Simplified Grammar of the Pali Language.
Cowell ...	... Prakrita Prakása of Vararuchi.
Hœrnle ...	... 1. Prakrita Lakshana, or Chanda's Grammar of the Ancient Prakrit. 2. Comparative Grammar of the Gandian Languages. 3. Ancient Indian Alphabets (Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II).

Beames ... ... Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages, 3 volumes.
Grierson ... ... Seven Grammars of the Behari Dialects.
Grierson and Hœrnle ... Comparative Dictionary of the Behari Language (the Introduction only).
Harkness ... ... Ancient and Modern Alphabets of India.
Cust ... ... The modern languages of the East Indies.
Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Volume I. The Asoka Inscriptions. Volume III. The Gupta Inscriptions. Epigraphia Indicas.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The examination shall include—

(*i*) A general knowledge of Logic and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) The Hegelian Theory of Logic.
(*b*) The Theory of Induction.

(*ii*) A general knowledge of Mental Philosophy and special study of the following:—

(*a*) Spencer's Theory of the External World.
(*b*) Green's Theory of a Spiritual Principle.

(*iii*) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.
(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhaváchryya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(*iv*) A special study of—

(*a*) Aristotle ... Psychology (translated by Edwin Wallace).
or
Aristotle ... Psychology (translated by William Alexander Hammond).
(*b*) Kant ... Critique of Pure Reason (translated by Max Müller).
(*c*) Annam Bhatta ... Tarka-Sangraha (translated by Ballantyne).
(*d*) Kapila ... Sankhya Aphorisms (translated by Ballantyne).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set in each of the groups (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*).

NATURAL THEOLOGY AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The examination shall include—

(*i*) A general knowledge of Natural Theology and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) Martineau's Theory of Causality.
(*b*) Spencer's Theory of Evolution in its Relation to Religion and Ethics.

(*ii*) A general knowledge of Moral Philosophy and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) The Nature and Development of Conscience.
(*b*) The Theory of the Ultimate End of Action.

(*iii*) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.
(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhaváchryya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(*iv*) A special study of—

(*a*) Plato ... The Republic.
(*b*) Kant ... Theory of Ethics (as in Abbott).
(*c*) Vyása and Sankara ... Vedanta-Sútras with Bháshya (as in Part I of George Thibaut's translation).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set in each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The subject for History at the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1907 shall be *either* the Hindu *or* the Mahomedan Period of Indian History. Two papers shall be set on each alternative.

The examination in Political Economy and Political Philosophy shall be in a standard higher than that prescribed for the M.A. Examination, and shall include a knowledge of the historical development of these sciences. Two papers shall be set on these subjects.

The following books are recommended :—

HISTORY.

(a) *Hindu Period*, two papers :—

1. Mahabharata—Santi Parva—on the duties of a king and on the art of war, Sections 56—157 (pages 168—515, of Partapchandra Roy's English translation).
2. Manusamhita—Translation by Bühler, in Sacred Books of the East.
3. Muir's Sanskrit Texts—Vol. I; Vol. II; Chs. 1 and 3 only; Vol. V, Sections 22 and 23 only.
4. Weber's Indian Literature—the Vedas and Vedic Literature only.
5. Duff's Chronology of India.
6. The Indian Antiquary—on the Asoka Inscriptions—articles in Vols. IX, X, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.
7. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum—Vols. I and III, the English portions only.
8. Epigraphia Indica—Vol. II, portions relating to Asoka only.
9. Cunningham's Geography of India.
10. *Greek writers* on India—Ktesias, Megasthenes, Arrian, the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, Nearchus, and Ptolemy—all translated by McCrindle.
11. *Chinese writers* on India— { Fa Hian, translated by Legge. Hiouen Tsang translated by Beal.
12. *Mahomedan writers* on the Hindu Period—Alberuni's India, omitting the Mathematical details.
13. Vincent Smith's Ancient History of India from the monuments.
14. Bhandarkar's Early History of the Deccan.
15. Tod's Rajasthan—Vol. I (pages 1—174 only, of the Madras Reprint) "History of the Rajpoot Tribes" and "The Feudal System in Rajasthan."

(b) *Mahomedan Period*, two papers :—

1. Elliot's History of India, 8 Vols.
2. Bayley's Guzerat.
3. Briggs's Ferishta, 4 Vols.
4. Thomas's Chronicles of the Pathan Kings.
5. Tabakat-i-Nasiri, translated by Raverty, 2 Vols.
6. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, translated by Ranking, 2 Vols.
7. Ain-i-Akbari, translated by Blochmann and Jarrett, 3 Vols.
8. Akbar-Nama, translated by Beveridge.
9. Timur's Institutes, translated by Davy.
10. Baber's Memoirs, translated by Erskine.
11. Stewart's History of Bengal.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

(c) *Political Economy* one paper :—

1. Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
2. Mill—Political Economy.
3. Pierson—Principles of Economics.
4. Ricardo's Political Economy.
5. Jevons's Theory of Political Economy (omitting the mathematical portions).
6. Marshall's Principles of Economics.
7. Ingram's History of Political Economy.
8. Dictionary of Political Economy by Palgrave :—Select Articles on the following subjects :—
   (a) The English, French, and German Schools.
   (b) The Doctrines of the leading Economists of these Schools wherever further stated under their names.
   (c) The more important Articles on Economic Facts and Theories.

(d) *Political Philosophy* one paper :—

1. Plato's Republic, translated by Jowett or by Davies and Vaughan.
2. Aristotle's Politics, translated by Welldon or Walford.
3. Bluntschli's Theory of the State, English Translation (Clarendon Press Series).
4. Wheaton's International Law.
5. Strachey's India: its Administration and Progress, 3rd edition.
6. Maine's Early Institutions.
7. Lewis's Government of Dependencies.
8. Lee-Warner's Protected Princes of India.
9. Ilbert's Government of India.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th September, 1906.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Saikhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th September 1906.

No. 174.—Lieutenant H. S. May, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted special leave for three weeks from the 12th September 1906, under the terms of Secretary of State's Despatch No 123, dated 23rd October 1900.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

11 C

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 12th September 1906.

No. 1.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th October 1906 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle,
Frontier Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September 1906.

No. 71.—Mr. C. O. Jolly, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with leave on private affairs under Articles 233 and 337, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd of September 1906.

The 18th September 1906.

No. 72.—Under the authority conveyed in the Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 848 T. E., dated 22nd July 1902, the following permanent promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 14th of August 1906 :—

Name.	From	To
E. H. B. Baxter	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1906.

No. 28.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 15th September 1906 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Athni	Bombay	9th September	Opened.
Canacona	Portuguese (Goa) Territory	8th "	Do.
Margao	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified, with effect from 1st October 1906 :—

"Hemnagar" instead of "Subarnakhali."
"Laluk" instead of "Hulmari."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Adamdighi	Eastern Bengal State Railway	15th September	Opened.
Ismailpore	East Indian Railway	12th "	Do.
Pamban	South Indian Railway	1st "	Do.
Panjhan	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	15th "	Do.
Rameswaram	South Indian Railway	1st "	Do.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 17th September 1906.

No. 1204-B.—Under the provisions of sections 32 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 269, dated the 7th October 1898, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to invest Captain R. W. Burton, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, with the special and additional powers of a Magistrate of the second class, specified in section 32 and schedule IV, respectively, of the Code. These powers to be exercised within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th September 1906.

No. 3904.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (2), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. James Grundy to be Inspector of Mines in British Baluchistan.

By order,

J. A. BRETT, Lieutenant,

Second Assistant

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th September 1906.

No. 1057.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 (2) of the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Grundy to be Inspector of Mines in Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 15th September 1906.

No. 96.—Lieutenant James Stuart Anderson is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 5th September 1906.

By order,

PIERCE MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 13th September 1906.

Major B. J. H. Humfrey, Army Remount Department, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave (p. a.) up to 4th November 1906.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
Director-General, Army Remount Department.

NAGDA MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Kotah, the 12th September 1906.

No. 2.—The following Officer has passed the Professional and Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraphs 170, 171 and 175, Chapter II, Volume I, P. W. D. Code :—

Mr. W. R. Horn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

J. WILLCOCKS, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 13th September 1906.

No. 27.—Lieutenant R. N. Burn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Article 252, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and general leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th May 1906.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

WANTED.

A guardian for the lunatic zamindar of the Barsalupara Estate under the supervision of this Court on a monthly salary of R50 (fifty) only. Preference will be given to a Hindu, who has retired from Government service. The selected candidate will have to furnish a security of R1,000 (one thousand only) in Government Promissory Notes and will live with the lunatic zamindar, who is at present residing at Benares but may come to live on his Estate in the Thakurgaon Sub-Division of this District. Free quarters will be allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd October 1906.

B. B. NEWBOULD,
District Judge.

DINAJPUR JUDGE'S OFFICE;
The 14th September 1906.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, dated at Colaba, this 12th day of September 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 8529 Private Archibald Coppin.
Age—21 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Carman.
Date of Enlistment—22nd August 1903.
Place of Enlistment—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which born—Maidstone, Kent.
Date of Desertion or Absence—12 mid-night, 23rd August 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Colaba.
Marks—Scars on chest.
Under 4 years' service.

G. D. BAILLIE-HAMILTON, Captain *for* Colonel,
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th September 1906.

No. 1917-*S-Ap*.—Mr. J. N. Craddock, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days combined with furlough out of India for 1 year, 9 months and 5 days, with effect from the 30th August 1906.

Mr. F. L. C. Heysham is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. N. Craddock, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 13th September 1906.

No. 1106-*N*.—Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite, I.A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, who was granted 31 days' privilege leave in Notification No. 906-N., dated the 22nd August 1906, was permitted to return to duty, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th August 1906.

By order, etc.,
W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner.

The 14th September 1906.

No. 1124-*N*.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 623-N., dated the 27th July 1906, Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of his duties as Sub-divisional Officer, Tank, on the afternoon of the 28th August 1906, relieving Captain G. H. Anderson, I.A.

By order, etc.,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

Nathiagali, the 14th September 1906.

No. 1126-N.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 770-N., dated the 11th August 1906, Lieutenant A. A. Smith, I. A., resumed charge of his duties as Adjutant, Kurram Militia, on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1906.

By order,
W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner

Nathiagali, the 17th September 1906.

No. 1160-N.—On transfer from the Southern Waziristan Militia Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite, I. A., is appointed Reserve Officer and Officiating Adjutant and Quartermaster, Northern Waziristan Militia, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 9th September 1906.

No. 1162-N.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 773-N. dated the 11th August 1906, Major C. S. Prince, I. A., resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1906, relieving Lieutenant G. H. Soole, I. A.

LEAVE.

The 12th September 1906.

No. 1084-N.—Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1906.

By order, etc.,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathiagali, the 11th September 1906.

No. 435-H.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, extension of the Ghazi Police Station Compound.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Hazara	Haripur	Ghazi	0·14	North—Ravine East—Cultivated common of Village Ghazi. South—Police Station. West—Grave yard.		Office of the Superintendent of Police, Hazara.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

C. B. RAWLINSON,
Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 14th September 1906.

No. 1210-*M. I.*—4348.—On return from the leave granted him in this Office Order No. 944-M. I.—3419, dated the 19th July 1906, 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Dewan Singh Dugal resumed charge of the Mardan Dispensary on the afternoon of the 3rd September 1906, relieving 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 1 (N.-W. F. P.) Dial Chand, who was placed on general duty at the Civil Dispensary, Mardan.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave of 3 months granted him in this Office Order quoted above is hereby cancelled.

TRANSFER.

The 11th September 1906.

No. 1195-*M. I.*—4293.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Pundit Harnan Dass being relieved of his duties at the Hangu Civil Dispensary, Kohat District, on the afternoon of the 25th August 1906, by third grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadar was transferred to Peshawar where he reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 3rd September 1906, when he was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th August 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	4	1	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	63	[illegible]	2
3		Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	5	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	52	37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	37	28	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	21	17	38	34	15	19	...	9	...	11	...	5	...	9	3	5	8	27	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	7	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	3	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	2	6	5	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	31	26	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	40	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	13	12	25	15	7	8	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	46	28	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	60	47	107	71	33	38	...	9	...	38	1	6	...	17	8	16	24	33	22	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 25th August 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 107 births were registered (60 males and 47 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 *per mille* of population: 71 deaths were registered (33 males and 38 females), giving a death-rate of 22 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 10th September 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	...	1	4	2	2	..	...	...	3	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	15	61	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	7	1	6	...	...	...	4	..	1	...	2	...	1	1	38	89	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	1	1	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	2	2	9	...	9	...	...	...	8	..	..	...	1	...	3	3	19	84	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	29	21	50	44	19	25	...	6	...	17	...	7	...	14	6	8	14	36	31	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	16	8	24	5	2	3	..	..	...	5	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	69	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	.	...	...	16	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	50	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	11	19	30	17	7	10	...	...	...	13	3	1	..	...	1	2	3	55	31	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	...	3	4	2	2	.	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	164,251	65	58	123	100	38	62	...	6	...	60	5	9	...	20	8	15	23	38	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 123 births were registered (65 males and 58 females), giving a birth-rate of 38 *per mille* of population; 100 deaths were registered (38 males and 62 females), giving a death-rate of 31 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 12th September 1906.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Six Portable Stone Mills, for grinding atta, with centrifugal machine attached, by Ruston and Proctor, England.

The mills are Government property and are in working order, and can be seen at the premises of the St. John's Mills at Quetta.

Offers for the sale of the mills either for one or more or for the whole number will be received by the Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, up to 1st October 1906. Ten per cent. of the amount of the offer should accompany the application for purchase as earnest-money which will be liable to confiscation should the applicant whose offer is accepted decline to complete the transaction.

Further particulars can be obtained from—

F. W. HALLOWES, *Major*,
Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Quetta, 22nd August 1906.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

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Ditto. In Hindi. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *4a.* (*1a.*)

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *10a.* or *11d.* (*2a.*)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu 3*p*. (9*p*.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3*p*. (9*p*.)

"List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and orders." 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871) in Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Evidence Act 1872 (Act I of 1872), as modified up to 1st September 1906. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly List of officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy. Subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8*a*.

*Ethnographic Notes in Southern India by E. Thurston, Esq. 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscop. Board. R1-4*a*. or 1*s*. 10*d*. (5*a*.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on vaccination in North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a*. or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3*s*. 6*d*. or 3½*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a*. 6*d*. or 10½*d*. (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

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Ficus Elastica—Its natural growth and the Artificial propagation, with a description of the Method of tapping the tree and of the preparation of its rubber for the market. By E. M. Coventry. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M.I. Mich., E.M.I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Notes on—A visit to some European Schools of Forestry. By E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Forest Bulletin No. 5. Super Royal. 8vo. Paper cover R1-10*a*. or 2*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Departments subordinate to it corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

A Note on the Life History of Hoplocerambyx Spinicornis (The Singhbhum Sal Borer). Forest Bulletin No. 8. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May, June and July 1906. Nos. 2 and 3. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, May and June 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2-8*a*. or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 30th June 1905. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as modified up to the 1st December 1905. As. 15. (2*a*.)

List No. 1 of 1905, dated 31st December 1905, of Addenda et Corrigenda under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, edition 1905. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (2*a*.)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (re-printed with footnotes). 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Serum-Therapy of Plague in India; Reports by Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., and various officers of the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. Edited with an introduction by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., I.M.S. New series, No. 20. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 4*d*. (3*a*.)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the Standardisation of Anti-Typhoid Vaccine. By Captain G. Lamb, M.D., I.M.S., and Captain W. C. B. Forster, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. New series, No. 21. Super-Royal 4to. Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Mediterranean Fever in India: isolation of the Micrococcus Melitensis. By Captain George Lamb, M.D., I. M.S., and Assistant Surgeon M. Kesava Pai, M.B., C.M. (Madras). New series, No. 22. Super Royal 4to. Board. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

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Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1904. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*.)

Archæological Survey of India (new imperial series), Vol. XXXIII—Western India—Vol. VIII—Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad; Part II with Muslim and Hindu remains in the vicinity, illustrated by 85 Photographic and Lithographed plates, etc. By Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E. Super-Royal. Full cloth. R21 or £1 11*s*. 6*d*. (14*a*.)

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Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks, by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

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Forest Department Code, 6th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-12*a*. or 2*s*. 8*d*. (6*a*.)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. VI, No. 3. An epitome of the British Indian Species of impatiens, by Sir J. W. Hooker, G.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., Part III. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 3*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

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Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9*a*. or 9*d*. (1*a*.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a*. 6*p*. or 7½*d*. (1*a*.)

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Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Board. R1 13*a*. or 2*s*. 5*d*. (2*a*.)

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Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11*a*. 6*p*. or 11½*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11*a*. or 11*d*. (1*a*.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation and Settlement of Nations in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1903-04. Foolscap. Board. R1 13a. or 2s. 5d. (3a.)

Report on the Income Tax Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Annual Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province in the Public Works Department for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s (1a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper Cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

Report of Archæological Survey works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, from January 1904 to March 1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 4a. or 3s. (4a.)

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 3a. or 1s. 7d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 1d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Limp cover. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1904-05. Selection No. CCCCXXI. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6s. (5a.)

Summary of remarks on the Kharif crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 4 or 4d. (1a.)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Revenue Report for the Triennial period 1902-03 to 1904-05. Foolscap Board. R1-4a. or 2s. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2-4a. or 3s. (3a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1905. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As 6 (1a. 6p.)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4a. or 1s. 8d. (1a. 6p.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics Compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts. From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1904. Foolscap. Board. R2 2s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to January-February 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules, 1906 Edition. Paper cover. Royal 8vo 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Financial Statement for 1906-1907. Foolscap Board. R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1904-1905 by A. F. Cox, Esq. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (6a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a.)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Variations in India Price Levels since 1861 expressed in Index numbers. Foolscap. Board As. 12 or 1s. (3a.)

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906, publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap. Pasted. Pies 6. (1a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August to December 1905. Nos. 8 to 10 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No. 7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October to December 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1904-05 and the four preceding years, 17th issue. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for November-December 1905 and February. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1903-04 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Tariff Schedules, 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 6 or 7d. (1a.)

Report of the Committee on Indian Trade Statistics, 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1905. Super Royal. Board. 39th issue. R2 or 3s. (8a.)

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1905 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 12th issue, 1906. Super Royal. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. I, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of imports and exports). Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (14a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1905, and the four preceding years. 39th issue. Vol. II, 1906 (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port). Super Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for January, February and March 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12. No. 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos. 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing on the 30th June 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Hand Books for the Indian Army—"Gurkhas." Super Royal 8vo. Board, R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Pay and Allowances (Provisional issue). Royal 8vo. Limp cover. R1 4a. or 2s. (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XII, Military Works. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R1-4 or 1s. 11d. (4a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

A narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26. By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2-8a. or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8a. or 3s. 3d. (8a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 31st December 1905. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 6d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

History of Services of Gazetted officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (3a.) Complete. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, new series, Vol. II. Nos. 2 & 7 @ R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 6. Ashrafpur Copper-Plate Grants of Devakhadga. By Ganga Mohan Laskar. @ 8a.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 9. Religion and Customs of the Uraons. By the late Rev. P. Dehon, S. J. @ R2.

„ „ No. 10. The Fauna of a Desert Tract in Southern India. By N. Annandale and R. C. Wroughton. @ R2.

„ „ No. 11. Amulets as Agents in the Prevention of Disease in Bengal By A. H. Moberly. @ 12a.

„ „ No. 12. Earth-eating habit in India. By D. Hooper and H. H. Mann. @ R1.

„ „ No. 13. A Cup-Mark Inscription in the Chumbi Valley. By E. H. C. Walsh. @ R1.

„ „ No. 14. A Descriptive List of the Sea Snakes in the Indian Museum. By Captain F. Wall. @ R1.

„ „ No. 15. Persian Saws and Proverbs. By Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott. @ R1.

„ „ No. 16. The Common Hydra of Bengal. By N. Annandale. @ R1.

„ „ No. 17. Animals in the Inscription of Piyadasi. By Monmohan Chakravarti. @ 12a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

A Lower Ladakhi Version of Kesarsaga. Fasc. 2. By Rev. A. H. Francke. @ R1.

Akbarnamah, English, Vol. II. Fasc. 3. By H. Beveridge. @ R1.

Aitereya Brahmana, Vol. VI. Fasc. 6-8. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami. @ 6a. each.

Gadadhara Paddhati Acharasara, Vol. II. Fasc. 2. By Sadasiva Misra. @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st January to 30th June 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, July to November 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7th July 1906.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 4. By Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume V, Memoir No. 1. Carl Diener, Ph.D. R4-4.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1905 and January 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 [illegible] cover. R1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 120609 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Hurree Dass Sreemaney and last endorsed to Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, the propiretors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KSHITIS CHANDRA SARKAR.
Residence—Ganja Post Office (Cuttack).

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 165366 of 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Bachni, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—MUSTT. BACHNI,
widow of
BISHUNATH BRAHMAN.

Residence—Village Sandbara, P.O. Kathigar, Tahsil Dalmau, District Rae Bareli, Oudh.

Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson, G.C.B.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, a General in His Majesty's Army, who died on 7th December 1905 at The Hill Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate General Sir C. C. Johnson, G.C.B.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1906.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 39.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September, 1906.

No. 12.—The following Statutes are published for general information :

THE EXTRADITION ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 15.]

An Act to include Bribery amongst Extradition Crimes.

[4TH AUGUST, 1906.]

WHEREAS a Convention has been concluded between His Majesty and the President of the United States for including in the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted certain offences, and amongst others bribery :

And whereas it is provided by the said Convention that it shall come into force within ten days after publication in conformity with the laws of the high contracting parties:

And whereas bribery is not at present included in the list of crimes in the First Schedule to the Extradition Act, 1870, and the said Convention cannot be published in conformity with the laws of the United Kingdom until bribery is so included:

ct., c. 52.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Addition of bribery to list of extradition crimes.

1. The Extradition Act, 1870, shall be construed as if bribery were included in the list of crimes in the First Schedule to that Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Extradition Act, 1906; and the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, and this Act may be cited together as the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906.

THE COLONIAL MARRIAGES (DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER) ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 30.]

An Act to declare the law with respect to a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister domiciled in parts of the British Possessions where such a marriage is legal.

[4TH AUGUST, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Legalisation of colonial marriages with deceased wife's sister.

1. For removing doubts, it is hereby declared that where a man has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, married his deceased wife's sister, and at the date of the marriage each of the parties was domiciled in a part of the British Possessions in which at that date such a marriage was legal, the marriage if legal in other respects shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, legal for all purposes, including the right of succession to real property and to honours and dignities, within the United Kingdom, unless either party to the marriage has subsequently, during the life of the other, but before the passing of this Act, lawfully married another:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any right, interest, or estate to or in any property, dignity, or honour the title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, accrued before the passing of this Act, and no claim by the Crown for duties leviable on or with reference to death, and before the passing of this Act, due and payable, and no payment, commutation, composition, discharge or settlement of account in respect of any duties leviable on or with reference to death before the passing of this Act duly made or given, shall be prejudicially affected hereby.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Act, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th September, 1906.

No. 1128.—The services of Babu Lalit Mohan Pal, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 1139.—Mr. G. B. H. Fell, of the Indian Civil Service, an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 3rd October 1906.

No. 1142.—Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd October 1906.

No. 1145.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 28th September 1906 from the leave of absence granted to him in the Home Department notification no. 115, dated the 8th February 1906, and resumed charge of his office on the same date.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 642.—The Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the institution of a new literary examination in Urdu intermediate between the higher standard and the high proficiency tests to be called the "proficiency" examination. The following rules for this examination are published for general information. They will have effect from the 1st July 1907.

I.—The examination will be open to the following classes of officers who can under the existing regulations appear at the high proficiency examination in Urdu :

(*i*) Members of the Indian Civil Service employed in Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces.

(*ii*) Members of the Indian Educational Service employed in Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

(*iii*) Gazetted police officers (not being statutory natives of India) and chaplains employed in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

(*iv*) Members of the Burma Commission who have passed by the higher standard in Urdu.

II.—A reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to successful candidates other than members of the Burma Commission, who will be eligible for a reward of Rs. 750.

III.—No officer will be permitted to appear more than three times as a candidate at the examination.

IV.—No officer will be eligible for the reward unless he passes the examination before the completion of ten years counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or, in the case of police officers and chaplains, from the date of his first appointment to the Police and Ecclesiastical Departments respectively. In the case of educational officers the time limit will be seven years counted from the date of an officer's first appointment to the Indian Educational Service. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

V.—The examination will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year by the Boards of Examiners, at Calcutta and Madras. Officers will be examined each in his own presidency: officers serving in Burma will be examined in Madras.

VI.—Officers desirous of attending the examination must apply through the usual official channels for leave to do so to the local Government at least three months before the date of the examination. Officers attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the

Government of India under which they are serving. The applications should be forwarded in sufficient time to reach the boards of examiners a month before the date of examination. They must be accompanied by a certificate from the Accountant General of the province to which the applicant belongs of his eligibility under rule IV to appear at the examination.

VII.—The following are the subjects of examination:

(*a*) Written translation from English into Urdu.

(*b*) Written translation into English of passages from the prescribed text-book (Kalam-i-Urdu).

Note.—The text-book is obtainable either from the office of the Board of Examiners or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(*c*) An easy paper in grammar.

(*d*) Reading and translating an Urdu manuscript of moderate difficulty.

(*e*) Conversation, including a paper of short idiomatic sentences in English to be translated into Urdu orally at sight.

MEDICAL.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 810.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bombay), was employed under the Government of Bombay from the afternoon of the 29th April 1905 to the afternoon of the 24th May 1905.

The Home Department notification no. 778, dated the 5th July 1905, is hereby cancelled.

SANITARY.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 1749.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to abolish the system under which pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz are detained under observation for five days in Bombay and the Haj will be open during the ensuing pilgrim season to any resident in India subject to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

2. The orders contained in the Home Department notification no. 1440, dated the 30th August 1905, are hereby cancelled.

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

(1) that no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the port of Bombay in the presidency of Bombay;

(2) that before the pilgrims embark the ships chartered for Jedda shall be thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process under the personal direction of the Port Health Officer;

(3) that ample hospital accommodation shall be provided on board;

(4) that before embarkation, pilgrims shall be medically inspected and their clothes and baggage disinfected as in the case of third class passengers on ordinary steamers;

(5) that the ships shall undergo further medical inspection both at Aden and at Perim;

(6) that if plague is found to be present on a pilgrim vessel arriving at Aden telegraphic information shall be sent to Perim, where the persons attacked shall be landed and placed, pending the erection of a fully equipped observation camp, in the existing plague camp there, and that cases occurring between Aden and Perim shall be similarly dealt with at Perim, the ship being allowed to proceed to Kamaran.

4. A fully equipped plague observation station for pilgrims will as soon as possible be established at Perim and furnished with a Clayton machine for rat destruction and an adequate medical staff, so as to be capable of receiving an entire shipload of pilgrims from a plague infected vessel for treatment under article 21 of the Paris Convention of 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 1767.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 21st September 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Forty-eight hours' quarantine on arrivals from Adalia and Alexandria together with disinfection and application rat circular. All measures against Trebizond abolished except the medical inspection at Kavak.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th September, 1906.

No. 881.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine the following as the conditions upon which licenses to reside in the Nicobar Settlement shall be granted :

I. Every license to reside in the Nicobar Islands shall continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the 1st day of April next after the date of the grant thereof. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be charged for each such license.

II. Every person to whom a license has been granted and who desires to continue to reside in the Nicobar Islands after the expiration of his license shall apply for renewal of his license, on or before the fifteenth day before its expiration. The fee for such renewal shall be Rs. 2.

III. Every license shall be liable to be cancelled, if the license-holder is convicted during the currency of his license of an offence punishable under the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876, or of the rules made thereunder, or any other law for the time being in force.

IV. The Chief Commissioner may at any time, after recording his reasons, cancel any license by order in writing without assigning to the license-holder any reasons for so doing, and the license shall be void from the date of the receipt of the order by the license-holder :

Provided that in every case in which he cancels a license under this rule, the Chief Commissioner shall forthwith send a copy of his recorded reasons for so doing to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council may, on his own motion, or on application by the person whose license has been cancelled, or otherwise, reverse the order of the Chief Commissioner and thereupon the license shall again come into force and be valid.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 1319.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Sir Chander Madhub Ghose of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 13th November 1906.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th September, 1906.

No. 446.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information :

Tour of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during October and November 1906.

Programme.

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	Remarks.
Calcutta	......	4th October.	
Darjeeling	5th October . . .	8th October	
Calcutta	9th October . . .	9th October.	
Sylhet	20th October . . .	25th October.	
Shillong	26th October . . .	31st October.	
Saontalpur	2nd November . . .	4th November.	
Calcutta	6th November . . .	......	

Letters may be sent to any of the above stations. Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention will be attended to by the Reverend Canon Luckman, Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, address, The Palace, Calcutta.

ARTHUR G. LUCKMAN,
Offg. Archdeacon and Bishop's Chaplain.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September, 1906.

No. 131.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th October 1906.

No. 132.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 3901-I.A., dated the 17th September 1906, the services of Mr. A. W. Dady, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 18th September 1906.

The 25th September, 1906.

No. 133.—Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 17th September 1906, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Farrant, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 26th September, 1906.

No. 134.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 135.—Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is, on relief by Mr. Eicke, posted temporarily to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 136—The services of Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 137.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 138.—Mr. K. Balarama Ayyar, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No 139.—Mr. W. Courtenay, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is appointed Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 140.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1906.
Mr W. E. Curry .	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Permanent	1st January.
*Mr. P. C. Mole	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st January.
*Mr. J. Patch	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, Class, IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1st January.
Pt. Gangarama Kaula	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Permanent	1st January.
Mr. N. C. McLeod	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Permanent	1st January.
Mr. T. P. Farrell .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	31st July.
Mr. C. R. T. Balston	Examiner, Class II	Examiner, Class I	Temporary	1st August.
Mr C. E. Ross	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	1st August.
Mr. M. K. Mitra .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	1st August.
Mr. W. Ogden	Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Examiner, Class I	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats	Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Examiner, Class II	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. G. H. leMaistre	Examiner, Class II, temporary, Supernumerary.	Examiner, Class II, Supernumerary.	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. V. C. French .	Examiner, Class III, temporary.	Examiner, Class III	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. K. Balarama Ayyar.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade, and Officiating Examiner, Class III.	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade, and Officiating Examiner, Class III.	Permanent	29th August.
Pt. Harprasad Dar	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. E. D. Chanter .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. A. W. Smart .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Permanent	29th August.
Mr. F. G. Heaven .	Examiner, Class II	Examiner, Class I	Temporary	29th August.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe .	Examiner, Class III	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	29th August.
Mr. H. Davies	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Supernumerary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Supernumerary.	Temporary	29th August.
Mr. A. H. Francis .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	29th August.

* In supersession of Notification No. 108, dated 18th August 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1906.

No. 4025-*I.C.*—Captain R. O'B. Taylor, Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the 17th September, 1906, during the absence on leave of Major D. H. Cameron, or until further orders.

No. 3845-*E.C.*—Mr. A. Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer in Sikkim, with effect from the 6th September, 1906, *vice* Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., on deputation to England, or until further orders.

The 27th September, 1906.

No. 2233-*G.*—Captain H. A. K. Gough, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, with effect from the 18th August, 1906, combined with furlough for nine months and twelve days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 28th September, 1906.

No 2254-*G B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Walter Lomax, as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

No. 3040-*F.*—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., Under Secretary, is placed on temporary special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 17th September, 1906, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 24th September, 1906.

No. 5439-*E.O.*—Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to be a temporary Chief Superintendent in the same office, with effect from the 16th of September 1906.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1906.

No. 1323-*Accts.*—Captain D. A. E. Will, I.A., Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave in and out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—13th year, commenced 7th March 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th September, 1906.

No. 7622—1.—Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., is appointed a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 1st October 1906; and is posted to Madras.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th September, 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 491.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 7th September 1906, page 6115.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 7th September, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward F. H. McSwiney, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 28th April 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 492.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL.

Captains to be Majors.

29th July 1906.

Arthur Gwyther, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

John Archibald Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 493.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Montgomerie Nedham, Indian Army,—29th October 1906.

Major Hugh Rollo Fagan, Indian Army,—15th September 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Cawnpore Squadron.

No. 494.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Johnston to be Lieutenant, *vice* Allen, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 25th July 1906.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 495.—Second-Lieutenant Neill Dinning resigns his commission. Dated 4th August 1906.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 496.—Lieutenant Charles Fritz William Schaefer to be Captain, *vice* Sicé, resigned. Dated 11th July 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Joseph Martin Pereira to be Lieutenant, *vice* Schaefer, promoted. Dated 11th July 1906.

Walter George Prime, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hay Green, resigned. Dated 22nd June 1906.

Rupert Arthur Whitlock, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sargon, resigned. Dated 13th July 1906.

Douglas Anderson O'Donnell, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* West, resigned. Dated 13th July 1906.

Colin Walter Campbell, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pereira, promoted. Dated 13th August 1906.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 497.—Second-Lieutenant John Louis Leo Goss to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 16th August 1906.

Duncan Garrow, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Goss, promoted. Dated 16th August 1906.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 498.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Charles North Dalrymple Inglis to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st September 1906.

Henry Garbett, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Inglis, promoted. Dated 1st September 1906.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 499.—Charles Bertram Smales, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Christie, transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles. Dated 1st July 1906.

Arthur Edmund Rigg, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st July 1906.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 500.—Edward John Bolus, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st August 1906.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 501.—Lieutenant Samuel Charles Gethen resigns his commission. Dated 1st August 1906.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 502.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Reginald Willoughby Bryan resigns his commission. Dated 12th August 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 28th September 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 96.—The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having satisfactorily completed their probationary courses of instruction at the Royal Army Medical College, and at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 1st February 1906 —

Harry William Pierpoint.
Khandu Ganpatrao Gharpurey.
William David Henderson Stevenson.
Henry Patullo Cook
Percy Strickland Mills.
William James Fraser.
Desmond Charles Villiers FitzGerald.
Charles Richard O'Brien.
Robert Siggins Kennedy
Bernard Higham.
Charles Aubrey Godson.
Reginald Henry Lee
Norman Hallibuiton Hume
Greer Edmund Malcomson
Patrick Heffernan.
William Anderson Mearns.
Henry Stewart Hutchison
Duncan Macdonald Cochrane Church.
Robert George Gibbon Croly.
Stanley Trefusis Crump.
William Barbour Alexander Kennedy Cullen.
James MacGregor Skinner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS.

ACT.

No 53—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Indian Marine Act, 1887 (XIV of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the definition of "petty officer" in clause (*d*) of section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, shall be as follows —

(*d*) "Petty officer" means a person who is employed in the Indian Marine Service as—

Engine-driver, 1st class, if appointed on or after the 1st September 1905.
General Mess Steward.
Chief Syrang of Lascars, 1st class.
Chief Syrang of Lascars, 2nd class.
Syrang of Lascars, 1st class.
Syrang of Lascars, 2nd class.
Sukkani.
Tindal of Lascars, 1st class.
Tindal of Lascars, 2nd class.
Engine-driver, 2nd class.

Chief Syrang of Stokers.
Syrang of Stokers, 1st class.
Syrang of Stokers, 2nd class.
Tindal of Stokers, 1st class.
Tindal of Stokers, 2nd class.
Wireman.
Carpenter's Mate, 1st class.
Carpenter's Mate, 2nd class.
Carpenter's Crew, 1st class.
Carpenter's Crew, 2nd class.
Plumber.
General Mess Butler, 1st class.
General Mess Butler, 2nd class.
Cook, 1st class.
Cook, 2nd class.
Ship's Steward.
Tide Watcher.
Kassab, 1st class,
Kassab, 2nd class.
Pilot.
Chart Room Attendant.
Leadsman, or
Interpreter.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1906.

No. 193.—Mr. Charles Joseph Edwards Hyde, a passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and is posted to the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

No. 194.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 74, dated the 22nd March 1906, Mr. G. Moyle, Chief Engineer, 1st class, is confirmed in his appointment as Director of Railway Construction, with effect from the 15th July 1906.

No. 195.—Mr. A. W. James, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment, from the 9th August to the 18th September 1906.

The 27th September, 1906.

No. 196.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 24th September 1906, and until further orders.

The 28th September, 1906.

No. 197.—Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for eleven months in extension of the combined leave notified in Bombay Government Public Works Department (Railways) Notification No. 2, dated 10th January 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th September, 1906:

NO. 5 OF 1906.

THE INSOLVENCY (PROVINCIAL) BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

[Save where otherwise indicated, the marginal references are to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Insolvency (Provincial) Act, 190 .

(*2*) *It* extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts; *and it applies also to*—

(*a*) *all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;*

(*b*) *all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and*

(*c*) *all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.*

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of , 190 .

Construction.

2. In this Act, unless there *is anything* repugnant in the subject or context, *all words and expressions defined in the Code of Civil Procedure shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the said Code.*

Insolvency jurisdiction.

3. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court *or class of Courts outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon* with power *to exercise jurisdiction in any case or class of cases under this Act in any local area specified in the notification.*

(*2*) *Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf by a like notification, a Court invested with power under sub-section (1) may transfer any case or class of cases to any Court subordinate to it and invested with power to exercise jurisdiction in such case or class of cases, and shall have, in regard to any case pending before it, all the powers conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a High Court or District Court.*

(*3*) Nothing in this Act shall *be deemed to limit or otherwise affect anything done by any Court in the exercise of any power conferred by the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, or by section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.*

Acts of insolvency.

47
52,

4. *A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:*

(*a*) *if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a conveyance, transfer or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;*

(*b*) *if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property or of any part thereof;*

(*c*) *if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;*

(*d*) *if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,*—

(*i*) *he departs or remains out of British India,*

(*ii*) *he departs from his dwelling-house or otherwise absents himself,*

(*iii*) *he secludes himself in order to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him,*

(*e*) *if any of his property has been attached and sold in execution of the decree of any Court;*

(*f*) *if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;*

(*g*) *if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;*

(*h*) *if he is imprisoned in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.*

Order of adjudication.

5. *Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor has committed an act of insolvency, the Court may, on an insolvency petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudicating him an insolvent.*

Petition for adjudication of insolvency.

6. (*1*) Every *insolvency petition shall be in writing, and* shall be made to the Court *exercising* jurisdiction *under this Act in any local area in which* the debtor *ordinarily* resides or carries on business or *personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or confined in prison, where he* is in custody.

(*2*) *The debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless*—

(*a*) *his debts amount to five hundred rupees or, in the case of an agriculturist fifty rupees or such other amount as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, prescribe; or*

(*b*) *he has been* arrested or *confined in prison* in execution of a decree for *the payment of* money; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is *subsisting,* against his property.

(*3*) *A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.*

(4) *A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—*

(*a*) *the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and*

(*b*) *the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and*

(*c*) *the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.*

(5) *If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.*

(6) *No insolvency petition shall be presented against the members, as such, of any corporation or of any partnership or association or company which may be wound up under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or of any other Act.*

Contents of petition.

7. (*1*) Every *insolvency petition, presented* by a debtor shall *contain the following particulars, namely:*

(*a*) *a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts ;*

(*b*) *where the petitioner is an agriculturist, a statement to that effect ;*

(*c*) *the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been* arrested or *confined in prison,* the place where he is in custody ;

(*d*) the Court (*if any*) by whose order he has been arrested or *confined in prison,* or by which *an* order *has been* made, *for the* attachment *of his property ;*

(*e*) *the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him ;*

(*f*) the amount and particulars of *all* his property, *together with—*

(*i*) *a specification of* the value of all such property not consisting of money ;

(*ii*) the place or places *at* which *all* such property is to be found ; and

(*iii*) *a declaration of his willingness to place* at the disposal of the Court *all such* property *save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.*

(2) *Every insolvency petition presented* by *a creditor or creditors* shall set forth *the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clauses* (*b*) *and* (*c*) *of sub-section* (*1*), *and shall also specify—*

(*a*) *the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission ;*

(*b*) the amount *and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor ; and*

(*c*) the date of the decree (*if any*) *obtained by him or them against such debtor, together with the name of* the Court *passing it* and the amount remaining due thereunder.

(3) *Every insolvency petition* shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed *by the Code of Civil Procedure* for signing and verifying plaints ; *and the procedure laid down by the said Code with respect to the rejection, return or amendment of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions.*

Procedure on admission of petition.

8. (*1*) *Where the petition is not rejected or returned under section 7, sub-section (3), or where it is admitted after having been so returned, the Court shall fix a date for hearing the petition, and shall order that notice be given in the manner provided by sub-sections (3) and (4) to all creditors to notify to the Court on or before such date any debts provable under this Act.*

(2) *At the time of making the order referred to in sub-section (1), or at any time afterwards, the Court may, at the instance of any of his creditors, order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and may direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison.*

(3) *Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given by publication in the local official Gazette, and such publication shall be conclusive proof of notice to any creditor.*

(4) *In addition to the publication required by sub-section (3), the Court shall give to the creditors such notice, whether by the ordinary forms of process or by registered letter or by public advertisement or proclamation, and subject to any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, it may consider expedient.*

(5) *Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to him or to his pleader in the manner prescribed for the service of process.*

(6) *All expenses incidental to the giving of notice under sub-sections (3) to (5) shall, in the first instance, be borne by, and be recoverable from, the petitioner as costs :*

Provided that, where the petitioner is the debtor, the Court may exempt him from *all* payments under this section if *it is* satisfied that he is unable to make them.

Duties of debtors.

9. (*1*) *Every debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented, shall, unless he is prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause or unless the Court thinks fit to dispense with his personal attendance, attend on the date specified in the notice referred to in section 8, and on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, and shall at all times submit to such examination and give such information as the Court may require.*

(*2*) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the debtor shall give such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court, officer of the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the Court, officer of the Court or receiver, or as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.*

(*3*) *The debtor shall, if adjudged an insolvent, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.*

(*4*) *If a debtor wilfully fails—*

(*a*) *to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or*

(*b*) *to deliver possession of any of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control,*

he shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Seizure of property and arrest of debtor.

10. *Where the Court is satisfied that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—*

(*a*) *has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or*

(*b*) *has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree,*

the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may order attachment by actual seizure of the whole or of any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars as aforesaid, and may also issue a warrant, with or without bail, for the arrest of the debtor, and direct either that he be detained in prison until the disposal of the petition, or that he be discharged on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary.

Procedure at hearing.

11. (*1*) On the day *specified in the notice referred to in section 8*, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall examine the debtor in *the* presence *of such creditors as attend in person or by pleader*, and shall hear such creditors *or their pleaders* in opposition to the debtor's discharge.

(*2*) *The Court* may, if it thinks fit, *call for, receive or* grant time to the *debtor* or *to any* creditor to *produce any* evidence *which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.*

(*3*) *A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor under sub-section* (*1*) *and of any oral evidence admitted under sub-section* (*2*) *shall be recorded in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in cases in which no appeal is allowed.*

Dismissal of petition.

12. (*1*) *Where, after the examination of the debtor and such further inquiry (if any) as may be made under section 11, sub-section* (*2*), *or at any earlier stage of the case, the Court is satisfied that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding with the petition, it shall dismiss the petition.*

(*2*) *Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section* (*1*) *and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon, and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine:*

Provided that a Court competent to try a suit for compensation shall not award an amount exceeding the amount for which it might pass a decree in such a suit.

(*3*) *An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.*

Effect of order of adjudication.

13. (*1*) *On the making of an order of adjudication the whole of the property of the insolvent, save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, shall thereupon vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided and shall become divisible among the creditors. The insolvent, if in prison, shall be released, and*

thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act, shall have any remedy against the property or person of the insolvent in respect of the debt or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding, unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose:

Provided that this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

(2) *An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from, the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.*

(3) *Notice of an order of adjudication shall be given in the manner hereinbefore provided for notice under section 8.*

Appointment of receiver.

14. (1) *The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.*

(2) *Where the Court appoints a receiver under this section, it may—*

(a) remove the person in whose possession or custody *any such* property *as aforesaid is,* from the possession or custody thereof;

(b) *by general or special order, fix the fee or commission on the rents and profits of such property to be paid in respect of the services of the receiver; and,*

(c) *by general or special order, fix the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the receiver out of such fee or commission:*

Provided that, where the debtor is an agriculturist, the receiver shall be such officer as is prescribed by any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and shall, save as may be otherwise provided by such rules, be entitled to no fee, commission or other remuneration in respect of the administration of the estate.

(3) *Where a receiver appointed under this section—*

(a) *fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or*

(b) *fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or*

(c) *occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,*

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

Summary administration.

15. *When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value one thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:*

(a) *no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court except by leave of the Court,*

(b) *the estate shall where practicable be distributed in a single dividend,*

(c) *such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure:*

Provided that nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

Powers exerciseable by receiver by leave of Court.

16. (1) *The receiver may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:*

(a) *carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;*

(b) *institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;*

(c) *employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;*

(d) *accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;*

(e) *mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;*

(f) *refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the insolvent and any person who may have incurred any liability to the insolvent, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms, as may be agreed upon;*

(g) *make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under this Act;*

(h) *make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of, or incidental to, the property of the insolvent, made or capable of being made on the receiver by any person or by the receiver on any person;*

(i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

(2) The leave given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general leave to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be leave to do the particular thing or things for which leave is sought in the specified case or cases.

Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.

17. *If no receiver be appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act.*

Debts provable in insolvency.

18. *(1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act.*

(2) A person having notice of any act of insolvency available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by sub-sections (1) and (2), all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged to be an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the Court or by the receiver of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid, which by reason of its being subject to any contingency, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by a receiver under sub-section (4) may appeal to the Court.

(6) Where, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable thereunder.

(7) Where, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable under this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, liability includes any compensation for work done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement, or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring, before the discharge of the debtor; and generally it includes any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any contingency or contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of opinion.

Mode and costs of proof.

19. *(1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court, or, where a receiver has been appointed and the Court has authorised him in this behalf, to the receiver, an affidavit verifying the debt.*

(2) A creditor shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, bear the cost of proving his debt.

Secured creditors.

20. *(1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised.*

(2) Where a secured creditor surrenders his security to the Court or to the receiver for the general benefit of his creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or surrender his security, he shall, before being entitled to rank for a dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) Where a security is so valued the Court, or, with the leave of the Court, the receiver may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value; and where the Court or the receiver is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, it or he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued shall be offered for sale at such time, and on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon between the creditor and the Court or the receiver, or as, in default of such agreement, the Court may direct; and where the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the Court or the receiver on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase:

Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the Court or the receiver to elect whether it or he will or will not exercise its or his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realised; and, where the Court or the receiver does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor its or his election to exercise the power, it or he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the Court or the receiver, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

(5) Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing, to the satisfaction of the Court, or, with the leave of the Court, to the satisfaction of the receiver, that the valuation and proof were made in good faith on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but the cost of every such amendment shall be borne by the creditor and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the receiver allows the amendment without application to the Court.

(6) Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with sub-section (5), the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend received by him in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being available for dividend, any dividend or share of a dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

(7) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, or where it is realised under sub-section (4), the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(8) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

(9) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee, and interest as hereinafter provided by this Act.

(10) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve a receiver of the necessity for obtaining the leave of the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 16.

Interest.

21. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

(b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act, includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

Debt payable at a future time.

22. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of insolvency as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Disallowance and reduction of claim to dividend.

23. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, after such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

(2) The Court may also, after such inquiry as aforesaid, expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

Distribution.

24. (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all debts due to His Majesty or to any local authority;

(b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees, of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of a petition; and

(c) all wages, not exceeding ten rupees, whether payable for time or for piece-work, of any labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during two months before the date aforesaid.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of

his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and, where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) *Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved under this Act shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.*

(6) *Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved under this Act.*

Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

25. (*1*) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 *of the Code of Civil Procedure* and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made *by the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed*, by the receiver; but, after *realising* the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain—

(*a*) the amount required to satisfy the debts *proved under this Act* after deducting the moneys already received,

(*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and

(*c*) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon,

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 321 to 325 *of the Code* as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they *are* applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise.

(2) *Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.*

Compositions.

26. (*1*) *Subject to the provisions of sections 24 and 25, the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, the receiver shall give effect to any composition or scheme of arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the creditors representing a majority in value of the claims provable under this Act by those of the creditors who have appeared:*

Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or scheme on any of the parties concerned:

Provided also, that there is no reasonable ground for suspecting the composition or scheme to be fraudulent or collusive.

(2) *Where any creditor objects to any composition or scheme to which effect is given or to be given under sub-section (1), the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.*

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.

27. (*1*) *Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the order of adjudication and before notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor or of the commission of any available act of insolvency by the debtor has been given to the Court executing the decree.*

(2) *Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or incumbrancer of property against which the decree is executed.*

(3) *A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.*

Duties of Court executing decree as to goods taken in execution.

28. *Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an order of adjudication has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.*

Avoidance of voluntary settlement.

29. (*1*) *Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife shall, if the settlor is adjudicated insolvent within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.*

(2) *For the purposes of this section "settlement" shall include any conveyance or transfer of property.*

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

30. (*1*) *Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made, every demand made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.*

(2) *This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under the creditor of the insolvent.*

Protection of bonâ fide transactions without notice.

31. *Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—*

(*a*) *any payment of the insolvent to any of his creditors ;*

(*b*) *any payment or delivery to the insolvent;*

(*c*) *any conveyance, transfer or assignment by the insolvent for valuable consideration ; or*

(*d*) *any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration :*

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely :

(*i*) *the payment, delivery, transfer, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the order of adjudication ; and*

(*ii*) *the person (other than the insolvent) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, transfer, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, transfer, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of insolvency committed by the insolvent before that time.*

Dividends.

32. (*1*) *In the calculation of dividends, the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, the receiver shall make provision for—*

(*a*) *debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs or to establish them, if disputed ;*

(*b*) *debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined ;*

(*c*) *disputed proofs or claims ; and*

(*d*) *the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.*

(*2*) *Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) all money in hand shall be distributed by the Court as dividends.*

(*3*) *Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the Court, or, where a receiver has been appointed, of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends ; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.*

(*4*) *No action for a dividend shall lie against the receiver ; but, where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.*

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

33. (*1*) *The Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may direct.*

(*2*) *The Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may, from time to time, make such allowance as it or he may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate ; but any such allowance may, at any time, be reduced by the Court.*

Right of insolvent to surplus.

34. *The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the costs, charge and expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.*

Discharge.

35. (*1*) *A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, apply to the Court for an order of discharge ; and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in the manner provided by section 8, sub-sections (3) and (4), for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.*

(*2*) *Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after hearing the objections of any creditor or, where a receiver has been appointed, of the receiver,—*

(*a*) *grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge ; or*

(*b*) *suspend the operation of the order for a specified time ; or*

(*c*) *grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.*

(*3*) *The Court shall refuse an order of discharge where the insolvent has committed an offence in relation to his insolvency, unless, for reasons to be recorded, it is satisfied that such refusal is not required in the interests of justice.*

(*4*) *On proof of any of the facts mentioned in sub-section (5), the Court shall—*

(*a*) *refuse the discharge ; or*

(*b*) *suspend the discharge for a period of not less than two years ; or*

(*c*) *suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than eight annas in the rupee has been paid to the creditors ; or,*

(d) *where a receiver has been appointed, require the insolvent, as a condition of his discharge, to consent to an order for payment to such receiver of any balance or part of any balance of debts provable under this Act but not satisfied at the date of discharge, such balance or part of any balance to be paid out of the future earnings or after-acquired property of the insolvent in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct; and every such order shall be capable of execution as if it were a decree:*

Provided that, if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of an order made under this section, the insolvent satisfies the Court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to comply with the terms of the order, the Court may modify the terms of the order, or of any substituted order, in such manner and upon such conditions as it thinks fit:

Provided, also, that no application for the execution of an order made in favour of a receiver under clause (d) shall be made except by leave of the Court, and that such leave shall not be given unless on proof that the insolvent has, since his discharge, acquired property or income available towards the payment of his debts.

(5) *The facts referred to in sub-section (4) are the following, namely:*

(a) *that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;*

(b) *that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;*

(c) *that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;*

(d) *that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;*

(e) *that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;*

(f) *that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;*

(g) *that the insolvent has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any suit or other proceeding properly instituted against him;*

(h) *that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the order under section 8, sub-section (1), incurred unjustifiable expense by instituting a frivolous or vexatious suit or other proceeding;*

(i) *that the insolvent has, within the period referred to in clause (h), when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;*

(j) *that the insolvent has, within the period referred to in clause (h), incurred liabilities with a view to making his assets equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities;*

(k) *that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been declared an insolvent, or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;*

(l) *that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.*

(6) *For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.*

(7) *The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.*

(8) *A discharged insolvent shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, as the receiver may require in the realisation and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the Court or the receiver; and, if he fails to give such assistance, the Court may, in addition to any punishment to which he may be liable, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice in the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or anything duly done after the discharge but before the revocation.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an insolvent's assets shall be deemed to be of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities when the Court is satisfied that his property has realised, or is likely to realise, or with due care in realisation might have realised, an amount equal to eight annas in the rupee on his unsecured liabilities.

Effect of order of discharge. [Cf. Vic 30.]

36. (1) *An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—*

(a) *any debt due to His Majesty;*

(b) *any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party; or*

(c) *any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.*

(2) *Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Act.*

(3) *An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and, in any suit or other proceeding instituted against an insolvent who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the insolvent may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge.*

(4) *An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.*

ibid, s.

Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.

37. (1) *Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court may, on the application of the debtor or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication.*

(2) *Where an adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court, officer of the Court or receiver shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent, shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.*

(3) *Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be given in the manner provided by section 8, sub-sections (3) and (4).*

ibid, s.

Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.

38. *If in any case in which an adjudication order has been made it shall be proved to the Court by which such order was made that another adjudication order has been made by another Court against the same debtor, and is still pending, and that from the circumstances of the case, the situation of the property of the debtor or other causes, his estate and effects can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the said first-mentioned Court may annul the order made by it on such terms as to it may seem fit.*

[359.]

Imprisonment of dishonest debtor.

39. *Where* it is proved *to the satisfaction of the Court* that *a debtor who has presented a petition under this Act, or against whom such a petition has been presented,—*

(*a*) has been guilty of any concealment or wilful *mis*-statement *in regard either to pecuniary claims against him or to* property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy or held for him in trust, or

(*b*) *has* fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property, or

(*c*) has committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court *may*, at the instance of any of his creditors, *direct* him to *be detained in the civil prison* for a term which may extend to one year or may, if it thinks fit, send him to a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

40. *An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.*

Application of Code of Civil Procedure.

41. *Save as otherwise provided by this Act, every Court exercising jurisdiction hereunder shall in its proceedings be governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

Subordination of Courts and appeals.

42. (1) *Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (3), any person aggrieved by an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final and conclusive.*

(2) *Any person aggrieved by an order made under sections 5, 12, 20, 30, 32, sub-section (4), 35, 37 or 39, by the District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court, may appeal to the High Court.*

(3) *Where an appeal to the District Court has been transferred for disposal to a subordinate Court, such subordinate Court shall, for the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (2), be deemed to be the District Court.*

(4) *The periods of limitation for an appeal to the District Court under sub-section (1) and to the High Court under sub-section (2) shall be thirty days and ninety days respectively and, in the computation of those periods and in all other respects, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.*

Costs of detention in civil prison.

43. *Where, under section 8, sub-section (2), or section 39, the Court directs a debtor to be detained in the civil prison, the costs of such detention shall be borne by the person on whose application the same was directed; and in such case the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply as if the debtor and such person as aforesaid were a judgment-debtor and a decree-holder, respectively.*

Power to make rules.

44. (1) *The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.*

(2) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the audit of the accounts of receivers appointed under this Act, for paying*

for the costs of such audit, and for the reasonable costs, charges and allowances of such receivers out of the funds in their hands and for summary procedure in the case of small insolvencies.

(3) *All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.*

47 s. Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

45. *Every Court having jurisdiction under this Act in British India and the officers of those Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of the Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either the Court which made the request, or the Court to which the request is made, could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.*

Repeals.

46. (*1*) *The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

(2) *Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act reference is made to Chapter XX* (OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS) *of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof.*

X of XIV

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 46.*)

Year.	*No.*	*Short title.*	*Extent of repeal.*
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Sections 22 to 32.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	No. 174 of the Second Schedule.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Chapter XX (sections 344 to 360A).
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	Section 31.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE general law of insolvency in British India, outside the three Presidency-towns, Rangoon and the Punjab, is contained in Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882); but it has long been admitted that the provisions to be there found afford the most inadequate relief both to debtors and to creditors. Their scope is limited to creditors who have obtained decrees for the payment of money and to judgment-debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned, or whose property has been attached in execution of such decrees. No restriction is placed upon the rights of an individual creditor until the debtor's property has actually vested in the receiver appointed under section 354; and, in the interim, suits may proceed and decrees may be executed, with the result that, while the petition is pending, the whole of the property of the debtor may be sold for the benefit of a single decree-holder, and to the exclusion of the rest of his creditors who may have refrained from embarrassing the estate with litigation because their claims have been duly scheduled. On the other hand, the relief to the insolvent is most inadequate, since it is strictly confined to discharge from the scheduled debts, all liability for which is terminated, by a rough and ready procedure, through the satisfaction of one-third or the efflux of twelve years. For the Punjab there is a special, but equally incomplete, law contained in eleven sections of the Punjab Laws Act (IV of 1872). In fact, the law of insolvency outside the Presidency-towns, and Rangoon remains still, as the late Lord Hobhouse described it in 1875, the germ, and nothing more than the germ, of an insolvency law. There can be no doubt that the time has arrived when an extension of the law is urgently demanded.

In 1886 a Bankruptcy Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, but after a lengthy consideration it was rejected by the Committee on the ground that it was too complicated for the requirements of the country at that time.

A further attempt to amend the law in the mufassal was made in connection with the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure which was undertaken in 1901. The Chapter on insolvency was redrafted and was made to extend to insolvent debtors generally without reference to the existence of decrees against them; and clauses were added to give more complete powers to the Courts and receivers on the lines, though in a much modified form, of the English law. The Chapter followed the Punjab Act in that it applied only to Courts on which the Local Government conferred jurisdiction by notification and only in the areas specified in the notification.

These proposals appeared to the Government of India to be sound and practical. The new Chapter met with general acceptance by the various authorities to whom

the Bill was submitted for criticism, and received the approval of the Select Committee. But the Bill was not proceeded with after the Report of the Select Committee had been presented: it has been held over for further consideration with a view to meeting some of the principal objections urged against it on other points. It appears, however, to the Government of India that the insolvency provisions may with advantage be separated from the Code of Civil Procedure and passed as a separate enactment without further delay. These provisions in their proposed form are no longer confined to the cases of judgment-debtors and no longer therefore fall in their entirety within the ambit of such a Code. There are conveniences in having the subject dealt with in a distinct Act, and the resulting reduction in bulk of the Code is of itself not without advantage.

The present Bill differs on a few points only from Chapter XX of the Code Bill as passed by the Select Committee. Speaking generally, it is a reproduction of the main features of the English law of bankruptcy but in a greatly simplified form. It contains 46 clauses in all as against the 170 sections and 53 rules which are comprised in the English Act of 1883 and the 134 clauses and 55 rules of the Bill of 1885.

2. It is hoped that a separate Bill applicable to the Presidency-towns and Rangoon may be introduced at no distant date to amend or to repeal and re-enact with amendments the Act of 1848 by which insolvency in those towns is at present regulated.

3. The details of the present Bill are explained in the annexed *Notes on Clauses.*

The 27th September, 1906. H. ERLE RICHARDS.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—The Bill is to all practical intents a Bankruptcy Bill. But it has been thought better, for the present at any rate, to preserve the title of "Insolvency" with which legal practitioners in this country are familiar. The term "Provincial" has been adopted by the Legislature in the analogous case of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

It is proposed not only to make the law extend territorially, like the Code of Civil Procedure, to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts, but also to give it the widest extra-territorial application possible in the case of an Act of the Indian legislature.

Clause 3.—The principle that the Local Government should have authority to confer jurisdiction on any Court has, to some extent, been recognised even in section 360 of the Code and it constitutes an essential portion of the insolvency provisions of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872. As many of the orders to be made are likely to involve legal questions of no little difficulty, it is proposed—see clause 42—to allow an appeal from a subordinate Court to the District Judge, whose decisions, however, must, except in respect of certain specified matters, be invested with finality unless all the relief that is anticipated is to be lost in expensive and protracted appeals to the High Court. The revisional remedy provided by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the power of supervision exercised under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to meet all cases of real hardship where no appeal is allowed.

Clause 4.—There is at present no definition of acts of insolvency entitling a creditor to apply for an adjudication against his debtor. The result is that a creditor or a number of creditors may wantonly or maliciously apply for such an adjudication, and the Court must apparently proceed upon the somewhat narrow grounds specified in section 351 of the Code. For such conduct it would seem that the debtor cannot obtain reparation, except by means of a separate suit. It seems desirable, therefore, to adapt and simplify the list of "acts of bankruptcy" contained in the English Statute of 1883—with an addition to cover the case of a judgment-debtor remaining in prison for 21 days—to render a creditor's application dependent upon the commission of such an act, and to invest the Court—see clause 12 (*2*)—with summary jurisdiction to award compensation where such an application is dismissed as frivolous and vexatious.

Clause 6.—It has already been stated that the Code, as it stands, applies only to a judgment-debtor who has been arrested or imprisoned, or whose property has been attached in execution of decrees for the payment of money and who voluntarily seeks the protection of the Court, unless the application proceeds from a decree-holder. So far as it is proposed to extend the law to the relief of other classes of debtors, the minimum limit of liability has been fixed at five hundred rupees, as in section 23 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, an exception being made in the case of agriculturists, in connection with whom it is proposed to leave the limit to the discretion of Local Governments. On the other hand, it is proposed considerably to curtail the existing latitude given to creditor-applicants by limiting their rights to cases in which acts of insolvency have been committed.

Clause 7.—Most of the requirements here suggested are purely ancillary to the proposals in regard to the persons entitled to apply. It is not intended to relax the stringency of the rule that an application must specify where the property is to be found; but the reference in sub-clause (*3*) to return and amendment is intended to prevent dismissals on purely technical grounds.

Clause 8 provides for notice of the petition to the parties concerned.

Clause 9.—At present the duties of the debtor up to the conclusion of the insolvency proceedings are not clearly defined. By virtue of section 359 of the Code he may be imprisoned for certain acts of fraud and bad faith proved at the hearing under that section; but this would not warrant coercive measures for mere failure to render such active assistance as section 24 of the English Statute requires. The clause here proposed is intended to meet the defect.

Clause 10.—It has been pointed out that sections 22 to 33 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, give no power to arrest by warrant where there is probable reason for believing the insolvent to be about to evade service of summons or to remove or conceal his goods or papers; and it is doubtful how far this omission is supplied by the Code. In these circumstances, it is thought expedient to adapt the coercive provisions of section 25 of the English Statute, somewhat on the lines of section 477 of the Code with regard to arrest before judgment. Here, it is thought, the imprisonment provided for need hardly be confined to detention in a civil jail.

Clause 11.—It is thought that ordinary cases of insolvency may be compared with summons cases and even summary trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so as to relieve the Courts of as much unnecessary clerical labour as possible.

Clause 12.—Here again it is proposed that the powers of the Court should be assimilated to those conferred by sections 203 and 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. On the other hand, it is essential that, if readier facilities are to be given to creditors to have their debtors declared to be insolvent, an equally prompt remedy should be given against wanton and malicious applications. This principle has already been recognised in section 491 of the Code of Civil Procedure with regard to arrest or attachment before judgment.

Clause 13.—It is proposed to dispense with any preliminary order and have one order only, and that an adjudication order. In the English Act a receiving order is first made and adjudication follows later. But there seems no good reason for adopting this double system and there are advantages of simplicity in having only one order. In the scheme proposed by the Select Committee adjudication was preceded by a "conditional" order made *ex parte*. But it is thought that this procedure would be liable to abuse and that sufficient control over the property of the debtor between the dates of the presentation of the petition and the adjudication order can be obtained in other ways. The order is made to relate back to the date of the petition in accordance with the law in force in the Presidency-towns.

Clause 15.—A clause has been inserted to give power to the Court to deal with small bankruptcies by way of summary procedure to be determined by rules.

Clause 16.—The general powers exercisable by a receiver in virtue of his appointment under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure are not sufficiently precise for the purposes of insolvency. In the cases here enumerated it seems expedient that the receiver should not merely rely upon such general powers, but act by the direction, and under the control, of the Court.

Clause 18.—The Code is defective in containing no proper description of the nature of debts provable in insolvency, in not precluding a creditor from proving a liability contracted after he had notice of an act of insolvency, and in allowing a debt payable immediately to rank equally with one payable on a future date or on the happening of a contingency. It is proposed to remedy these defects on the lines of section 37 of the English Statute of 1883.

Clause 19.—The English practice of proving by transmission of an affidavit is obviously desirable, and its introduction here is safeguarded by the provisions of clause 23, which will enable the Court to expunge or reduce proofs improperly admitted in whole or in part. It will be observed that, in view of the circumstances of this country, it is proposed that receivers should not, without express delegation from the Court, be entrusted with the duty of taking proof of debts, which is an ordinary part of their functions under the English procedure.

Clause 20.—The existing law is most incomplete as regards the claims of secured creditors. At present, neither a declaration of insolvency nor a sale by a receiver gets rid of an unscheduled mortgage. If, however, the mortgage is scheduled, it is entitled,

under section 356, clause (*d*), of the Code, to priority over all claims other than Crown-debts and the costs of a decree-holder. It is proposed to adapt the English procedure as to the surrender and valuation of secured liabilities.

Clause 21.—The Code contains no specific directions regarding interest, and some appear to be necessary if a ready relief against acts of insolvency is to be given.

Clause 22.—It may be doubted whether a claim payable at a future time is a " debt " for the purposes of rateable distribution. Rule 21 of the second schedule to the Statute of 1883 has accordingly been adapted so as to include such claims.

Clause 23.—It is here proposed to invest the Courts with the powers of expunging or reducing proofs, which is exercised in England.

Clause 24.—The list of preferential payments enumerated in section 356 of the Code, while including Crown-debts, gives no priority to the wages of service or labour rendered to the insolvent. On the other hand, the invariable preference given to mortgages over unsecured liabilities is not expedient. It is proposed, therefore, to adapt the principle accepted in section 40 of the Statute of 1883, as supplemented by section 1 of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888.

Clause 25.—This clause prescribes the protection afforded to agriculturists by the proviso to section 356 of the Code or by any special enactment in force.

Clauses 27 and 28 protect the property of the insolvent against execution.

Clauses 29, 30 and 31 deal with the effect of adjudication on antecedent transactions on the lines of the English Act. It is believed that the powers of the Court urgently require strengthening in respect of compositions and fraudulent transfers.

Clause 32.—The Code of Civil Procedure does not regulate the payment of dividends and there is accordingly no direction with regard to provision for debts not provable at once. The principle has already been recognised that a creditor can claim to prove at any time while there are still undistributed assets of the insolvent. It is essential, however, to qualify this by providing for the maintenance of any prior payment of dividends, and also to protect a receiver against suit for dividends unpaid, the Court being at the same time vested with the power to order payment, with costs and interest, of interest improperly withheld.

Clause 33.—The absence of any power to enable an insolvent to manage his business and to grant him an allowance undoubtedly deters debtors from seeking the benefit of the existing law. It is hoped that, by the adoption of section 64 of the English Act of 1883, one of the worst stumbling-blocks in the way of insolvent relief will be removed.

Clauses 34 and 35.—The effect of the present law with respect to discharge is ineffective, uncertain and unfair. It has already been mentioned that the relief afforded by the Code can be claimed only in very narrowly defined circumstances, which are made dependent upon the taking of particular action for the enforcement of decrees for the payment of money. Even so, however, the relief is limited to debts entered in the schedule contemplated by section 352 of the Code; and, if a creditor does not choose to have his debts scheduled, the discharge will not preclude him from executing his decree. Nor will the scheduling of a decree necessarily bar a suit to establish the right to sell any property hypothecated; and it seems that, while section 357 of the Code does not protect an insolvent from arrest in respect of judgment-debts not appearing in the schedule, his property can always be attached and sold. Indeed, there is some measure of doubt on the question how far a creditor may execute a scheduled decree *pari passu* with the insolvency proceedings. On the other hand, a debtor is absolved from liability in respect of the scheduled debts after payment of one-third or the expiry of twelve years. Furthermore, the discharge must be either given or refused; but there is no power to suspend it or to grant it upon conditions; nor are there any provisions regulating the discretion of the Court in withholding it: and, finally, the Court cannot revoke a discharge, however improperly or fraudulently it may have been obtained. It is, therefore, proposed to adapt the provisions of the English law, which enable the Courts, on specified conditions, to exercise a discrimination in granting or postponing relief; to declare, at the same time, that the relief, when granted, will absolve the debtor from all claims provable in insolvency with the exception of those due to the Crown or tainted with fraud; and to render the discharged insolvent subject to the wholesome restraint of knowing that, if he fails to render proper assistance in satisfying the claims against him, he is liable to forfeit his discharge.

In sub-clause (*4*) (*d*) of clause 35 the English procedure has been materially modified.

Clauses 36 and 37.—The absence of any power to remove the stigma of insolvency, either because the declaration was improper or because the liabilities have been satisfied in full, sets a premium upon any honest endeavour on the part of a debtor to rehabilitate his character. It seems desirable, therefore, that the terms of section 35 of the English Statute should be embodied, the same publicity being given to the annulment as to the declaration.

Clause 38.—It seems necessary to make some provision for concurrent proceedings. The clause gives power to either Court to annul the adjudication order made by it, on proof that another Court can more conveniently deal with the matter.

Clause 42.—As usual, the question of appeals presents features of no inconsiderable difficulty. The solution here suggested is, first, to subordinate to the District Court all other Insolvency Courts; secondly, to follow the English Statute of 1883 so far as to give an appeal from all orders of subordinate Courts to the District Court, whose appellate order should, however, be final; thirdly, to limit strictly to particular clauses of orders the right of appeal from orders made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal; and, fourthly, for this purpose to treat as a District Court any subordinate Court to which the District Court may have transferred an appeal (see note to clause 3, *supra*).

Clause 43.—A clause of this description is necessary because the Code of Civil Procedure requires the deposit of diet-money in the case of detention in the civil prison, but would not, as is contemplated by the Bill, render mere creditors liable for such charges.

Clause 44 confers on High Courts powers to make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. These powers are subject to the same sanction as is required in the case of rules made under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and under Chapter XLIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Clause 45 gives power to all Courts having insolvency jurisdiction under the Act to enforce the orders of other Courts having like jurisdiction.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th September, 1906:

No. 6 of 1906.

A Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Amendment of sections 10 and 14, Act XI, 1876.

2. In section 10 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the words "to thirty millions of rupees", "to twelve millions of rupees" and "to twenty millions of rupees", and in section 14 of the said Act the proviso, shall be repealed.

Amendments of section 36 of same Act.

3. In section 36 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:

(i) in clause (*a*), to sub-clause (*1*) the following shall be added, namely:

"and, in the case of the Bank of Madras, securities of the Government of Ceylon, provided that such advances are limited to the sum of the deposits received and balances of cash accounts at credit at any time at the Ceylon Branch of the said bank";

(ii) in the same clause, to sub-clause (*3*) the following shall be added, namely:

"or such securities issued by State-aided railways as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe;"

(iii) in the same clause, in sub-clause (*4*), after the words "any Municipal body" the words "or any District Board" shall be inserted;

(iv) in the same clause, to sub-clause (*6*) the following shall be added, namely:

"and joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons unconnected in business";

(v) after clause (*b*) the following shall be added, namely:

"(*bb*) the advancing and lending money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge or under their superintendence and the realization of such advances or loans and any interest due thereon, provided that no such advance or loan shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned and that the period for which any such advance or loan is made shall not exceed six months";

(vi) at the end of clause (*d*) the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided that the power of investing in the securities of the Government of Ceylon shall extend only to the Bank of Madras, and that the amount of such investments shall be limited to resources raised in Ceylon".

Amendments of section 37 of same Act.

4. In section 37 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:

(i) for clause (*a*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(*a*) for a longer period than six months or, when the advance is made on personal security only, than three months;"

(ii) in the last paragraph, for the words "sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole," the words "such sums not exceeding at any

one time ten thousand rupees in the whole as may be prescribed for the time being by the byelaws " shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 42A to same Act.

5. After section 42 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:

Power to Bank to take over capital and business of other Bank, and for that purpose to increase its capital.

"42A. (1) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Directors may at any time enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over the capital, assets and business of any other Bank in British India, of which the capital is divided into shares, and may grant and allot to the shareholders or proprietors in such Bank in full of their respective right, title and interest in such capital, assets, and business a sufficient number of shares in the capital stock of the Bank (which number shall be determined by the Directors), and may for that purpose increase the capital stock of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be so determined on.

(2) The shareholders or proprietors of the purchased Bank, to whom such new shares are allotted, shall be proprietors of the Bank, and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them:

Provided always that the business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the Bank with, and subject to, the several restrictions contained in this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to relax certain restrictions on the powers under which the Presidency Banks transact their banking business. The law, as originally formulated in the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), has been modified by two Acts, namely, the Presidency Banks Act, 1879 (V of 1879), which empowered the Banks to borrow in India, and the Presidency Banks Act, 1899 (XX of 1899), which enabled the Banks to deal in the securities of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Experience has shewn that further extensions of the powers of the Banks are now required, the most important of the suggestions to which it is proposed to give effect being that the Banks should be permitted to deal in the securities of State-aided railways and District Boards; that the Ceylon branch of the Bank of Madras should be permitted to deal in the securities of the Government of Ceylon; that the present narrow limit upon the amount to which the Banks can allow their customers to overdraw should be enlarged; and that the period for which the Banks may grant loans and advances should be extended from three to six months in certain cases.

2. The *Notes on Clauses* below indicate the amendments of the existing law proposed in the Bill.

Simla, the 27th September, 1906. E. N. BAKER.

Notes on Clauses.

1. *Clause 2* removes the maximum limit on the capital of each Bank, which is imposed by the proviso to section 14 of the existing Act.

2. *Clause 3* (i) permits the Ceylon Branch of the Bank of Madras to deal in securities of the Government of Ceylon, the possible objection that transactions in these securities may involve a drain of funds from India being met by the provision that the amount of advances upon and investments in such securities shall not exceed the resources raised by the Bank in Ceylon itself.

3. *Clauses 3* (ii) *and 3* (iii) empower the Banks to deal in securities issued by State-aided railways, such as branch lines constructed on rebate terms, and in the securities of District Boards.

4. *Clause 3* (iv).—Under section 36, clause (*a*), sub-clause (6), of the Act, the Banks are allowed to advance money on accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes endorsed by the payees, *i.e.*, practically on the security of two names. Clause 3 (iv) extends this power by permitting the Banks to make advances on the joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons unconnected in business.

5. *Clause 3* (v) permits the Banks to advance and lend money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates under their management, subject to suitable restrictions.

6. *Clause 3* (vi) adds a proviso consequent on clause 3 (i).

7. *Clause 4* (i) extends the period for which the Banks may make loans and advances on other than personal security from three to six months.

8. *Clause 4* (ii) enlarges the maximum limit on overdrafts from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000.

9. *Clause 5* restores to the Banks the power which was enjoyed by the Bank of Bengal under section 37 of Act IV of 1862, of taking over the capital, assets and business of any other Bank in British India, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council in each case.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 28th September, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I.

INSOLVENCY (PROVINCIAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon. He said :—" My Lord, in making this motion I do not propose to explain the provisions of the Bill in any detail, because it is founded on, and is indeed for the most part, a mere reproduction of the Chapter on Insolvency in the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure which has for

some time past been before this Council. In the form of that Chapter the present Bill, or the greater part of it, has been passed by a Select Committee of this Council and has been generally accepted by Local Governments, High Courts and other authorities to whom it was circulated. The necessity for some amendment of the law is admitted and no objection has been taken to the general form of the amendment adopted in the Bill.

"The Law of Insolvency in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon differs from that in force in the rest of British India: in the former it is governed by the Imperial Statute, the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848; in the latter by the Code of Civil Procedure. The present Bill does not affect the Act of 1848, nor does it affect insolvency proceedings in the towns to which that Act applies. It takes the place of the Chapter on Insolvency in the Code and relates only to the parts of British India to which the Act does not apply.

"The provisions of the Insolvency Chapter of the present Code originated in the Code of 1859, and were somewhat extended in the Code of 1877 and by the amending Act of 1879: but since 1879 they have not been changed and the Chapter still remains, as it was described by the late Lord Hobhouse, 'a germ and nothing more than a germ of an Insolvency Law'. Since then conditions have progressed and there can be no doubt that the time has arrived when a more complete law is needed, both for the purpose of relieving honest, but unfortunate, debtors, and for the purpose of securing the rights of creditors. This is especially the case in the large centres of trade in the Mufassal, and it is to be remembered that there are more than a score of towns in the Mufassal, with a population of over a hundred thousand. In the more backward parts of the country there is perhaps little need of any Law of Insolvency at all at the present time, but the Bill is drawn to apply only to areas within the jurisdiction of such Courts as the Local Governments may notify; it need not therefore be applied to these parts.

"Speaking generally, the main defects in the present law are that its application is too limited in scope; that it does not afford adequate relief to honest debtors; and, on the other hand, that it does not sufficiently secure the rights of creditors.

"As to the first of these matters—the Insolvency Chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure can be made use of only by debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in the execution of a decree for money or against whose property an order of attachment has been passed in execution of such a decree; it can be put in force only by creditors who have obtained a decree for the payment of money. It is limited therefore to cases in which legal proceedings have been instituted and judgment obtained. The Bill removes this restriction by declaring that an insolvency petition may be presented by any creditor or by any debtor if the debtor has committed an 'act of insolvency', and an 'act of insolvency' is defined in the Bill (following English legislation and, to some extent, the law of the Presidency-towns) to include acts which have the effect of defeating the rights of the creditors, such as fraudulent transfers of property or the absconding of the debtor; acts which are of themselves evidence of insolvency, such as the conveying of property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors generally, the giving notice to creditors that the debtor has suspended, or is about to suspend, payment of his debts, and the presentation of a petition to be adjudged an insolvent under the Bill; and also acts on which insolvency proceedings can be founded under the present Code. The scope of the Bill therefore is much more extensive than that of the present law.

"Next as regards the relief of debtors. Under the Code of Civil Procedure a debtor is released from custody only on the certificate of the receiver that the insolvent has placed him in possession of all his property, and when he is finally discharged under the insolvency proceedings the effect of the discharge is limited: it does not free the debtor himself from arrest or imprisonment, or his property from seizure and attachment, on account of any debt which has not been entered in the schedule: and even in respect of scheduled debts his property subsequently acquired may be taken in execution until those debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of discharge. The debtor, therefore, although he may have acted perfectly honestly throughout, may remain under grave disability for a considerable period.

Under the Bill, on the contrary, the debtor will be released from prison immediately on the making of an order adjudging him an insolvent, and after his discharge, speaking generally, no proceedings can be taken against him in respect of any debts provable in the insolvency.

"Then as regards creditors, it will be found that the rights of creditors are much better secured under the Bill than under the existing law. The order of adjudication is to relate back to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition, and from that time the property of the debtor is to be available only for the payment of debts under the insolvency. Provisions have also been added, following the English law, for the avoidance of voluntary settlements and of transfers of property giving undue preference to particular creditors, and the provisions intended to prevent dishonesty on the part of debtors have been made more stringent.

"In addition to these principal matters clauses have been inserted, *inter alia*, to provide for compositions; to make special provisions in regard to immoveable property; and to give the Courts power to summarily administer small estates.

"The Bill departs in one important respect from the proposals of the Select Committee. Under the scheme adopted by them insolvency proceedings were initiated by a 'conditional order' made *ex parte*, followed by a 'declaration of insolvency' made after hearing the parties concerned. It is thought that this procedure would be liable to abuse, and that conditional orders would be obtained merely to harass an alleged debtor. The Bill therefore provides for one order only, and that an adjudication order made after hearing the debtor; but in order to prevent the property of the debtor being made away with in the interval, the Court is given powers of control over that property between the date of the presentation of the petition and that of the adjudication order.

"The general result of the Bill, if passed, will be to provide an Insolvency Law based on the lines of the English Law of Bankruptcy, but in a greatly simplified form—a form which it is hoped will be suitable to the requirements of the Mufassal and to the capacities of the Courts which will have to administer it. It consists of 46 clauses in all, as against the 170 sections and 53 rules which constitute the English Act of 1883, and the 134 clauses and 55 rules of which the Bankruptcy Bill introduced in this Council in 1885 was composed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876. He said :—" My Lord, this Bill has been under consideration for some time, and it was originally in contemplation that it should be a somewhat important measure conferring power on the Banks, among other matters, to have recourse to the London money market under certain restrictions, a power which they do not at present possess. Serious objections have however been found to exist to this proposal, and eventually it was decided that, in the interests of the country as a whole, it is not expedient to give the Banks access to London. This proposal has therefore been abandoned, and, as a consequence, certain other proposals which were contingent thereon have also been dropped.

"These omissions have deprived the Bill of much of its importance. It is now a measure of relatively minor consequence, whose only object is to remove certain restrictions on the powers of the Banks which experience has shown to be unnecessary, and slightly to enlarge the permissible scope of their operations.

The principal new powers which it is now proposed to confer on the Banks are the following, *viz.*:

(1) to deal in securities issued by State-aided Railways or by District Boards;

(2) to make loans and advances on other than personal security for a period not exceeding six months, the existing limitation being three months;

(3) to grant overdrafts up to Rs. 10,000 instead of only up to Rs. 2,000 as at present;

(4) with the sanction of Government in each case to take over the capital, assets and business of any other bank in British India, and to carry on its business in accordance with the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act;

(5) to advance money on the joint and several promissory note of two or more persons unconnected in business;

(6) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to lend money for a period not exceeding six months to the Court of Wards in respect of estates under management; and,

(7) in the case of the Bank of Madras, to lend, on Ceylon Government securities, resources raised by the Banks in Ceylon.

"It is also proposed to remove the existing statutory limitations on the capital of each bank."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published only in English in the Gazette of India, the Calcutta Gazette, the Fort Saint George Gazette and the Bombay Government Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA:
The 28th September, 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

RESULT OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1905.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

No. 2239—52.

Simla, the 19th September, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The total number of human beings who are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1905 was 2,054 against 2,157 in 1904. The most noticeable variations occur in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but owing to territorial changes in those provinces it is impossible to make a useful comparison of the figures for 1905 with those of the preceding four years. Forty-eight persons were killed by elephants as compared with 52 in 1904. Of this number 26 met their fate in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the majority of casualties occurring in the Assam Valley districts. The mortality due to leopards rose from 399 in 1904 to 401. No less than 126 deaths occurred in the Central Provinces,

where in one circle of the Raipur district man-eating leopards alone accounted for 48 victims. Increased rewards were offered and special licenses were issued to shikaris in this locality towards the close of the year, but up to April last, when the report was submitted, these special measures had produced no effect. The mortality due to bears fell from 102 in 1904 to 88 and that due to hyenas from 26 to 24, while that due to " other animals " rose from 548 to 554. The total number of deaths reported from snake-bite fell from 21,880 in 1904 to 21,797 in 1905.

2. The number of persons killed by tigers was 786, this total being the same as that of 1904. The mortality from this cause rose in Madras from 110 to 155. Notwithstanding the transfer of certain districts from Bengal to the new province the mortality caused in the former province by tigers rose from 342 in 1904 to 390. The greatest number of victims belonged to the Angul district, where the number of deaths was 80 against 32 in the preceding year. In Palamau the number killed rose from 4 to 26 and in Singhbhum from 59 to 70. Two man-eaters, for the destruction of each of which a reward of Rs. 500 was sanctioned, were killed during the year under review, one in the district of Champaran and the other in the district of Hazaribagh. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of persons killed by tigers in Burma, where the mortality fell from 87 to 43. The mortality in the Central Provinces decreased, three reputed man-eaters having been killed in the early part of the year in Balaghat. This district, however, still shares with Chanda, Mandla and the Chhattisgarh Division the responsibility for nearly all the loss of life caused by tigers. Of the 22 persons killed in the Mandla district, 16 lost their lives in the Dindori Tahsil, and towards the close of the year it was found necessary to depute an officer on special duty to clear the infested area. This resulted in three tigers being killed, one of which is believed to have been a well-known man-eater. Twenty-six licenses were issued during the year to forest officials and police constables for the destruction of carnivora in this district, but the experiment was a failure, its net result being the wounding of two tigers. The destruction of the man-eater which had frequented the Panabaras-Mohalli road in the eastern zamindaris of Chanda put a stop to the loss of human life in that tract, but the high mortality of past years continued in the rest of the district. Of the 75 deaths caused by tigers in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 23 occurred in the district of Bakarganj, and were due to the gradual extension of cultivation in the Sunderbans. For the protection of human life and cattle in these tracts the Inspector of Government estates has been given a gun license and a shikari is to be paid by Government. The Magistrate's proposal to place Government guns in all Government estate offices in the Sunderbans, and to give selected tenants licenses to use them, was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal. A man-eating tiger which killed several persons in the Mangaldai sub-division of the Darrang district in the previous year, and for whose destruction a reward of Rs. 100 was offered, was accounted for during the year.

3. There was again a very marked decline, from 244 to 153, in the number of deaths caused by wolves. As usual the greatest mortality occurred in the United Provinces, but the figures show a decrease, chiefly in the Rohilkhand division, where the crusade against these animals has been carried out with excellent effect. In 1903 the number of deaths in this division alone was 155. In 1904 the number had fallen to 32, and during the year under review only 4 deaths are reported. Districts like Budaun and Bijnor which were formerly infested with wolves are now declared to be practically free from these pests. In the Fatehpur district the mortality is still said to be high, but 130 wolves were destroyed against 26 in the previous year, and if the efforts of the local authorities are maintained it is hoped that here also they may shortly be exterminated. In the Raipur and Bilaspur districts of the Central Provinces also great success has attended the operations against wolves. During the year under review only 3 deaths were recorded as having been caused by these animals in these two districts as compared with 34 in the preceding year. The most noticeable decrease in the number of persons killed by wolves in Bengal occurred in Hazaribagh, where the mortality fell from 77 in 1904 to 21.

4. The mortality from snake-bite fell from 21,880 in 1904 to 21,797. In Bombay orders have been issued for the supply to Government officers, institutions, municipalities and district local boards of the lancets designed by Sir Lauder Brunton, for the treatment of snake-bite with permanganate of potash. In the Central Provinces also a large number of lancets were distributed to vaccinators and selected land-holders and in several cases the treatment is said to have been successful.

5. The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals rose from 88,206 in 1904 to 92,277, and the number killed by snakes fell from 10,376 to 8,039. Of the former the number destroyed by tigers amounted to 30,683; by leopards to 44,845; by wolves to 9,232; by hyenas to 2,422; and by other animals to 3,894. The greatest destruction occurred in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. In Bengal the districts returning the highest mortality were Palamau and Hazaribagh. In the Central Provinces leopards are reported to have been responsible for two-thirds of the increased destruction, their depredations being, as in previous years, especially severe in Jubbulpore and Saugor. Much of the increase in the mortality is said to be due to better reporting, but in the main it is attributed to the gradual disappearance of game from the jungles. The fact that there has been a large increase in the destruction of human life and of cattle by leopards while at the same time the number of the latter destroyed (925 as compared with 739 in 1904) is much greater than before, is said to indicate that these destructive animals seek their prey in the neighbourhood of villages more readily than they formerly did. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the increased mortality in the hill districts is attributed to the ravages of wild dogs and in the plains districts to the heavy floods which in some places forced wild animals to take refuge in the villages.

6. The number of wild animals destroyed rose from 16,122 in 1904 to 16,915. The number of tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas destroyed was 1,355, 4,811, 2,236, 2,016 and 554 respectively. The rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 1,27,665 as against Rs. 1,07,033 in 1904. The total number of snakes killed fell from 65,378 in 1904 to 64,117, and the rewards paid for their destruction amounted to Rs. 2,676 against Rs. 2,727 in 1904.

7. The number of licenses (in Form XI) issued free of cost under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the destruction of wild animals or the protection of crops during the year was 8,901 against 8,489 in 1904, and the total number of licenses of this nature in force, including such as were valid from previous years, amounted to 37,833 as compared with 37,720 in 1904.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

* Including the Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1901 to 1905.

Province.	Year	By wild animals: Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand total.
Madras	1901	8	83	99	6	1	...	11	208	1,614	1,822
	1902	...	99	75	12	...	...	16	202	1,902	2,104
	1903	3	129	79	22	2	2	201	438	2,011	2,449
	1904	4	110	62	10	1	...	50	237	1,932	2,169
	1905	4	155	79	9	8	2	42	299	1,896	2,195
Bombay	1901	...	28	26	17	20	...	6	97	1,051	1,148
	1902	...	46	56	2	16	...	10	130	1,160	1,290
	1903	...	28	15	...	12	...	15	70	1,008	1,078
	1904	1	5	6	2	2	2	15	33	1,129	1,162
	1905	...	4	7	...	...	...	19	30	1,111	1,141
Bengal	1901	15	491	151	48	48	19	303	1,075	11,343	12,418
	1902	14	544	140	38	70	21	307	1,134	11,130	12,264
	1903	9	359	198	47	119	14	374	1,120	10,394	11,514
	1904	20	342	209	43	111	19	343	1,087	10,052	11,139
	1905	9	390	104	28	56	15	206	808	8,245	9,053
United Provinces	1901	2	39	26	8	285	5	49	414	5,349	5,763
	1902	...	39	17	7	204	2	45	314	5,110	5,424
	1903	2	45	18	5	278	1	55	404	4,964	5,368
	1904	...	11	18	8	90	3	63	193	5,152	5,345
	1905	2	14	21	9	76	1	50	173	4,967	5,140
Punjab	1901	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	10	796	806
	1902	...	...	9	...	11	...	1	21	967	988
	1903	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	797	800
	1904	...	1	3	...	3	...	4	11	974	985
	1905	...	...	2	3	3	...	9	17	923	940
North-West Frontier Province	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	22
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	17	20
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	34	39
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	19	25
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	22
Burma	1901	4	72	7	4	...	...	12	99	1,142	1,241
	1902	5	49	13	6	...	...	11	84	1,123	1,207
	1903	7	53	13	9	...	...	19	101	1,031	1,132
	1904	8	87	6	8	...	...	16	125	836	961
	1905	7	43	5	3	...	...	6	64	960	1,024
Central Provinces	1901	...	357	205	10	46	2	10	720	1,147	1,867
	1902	...	185	164	14	34	38	20	455	1,304	1,759
	1903	...	196	188	17	51	7	11	470	1,386	1,856
	1904	1	180	93	19	37	2	19	351	1,550	1,901
	1905	...	105	126	18	9	4	31	293	1,280	1,573
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	24	88	2	7	...	...	21	142	169	311
	1902	21	63	8	11	...	...	34	137	164	301
	1903	17	55	1	17	...	...	31	(a) 138	172	310
	1904	18	50	2	11	...	...	32	113	185	298
	1905	26	75	57	18	1	1	191	369	2,363	2,732
Coorg	1901	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	...	12	18	2	...	...	4	36	147	183
	1902	...	13	25	...	3	1	1	43	245	288
Ajmer-Merwara	1901	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	32	36
	1902	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	13	43	56
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Bangalore	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1901	53	1,171	635	102	403	26	418	2,808	22,810	25,618
	1902	40	1,046	512	90	338	62	448	2,536	23,167	25,703
	1903	38	866	513	117	463	24	711	2,749	21,827	24,576
	1904	52	786	399	102	244	26	548	2,157	21,880	24,037
	1905	48	786	401	88	153	24	554	2,054	21,797	23,851

NOTE.—Figures for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berár) are, from 1903, included in the figures for the Central Provinces, as the former province is now an administrative division of the latter.

(a) Includes 17 persons killed in the Lushai Hills, details not available.

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1901 to 1905.

Province.		By wild animals:								By snakes.	Grand Total.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.		
Iadras	1901	...	2,431	7,672	35	345	242	40	10,765	1,714	12,479
	1902	...	2,603	7,988	105	93	184	31	11,004	1,964	12,968
	1903	...	2,318	8,031	39	187	370	33	10,978	2,328	13,306
	1904	4	2,634	8,877	30	179	191	141	12,056	2,090	14,146
	1905	3	3,186	9,509	...	63	27	123	12,911	1,988	14,899
ombay	1901	...	493	802	...	5,826	161	87	7,369	291	7,660
	1902	...	512	829	...	4,935	79	7	6,362	75	6,437
	1903	...	600	843	...	3,030	141	59	4,673	129	4,802
	1904	...	527	928	...	4,418	68	67	6,008	82	6,090
	1905	...	709	748	...	4,542	112	95	6,206	145	6,351
engal	1901	1	8,044	10,148	29	2,379	1,520	1,318	23,439	850	24,289
	1902	4	7,954	10,314	52	2,845	1,786	1,009	23,964	775	24,739
	1903	1	7,714	10,085	31	1,047	1,641	816	22,235	635	22,870
	1904	3	7,046	11,721	41	1,468	1,988	1,239	23,506	703	24,209
	1905	63	6,196	7,391	9	1,538	1,926	1,304	18,427	316	18,743
nited Provinces	1901	...	774	3,397	170	454	22	114	4,931	617	5,548
	1902	2	1,053	4,010	101	252	99	352	5,809	349	6,218
	1903	...	1,013	4,358	302	481	90	108	6,358	543	6,901
	1904	...	713	5,089	1,196	604	20	101	8,326	578	8,904
	1905	...	962	5,375	1,006	669	57	146	8,275	246	8,521
anjab	1901	...	...	1,272	...	426	1	10	1,709	15	1,724
	1902	...	2	533	...	132	84	...	751	14	765
	1903	..	...	1,390	74	505	3	...	1,972	14	1,986
	1904	...	2	992	4	401	...	1	1,460	22	1,482
	1905	...	1	1,429	...	296	53	...	1,779	6	1,785
orth-West Frontier Province ...	1901	...	...	45	...	62	...	2	110	...	110
	1902	...	...	12	4	92	...	7	115	...	115
	1903	...	1	67	4	617	1	1	691	2	693
	1904	...	2	11	...	403	...	...	416	...	416
	1905	...	29	28	...	154	3	36	250	...	250
ırma	1901	3	4,372	1,319	4	64	...	67	5,829	5,017	10,846
	1902	...	4,269	1,391	7	27	...	69	5,763	4,968	10,731
	1903	...	4,681	1,872	3	15	2	70	6,643	5,572	12,215
	1904	...	3,981	1,801	12	83	...	167	6,104	5,990	12,094
	1905	...	4,101	1,866	27	8	2	293	6,297	4,406	10,703
entral Provinces	1901	1	4,025	7,330	4	578	76	674	12,688	464	13,152
	1902	...	4,331	7,323	8	1,239	135	1,090	14,135	569	14,704
	1903	...	5,310	8,134	13	2,596	251	1,108	17,412	663	18,075
	1904	...	4,995	8,212	11	2,368	270	905	16,851	778	17,629
	1905	...	5,382	9,274	5	1,828	239	975	17,703	571	18,274
astern Bengal and Assam ...	1901	99	8,383	4,752	4	4	...	793	14,035	123	14,158
	1902	1	9,303	5,174	2	1	...	213	14,694	238	14,939
	1903	6	8,033	5,008	23	...	8	177	(a)14,297	105	14,402
	1904	12	7,654	4,207	15	...	43	681	12,612	126	12,738
	1905	10	9,473	8,668	18	128	3	917	19,217	355	19,572
oorg	1901	...	774	431	...	...	...	31	1,236	...	1,236
	1902	...	460	241	...	...	...	3	704	...	704
	1903	...	671	286	...	...	...	15	972	3	975
	1904	...	539	310	...	...	...	14	863	6	869
	1905	...	644	542	...	...	...	5	1,191	6	1,197
Iyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	...	114	320	1	73	18	21	547	32	579
	1902	...	143	401	1	64	20	9	638	66	704
jmer-Merwara	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1903	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1904	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
	1905	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	21	...	21
TOTAL ...	1901	104	29,410	37,489	247	10,211	2,040	3,157	82,658	9,123	91,781
	1902	7	30,630	38,216	280	9,680	2,387	2,799	83,999	9,019	93,018
	1903	7	30,942	40,134	489	9,378	2,513	2,387	86,232	9,994	96,226
	1904	19	28,093	42,812	1,309	9,984	2,580	3,409	88,206	10,376	98,582
	1905	76	30,683	44,845	1,125	9,232	2,422	3,894	92,277	8,039	100,316

(a) Includes [illegible] heads of cattle killed in the Lushai Hills, details not available.

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NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED and AMOUNT of REWARD (in rup

Province.	Year	Wild animals: Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total number of animals.	Snak
Madras	1901	...	93	688	55	...	1	...	837	...
	1902	...	93	675	45	...	...	...	813	...
	1903	...	80	659	53	...	2	2	796	...
	1904	...	104	647	54	...	...	...	805	...
	1905	...	92	666	50	...	...	1	809	...
Bombay	1901	...	43	165	2	256	24	657	1,147	13,
	1902	...	18	166	3	240	8	37	472	14,
	1903	...	34	156	...	140	8	61	399	9,
	1904	...	53	211	8	191	2	260	725	13,
	1905	...	74	191	8	166	13	414	866	11,
Bengal	1901	1	284	871	169	48	318	2,594	4,285	29,
	1902	3	237	1,013	190	66	361	3 181	5,051	25,
	1903	3	214	934	201	65	285	3.941	5,643	24,
	1904	1	215	801	152	58	215	3,771	5,213	24.
	1905	...	117	367	158	31	345	581	1,599	22,
United Provinces	1901	...	113	409	293	1,309	220	18	2,362	5,
	1902	...	85	349	514	1,221	321	7	2,497	6,
	1903	...	87	398	423	1,235	401	32	2.576	6,
	1904	...	106	409	374	650	272	32	1,843	6
	1905	...	121	468	234	727	192	92	1,834	6,
Punjab	1901	...	7	108	112	624	...	26	877	9,
	1902	...	14	162	139	504	1	482	1,302	7.
	1903	...	2	91	81	386	4	...	564	8,
	1904	...	...	137	130	617	...	...	884	7,
	1905	...	...	70	161	611	...	...	842	5
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901	...	1	29	...	140	...	1	171	1
	1902	...	...	20	13	126	...	...	159	1
	1903	...	...	30	5	98	2	...	135	1,
	1904	...	...	15	6	68	...	...	89	1,
	1905	...	...	21	7	122	2	...	152	1,
Burma	1901	13	279	706	464	...	2	24	1,448	6
	1902	10	297	802	608	...	...	17	1,734	7
	1903	8	311	883	669	...	...	411	2 282	7
	1904	5	276	826	762	...	...	158	2,027	7
	1905	9	293	1,002	830	...	...	108	2,242	7.
Central Provinces	1901	...	213	519	105	59	...	15	911	
	1902	...	223	506	121	75	...	43	968	
	1903	...	204	647	130	160	...	268	1,409	
	1904	...	230	739	128	238	...	347	1,682	
	1905	...	196	925	169	351	...	891	2,532	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	4	345	554	176	...	4	172	1,255	3
	1902	2	344	618	212	...	...	1 010	2,186	6
	1903	3	342	534	438	...	...	859	2,176	4
	1904	5	342	548	513	...	2	1,178	2,588	3
	1905	3	449	1,001	619	8	...	3,633	5,773	7
Coorg	1901	1	2	21	...	...	...	...	24	
	1902	2	8	24	...	...	...	...	34	
	1903	3	10	33	...	...	...	274	320	
	1904	...	9	27	...	...	...	213	249	
	1905	...	12	38	...	...	...	208	258	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	...	19	107	4	175	...	6	311	
	1902	...	11	77	13	139	...	2	242	
Ajmer-Merwara	1901	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	6	
	1902	...	1	4	...	...	15	...	20	
	1903	...	1	5	...	2	10	...	18	
	1904	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	16	
	1905	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	8	
Bangalore	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1904	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	1901	19	1,361	4,179	1,380	2,611	571	3,513	13,634	70
	1902	17	1,331	4,416	1,858	2,371	705	4,779	15,478	71,
	1903	17	1,285	4 370	2,600	2,086	712	5,848	16,318	62
	1904	11	1,335	4,371	2,127	1,822	497	5,959	16,122	65
	1905	12	1,355	4,811	2,236	2,016	554	5,931	16,915	64.

... for their DESTRUCTION in each calendar year from 1901 to 1905.

REWARDS PAID FOR DESTRUCTION OF									GRAND TOTAL.
...phants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,706	11,313	221	...	3	...	16,243	...	16,243
...	3,916	10,387	200	...	...	...	14,503	...	14,503
...	3,455	10,233	221	...	...	10	13,919	...	13,919
...	3,756	9,912	233	...	...	...	13,901	...	13,901
...	3,587	10,316	227	...	...	10	14,140	...	14,140
...	628	1,586	24	753	...	26	3,017	130	3,147
...	315	1,518	30	787	...	...	2,650	157	2,807
...	498	1,590	...	447	...	...	2,535	150	2,685
...	804	2,024	72	552	...	...	3,452	152	3,604
...	1,149	1,871	87	470	1	2	3,580	130	3,710
...	4,062	2,482	325	92	563	246	7,770	325	8,095
...	4,085	2,531	346	141	626	191	7,920	354	8,274
...	3,727	2,484	346	181	502	147	7,387	340	7,727
...	3,500	1,904	222	190	385	325	6,526	381	6,907
...	3,852	1,497	313	90	309	112	6,173	302	6,475
...	579	1,888	785	3,812	416	25	7,504	48	7,552
...	685	1,740	1,371	4,321	631	14	8,702	58	8,820
...	945	1,791	1,119	5,267	776	73	9,971	46	10,017
...	846	1,928	984	1,814	521	65	6,158	36	6,194
...	856	2,834	603	3,199	344	674	8,510	112	8,622
...	76	776	495	2,283	...	18	3,648	1,489	5,137
...	99	905	792	1,721	...	58	3,575	1,275	4,850
...	8	587	558	1,208	12	...	2,373	1,235	3,608
...	...	1,010	920	2,067	...	...	3,997	1,079	5,076
...	...	494	971	1,923	...	...	3,388	925	4,313
...	8	168	...	637	...	...	813	199	1,012
...	...	140	30	490	...	...	660	180	840
...	...	199	35	423	...	...	657	202	859
...	...	104	34	304	...	...	442	185	627
...	...	157	18	542	...	...	717	185	902
...	8,680	11,103	3,967	...	30	50	23,830	20	23,850
...	11,010	12,963	5,309	...	...	140	29,422	1	29,423
...	11,192	14,191	5,851	...	...	40	31,274	2	31,276
...	10,450	13,032	6,605	...	...	...	30,087	1	30,088
100	10,890	15,636	7,175	...	...	60	33,861	32	33,893
...	10,490	4,864	494	288	...	25	16,161	32	16,193
...	10,730	5,275	587	356	...	85	17,033	44	17,077
...	9,830	8,089	628	1,062	...	3,723	23,332	115	23,447
...	10,420	10,581	624	1,618	...	4,994	28,237	170	28,407
...	9,635	12,683	826	1,894	...	12,980	38,018	81	38,099
100	6,952	4,818	1,503	...	...	11	13,384	557	13,941
...	6,020	4,837	1,741	...	...	62	12,660	1,268	13,928
200	5,586	4,244	2,949	...	...	25	13,004	678	13,682
100	5,513	4,304	3,308	...	...	42	13,267	656	13,923
100	7,452	5,880	4,060	...	...	319	17,811	816	18,627
...	100	402	...	...	...	...	592	...	592
...	355	585	...	...	...	...	940	...	940
...	380	745	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	1,125
...	365	543	...	...	...	...	908	1	909
...	580	829	...	...	...	20	1,429	...	1,429
...	350	1,990	35	1,556	...	30	3,961	56	4,017
...	200	1,350	130	1,130	...	10	2,820	115	2,935
...	11	10	...	...	6	...	27	1	28
...	7	20	...	...	39	...	66	1	67
...	50	23	...	6	25	...	104	2	106
...	...	40	...	...	18	...	58	2	60
...	7	10	...	...	6	15	38	2	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	91
100	36,642	41,490	7,849	9,421	1,018	430	96,950	2,977	99,927
...	37,422	42,251	10,536	8,946	1,296	560	1,01,011	3,529	1,04,540
200	35,671	44,176	11,707	8,594	1,315	4,018	1,05,681	2,827	1,08,508
100	35,654	45,382	13,002	6,545	924	5,426	1,07,033	2,727	1,09,760
200	38,008	52,207	14,280	8,118	660	14,192	1,27,665	2,676	1,30,341

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED (free of charge) under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, for t. purpose of DESTRUCTION of WILD ANIMALS or of PROTECTION of CROPS in eac calendar year from 1901 to 1905.

Province.	Year	Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in the year.
Madras ...	1901	430	2,243	2,673
	1902	447	1,988	2,435
	1903	400	1,716	2,116
	1904	388	1,668	2,056
	1905	541	1,636	2,177
Bombay ...	1901	503	5,230	5,733
	1902	1,073	3,717	4,790
	1903	1,001	3,938	4,939
	1904	654	4,319	4,973
	1905	1,088	4,422	5,510
Bengal ...	1901	491	1,507	1,998
	1902	796	1,217	2,013
	1903	268	1,773	2,041
	1904	663	1,719	2,382
	1905	209	2,005	2,214
United Provinces ...	1901	1,452	7,364	8,816
	1902	1,219	7,186	8,405
	1903	1,116	6,749	7,865
	1904	719	6,221	6,940
	1905	815	5,977	6,792
Punjab ...	1901	1,310	5,541	6,851
	1902	1,025	4,415	5,440
	1903	1,049	4,600	5,649
	1904	1,148	4,583	5,731
	1905	840	4,418	5,258
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901	39	205	304
	1902	2	290	292
	1903	135	274	409
	1904	35	395	430
	1905	94	422	516
Burma ...	1901	577	375	933 (a)
	1902	606	408	1,005 (b)
	1903	541	408	905 (c)
	1904	563	365	888 (d)
	1905	408	467	850 (e)
Central Provinces ...	1901	2,357	9,503	11,860
	1902	2,630	9,433	12,063
	1903	3,368	9,859	13,227
	1904	4,227	9,493	13,720
	1905	3,844	8,848	12,692
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901	28	138	166
	1902	21	134	155
	1903	31	135	166
	1904	24	152	176
	1905	1,002	370	1,372
Coorg ...	1901	72	210	282
	1902	71	265	336
	1903	44	319	363
	1904	68	356	424
	1905	60	392	452
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	1,297	262	1,559
	1902	852	148	1,000
Ajmer-Merwara ... / Bangalore ...		None	None	None.
TOTAL ...	1901	8,556	32,638	41,175
	1902	8,742	29,291	37,934
	1903	7,953	29,771	37,680
	1904	8,489	29,271	37,720
	1905	8,901	28,957	37,833

(a) Excludes 19 licenses withdrawn.
(b) Excludes 9 licenses withdrawn.
(c) Excludes 44 licenses withdrawn.
(d) Excludes 40 licenses withdrawn.
(e) Excludes 22 licenses withdrawn and 3 destroyed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 27th September, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 22nd September 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	43	30
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	16	11
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 6	(a) 3
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	5	1
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	217	175
		Panch Mahals ,,	,, ,,	98	65
		Kaira District	,, ,,	242	184
		Broach Port	,, ,,	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Broach District	,, ,,	26	20
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	74	38
		Rewakantha State	,, ,,	32	21
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	48	48
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	(a) 1	
		Surat District	,, ,,	64	42
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	(a) 2	(a) 2
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	2	2
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I	1	...
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon ,,		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	7
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,139	1,019
		Poona District	,, ,,	260	169
		Satara ,,	S. M.	279	208
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	112	73
		Khandesh District	,,	58	58
		Nasik ,,	,,	...	...
		Sholapur Town	,,	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	(a) 2	(a) 1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	1	1
		Vizadrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	1
		Malwan "		8	3
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	91	57
		Dharwar "	"	15	9
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	8	8
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	3	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	19	17

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	21	13
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Verawal "	"	15	16
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	111	52
		Kolhapur Town		...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	311	231
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	12	9
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	453	336
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	2	...
		Aden			...
			TOTAL	3,807	2,918
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	(a) 2	(a) 1
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	13	9
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	(a) 2	(a) 2
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1	1
		Tellicherry Port	"	3	3
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	5	3
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	(a) 1	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	,, ,,	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	,, ,,	...	...
		Godavari ,,	Madras	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Cannanore Port	,,	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly ,,	,,	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	,,	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	,,	...	...
		Cocanada ,,	,,	...	...
		Gopalpore ,,	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	28	20
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	4	4
		24-Parganas District.	E. B. S. & B. C.	...	...
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia ,,	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	,, & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	,,	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	3	3
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	,,	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	,,	...	...
		Bankura ,,	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	,,	25	35
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	,,	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	12	11
		Darbhanga District	,,	...	...
		Shahabad ,,	E. I.	6	7
		Dinapore	,,	...	...
		Patna City	,,	(b) 3	(b) 3
		Patna District	,,	(c) 12	(c) 6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	,,	...	...
		Monghyr District	,,	...	...
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.
(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 22nd September 1906.
(c) Figures for week ending 15th September 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	65	69
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	...	...
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	2	2
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	3	3
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	11	11
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	17	9
		Bijnor Town	R	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	7	7
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	...	...
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	1	...
		Allahabad District	„ & O. & R	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	8	7
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	4	4
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	1	...
		Ballia „	„	28	37
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	14	12
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	12	10
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	12	11
		Basti District	„	7	6
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	8	5
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District	„ „	...	...
		Hardoi „	„	2	2
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	...
		Sitapur „	R. K.	4	2
		Kheri „	„	1	
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	3	
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	1	1
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	2	4
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	16	14
			TOTAL	167	148

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Simla ,,	S. K.	...	...
		Ambala ,,	N. W. & E. I.	1	3
		Ludhiana ,,	N. W.	64	37
		Rohtak ,,	,,	7	3
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	,,	...	...
		Hoshiarpur ,,	,,	9	9
		Ferozepur ,,	,,	...	...
		Kangra ,,	,,	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	,,	...	...
		Amritsar District	,,	2	2
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	4	4
		Lahore City	,,	...	...
		Lahore District	,,		...
		Gujranwala District	,,	...	...
		Sialkot ,,	,,	3	3
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	,,	36	25
		Gujrat ,,	,,	...	...
		Shahpur ,,	,,	...	...
		Attock ,,	,,	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	,,	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	,,	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	13	9
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	,,	...	...
		Nalagarh ,,	,,	...	...
		Jind ,,	,,	...	...
		Nabha ,,	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	139	95
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	46	45
		Hanthawaddy District	,,	2	
		Pegu District	,,	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	,,	1	1
		Prome ,,	,,	...	13
	Irrawaddy	Bassein ,,	,,	9	9
		Maubin District	,,	...	...
		Henzada ,,	,,	2	1
		Pyapon ,,	,,	...	...
		Myaungmya District	,,	1	1
	Minbu	Pakokku District	,,	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	Burma	3	3
		Amherst District	..	...	...
		Tavoy District	..	...	...
		Thaton ..	..	...	...
			..	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina ..	..	...	...
		Mandalay Town	..	2	2
		Mandalay District	..	9	6
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	..	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	..	...	...
		Sagaing ..	..	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan ..	..	...	...
		Yamethin ..	..	6	6
		Kyaukse ..	..	...	...
		Meiktila ..	..	...	...
			TOTAL	81	99
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	..	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	..	...	...
		Mymensingh District	..	...	...
		Faridpur District	..	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 16	(a) 11
		Nagpur District	..	(b) 396	(c) 362
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	..	...	(a) 1
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	..	186	170
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	..	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	..	...	...
		Balaghat Town	..	...	...
		Balaghat District	..	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	.. ..	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	.. ..	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	.. (..)	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	.. (..)	...	...
		Saugor Town	.. (..)	...	...
		Saugor District	.. (..)	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Chappara Town	.. (..)	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	..	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) Six imported. (c) Five imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(a) 7	(b) 4
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	(c) 1	(c) 1
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 4	(c) 3
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	54	30
		Akola District	"	(d) 50	(d) 48
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	22	11
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Amraoti District	"	27	18
		Amraoti Town	"	(c) 2	(c) 2
			TOTAL	766	657
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	23	19
		Bangalore City	" "	7	7
		Bangalore District	" "	9	7
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	2	2
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	2	1
		Shimoga "	"	5	3
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	76	74
		Hassan "	"	34	18
			TOTAL	159	131

(a) Three imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Imported. (d) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	,, & G. I. P.	(a) 1,048	(a) 685
		Indore Residency	,,	101	72
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar ,,	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Malwa Agency		(a) 2	(a) 2
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal State	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	,,	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	33	25
		Nimach ,,	,,	...	...
		Rutlam City	,,	...	...
		Rutlam State	,,	...	...
		Dewas Town	,,	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	12	...
		Narsingarh State	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	,,	...	...
		Rewa State	,,	...	...
		Sehore State	,,	...	...
		Datia City	,,	...	...
		Datia State	,,	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	,,	...	...
		Piploda District	,,	...	...
		Bagli State	,,	...	...
		Jhabua ,,	,,	...	...
		Jaora Town	,,	...	...
		Jaora ,,	,,	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	,,	...	...
		Rajgarh ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai ,,	,,	...	...
		Barwani ,,	,, & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	1,191	787

(a) Figures for week ending 15th September 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	(b) 7	(b) 5
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	(c) 8	(c) 7
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	(a) 7	(a) 3
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B. B., & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	(c) 3	(c) 1
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	(c) 3	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	28	16
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	5	5
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	6,436	4,945

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 22nd September 1906. Imported.
(b) Figures for week ending 15th September 1906. Imported.
(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMEMT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 27th September 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The monsoon rainfall for the first half of the week was almost entirely confined to Burma and the Peninsula, but in the second half of the period it was chiefly associated with two depressions. The first developed in the north of the Bay on the 24th, and by the 25th it was close to Puri: it then travelled in a westnorthwesterly direction and reached the vicinity of Jubbulpore on the 27th. Under its influence widespread rain fell in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, Central India east and the Central Provinces. The second depression appeared in Upper Burma on the morning of the 26th, and advanced westward to deltaic Bengal during the next twenty-four hours: this disturbance caused precipitation to extend over nearly the whole of Burma and the south of Eastern Bengal, and it was decidedly heavy at many of the coast stations.

Burma.—Pressure conditions were favourable for rainfall in Burma throughout the week: up to the 25th precipitation was generally light and widespread on the coast, but rather scattered in the interior. On this and the following days, owing to the depression, rainfall was heavy on the coast and moderately heavy in the interior. Temperature was normal or in excess except on the last day of the week when it was much lower than usual. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The monsoon was very weak and only isolated falls of rain occurred until the depression began to affect the weather. Then precipitation reappeared in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, being general in the two latter areas and local in the two former on the 25th and 26th : on the 27th the depression from Burma interrupted the inflow of moist air and precipitation ceased in these areas, but it gave rain over the greater part of the southern half of Eastern Bengal. Skies were clear or lightly overcast during the first part of the week, but at the close they were moderately to heavily overcast. Temperature was generally in moderate excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the first five days of the week, but on the 26th under the influence of the depression fairly general rain fell in the eastern half of the United Provinces and in the Central Provinces: on the following day it practically ceased in the former area, but continued in the latter and extended into Central India east. Skies were clear until the 24th when they began to cloud over and by the 25th they were moderately to heavily overcast. Temperature was approximately normal during the first six days, but on the last day of the week it fell considerably in the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Light rain fell in Kathiawar on the 26th and 27th, but elsewhere weather was dry and skies clear or lightly overcast. Temperature was approximately normal throughout the period.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was fairly active, and the total rainfall was more than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal in the Circars, the Deccan and Mysore; practically normal in the Konkan; and in large defect elsewhere. Skies were moderately to heavily overcast, while temperature was in considerable defect in the southern half of the Peninsula and normal or in slight defect in the northern half.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 4th May to the 27th September is more than 20 per cent. in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, parts of Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan; more than 20 per cent. in excess in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore, Bellary and Mysore; and practically normal elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs each day:—

September 21st. Mymensingh 1·63", Cuddapah 6·83" and Nellore 2·00".
" 22nd. Belgaum 2·53" and Kurnool 1·72".
" 23rd. Cuddapah 1·92".
" 24th. Jessore 1·63".
" 25th. Ranchi 2·39", Balasore 2·42" and Gopalpur 3·18".
" 26th. Mergui 3·60", Tavoy 6·16", Moulmein 7·43", Rangoon 3·54", Minbu 2·34", Cuttack 0·91", Allahabad 1·18" and Pendra 3·45".
" 27th. Diamond Island 3·21", Akyab 8·20", Toungoo 1·79", Mandalay 1·73" Monywa 3·00", Narayanganj 2·28", Jhansi 2·65" and Khandwa 2·48".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th September 1906.			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 27th September 1906.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	3·56	3·95	−0·39	79·61	83·27	−3·66	−4	−4
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	10·24	4·56	+5·68	1[illegible]0·38	134·68	−4·30	−3	−8
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	3·00	1·87	+1·13	48·23	50·83	−2·60	−5	−8
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	3·14	1·49	+1·65	26·50	24·17	+2·33	+10	+3
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	2·62	2·34	+0·28	73·72	70·39	+3·33	+5	+4
	Calcutta	1·38	2·55	−1·17	52·20	51·66	+0·54	+1	+3
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·48	3·56	−3·08	111·45	109·92	+1·53	+1	+4
6. Himalayas and Sub Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·25	3·73	−3·48	83·90	85·59	−1·69	−2	+2
	Darbhanga	0·44	2·03	−1·59	47·05	44·68	+2·97	+7	+11
	Bahraich	0·01	1·03	−1·02	38·07	43·30	−5·23	−12	−10
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0·52	2·06	−1·54	42·99	47·64	−4·65	−10	−7
	Patna	0·50	1·41	−0·91	35·59	40·05	−4·40	−11	−9
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0	0·68	−0·68	50·34	38·54	+11·80	+31	+33
	Ludhiana	0	0·56	−0·56	39·48	36·04	+3·44	+10	+11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·33	0·68	−0·35	30·15	30·68	−0·53	−2	−1
	Lahore	0	0·25	−0·25	21·77	20·41	+1·36	+7	+8
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·10	−0·10	7·01	8·00	−0·99	−12	−11
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·25	1·31	−1·06	−81	−81
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	2·09	1·32	+0·77	29·08	25·08	+4·00	+16	+14
	Cuttack	2·26	2·80	−0·54	35·68	49·85	−14·17	−28	−29
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	1·76	1·81	−0·05	40·07	50·06	−9·99	−20	21
	Raipur	0·85	1·65	−0·80	42·99	47·63	−4·64	−10	−8
	Jubbulpore	0·66	1·65	−0·99	52·34	55·36	−3·02	−5	−4
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	1·10	1·00	+0·10	41·18	40·22	+0·96	+2	+2
	Jaipur	0	0·29	−0·29	14·09	21·07	−6·98	−33	−32
	Indore	0·35	0·66	−0·31	49·43	39·60	+9·83	+25	+26
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·01	1·42	−0·41	73·56	77·22	−3·66	−5	−4
	Bombay	1·97	2·00	−0·03	81·17	92·12	−10·95	−12	−12
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·83	−0·83	32·70	3[illegible]·55	−3·79	−10	−8
	Rajkot	0·19	0·47	−0·28	20·27	20·18	+0·09	0	+2
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·98	1·55	−0·57	39·33	29·92	+9·41	+32	+35
18. Deccan	Bellary	5·76	1·17	+3·59	22·33	17·73	+4·60	+26	0
	Bijapur	1·86	1·46	+0·40	22·76	23·50	−0·74	−3	−5
	Hyderabad	1·86	1·37	+0·49	26·69	24·56	+2·13	+9	+7
19. South India	Mysore	3·16	1·43	+1·73	23·77	18·35	+5·42	+30	+22
	Madura	0·33	0·89	−0·56	13·02	12·00	+1·02	+8	+13
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·75	1·04	−0·29	13·02	12·47	+0·55	+4	+7

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 27th September, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd September 1906.

Burma.—Crop prospects in Lower Burma are generally favourable but more rain is still required for crops on highlands in Bassein and Henzada. The area on which crops were destroyed by floods in Tharrawaddy is being replanted. Prospects in Prome have been somewhat improved by recent rain and the outlook is not so gloomy as recently reported. In Upper Burma recent rain has done much good in Kyaukse and Shwebo and crop prospects generally are good; more rain is still wanted in Meiktila and Prome. Sesamum has failed in parts of Natmauk in Magwe for want of rain. The price of paddy has risen largely in Akyab; fallen largely in Maubin; considerably in Rangoon; and slightly in Pegu and Pakokku.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Malda and Kamrup. More rain is wanted in Dinajpur, Malda, Chittagong, Cachar, Goalpara, and Kamrup. Prospects of tea are good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally fair. Cutting of jute and transplantation of late rice are in progress. Prospects of winter rice and other crops are fair to good. Prices of common rice :—Manipur 13; Kohima 10; Rangamati 9½; Tezpur 8; Chittagong and Gauhati 7½; Faridpur 7 3/11; Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 7; Barisal 6 7/8; Pabna 6¾; Dacca 6½; Comilla 6⅝; Noakhali 6 to 7; Dinajpur, Malda, Bogra, Sylhet, Silchar, and Nowgong 6; Mymensingh 5 15/16; Dhubri 5¾; Jalpaiguri and Rampur Boalia 5½; Rangpur and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in four; fallen in eight; and remain stationary in the remaining districts. Prices remain still very high in spite of large imports from Burma and Calcutta.

Scarcity prevails in Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj, Tippera, and Noakhali. The numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief are :—Mymensingh 703; Dacca 616; Bakarganj 2; Tippera 150; and Noakhali 466; total for the Province 1,937. The numbers on test works are :—9 men, 211 women, and 34 children in Dacca; elsewhere relief works have been closed. The condition of the people is improving on the whole in Noakhali. Loans distributed :—Rupees 50 in Mymensingh, 30 in Dacca, 270 in Bakarganj, and 1,225 in Chittagong, total rupees 1,575.

Bengal.—Light rain was fairly general in the Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions, while there was practically no rain in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Most districts want more rain for winter rice. Damage due to floods is reported from Jessore. The condition of crops is on the whole fair. The estimated outturns of jute and the autumn crops are 82 and 75 per cent, respectively. Much distress due to the late floods still continues in Darbhanga and Saran where thousands of persons are receiving gratuitous relief. Slight distress is also reported from Jessore. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The water-supply is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six and fallen in thirteen districts.

United Provinces.—Only local showers fell during the week. The crops are generally doing well but more rain is needed for rice in the eastern districts. Harvesting is in progress and fields are being prepared for the spring harvest and sowing of peas, gram, potatoes and linseed have commenced. Cholera continues in Hardoi, Sitapur and Pilibhit and has also broken out in Shahjahanpur. Fodder and food-supplies are sufficient and prices have fallen in eight districts, they show a tendency to rise in Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jaunpur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was no rain in Etawah and Gorakhpur, more is needed in the latter district, slight showers fell elsewhere. The standing crops are doing well. Harvesting continues as also the preparation of fields for the spring harvest. Malaria fever is prevalent in Jhansi, Jalaun, and Etawah where free distribution of quinine continues. The condition of people is much improved; fodder is sufficient except in one tahsil of Gorakhpur. Prices are tending to fall in Hamirpur

and Jalaun, otherwise they are stationary. A further decrease has taken place in the numbers on gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief are now:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 89,000; Agra Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 98,000. In Gorakhpur on works 1,179, on gratuitous relief 87, total 1,266; grand total 99,266.

Punjab.—The rainfall figures of the week indicate the cessation of the monsoon; the rainfall in Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali was slight. Prices of food-grains are unchanged in several districts, but their tendency to fall is noticeable. Harvesting of certain autumn crops has commenced in Gurgaon, Ambala, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Multan. Ploughing and sowings of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good and the outturn is also expected to be good. The standing crops have been damaged by floods in Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, and Shahpur, and by excessive rain on low-lying lands in Jullundur; insects are also attacking cotton in Lyallpur and Multan, the new cotton pods in the former are however reported to be healthy. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted for crops in the Bannu district. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in Swabi where it is slightly below average. Harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings have commenced. The canal water and Kilapani supply are normal. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good except in certain villages of Peshawar and the Tochi portion of Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat $14\frac{1}{16}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$; maize 15 to $17\frac{5}{16}$; gram $16\frac{1}{4}$ to 18; and *bajra* 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain during the week. Prices are rising. Prices:—wheat 11 to 24 and maize 12 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and pleasant. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall in cents:—Bikaner 155, heavier in districts; Marwar from 52 to 182 in four districts; Udaipur 33; Kishangarh 23; one district of Alwar 25; rain is also reported from Shekhawati in Jaipur, but the amount is not stated; there was no rain or practically none elsewhere. The standing crops are thriving but slight damage has been caused by locusts in Tonk, Jaipur, and Kishangarh. The maize crop is being harvested in places. The condition of cattle is good and pasturage is sufficient. Prices are falling rapidly in most stations and are steady in others and in Ajmer-Merwara.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Merwara—on works 2,991, on gratuitous relief 3,333, total 6,324; relief works are now confined to the Todgarh tahsil in Merwara. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 460; Tonk—on works 7, on gratuitous relief 215, total 222; Kishangarh—on gratuitous relief 580; Dholpur—on works 355, on gratuitous relief 3, total 358; total Native States 1,620. The public health is generally good. Prices:—Merwara $15\frac{1}{4}$, Marwar $18\frac{3}{4}$; Tonk $21\frac{1}{4}$; Kishangarh 20; and Dholpur 16 seers per rupee. Prices are about normal in Marwar, Tonk, and Kishangarh.

Central India.—Rainfall general but none in Bundelkhand during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. There has been slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Gwalior; by insects in parts of Malwa; and by excessive rain in parts of Bhopawar. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; normal in Bhopal; and have fallen in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar.

Central Provinces.—With the exception of a slight shower in Drug and Buldana the week was rainless. A little more rain was required in Nagpur and Bhandara and in parts of Drug and Raipur and has been received since the end of the week. The weather is now clear and the mornings cool. Weeding and ploughing for spring cultivation continue in most districts. Harvesting of rice has commenced in Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Balaghat; minor millets are being reaped in Chhindwara; early rice in Bhandara and *kodon* (millet) and rice in Raipur are in ear; sesamum in Hoshangabad and Raipur, cotton and

sesamum in Yeotmal and Amraoti are in flower; gram is being sown in parts of Hoshangabad and Yeotmal, sesamum in Wardha, linseed in Raipur, and spring *juar* in Chanda; sowing of sesamum is finished in Chanda and Bilaspur and is nearing completion in Drug, where sowings of second crops in rice fields has begun. Sesamum is in flourishing condition in the Baihar tahsil of Balaghat; *juar* is still unobtainable in Narsinghpur; in parts of Akola crops damaged by excessive rain show little improvement; slight damage by rain to crops in Yeotmal is also reported; the standing crops elsewhere are in good condition and prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat in Saugor and Balaghat, rice in Chanda, *juar* in Betul, and gram in Bhandara and Buldana are cheaper; gram is dearer in Seoni; elsewhere the prices of food-grains are steady and still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in the Konkan, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, and Kolhapur; and slight rain in Karachi, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Palanpur, and Rewa Kantha. More rain is needed in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Cotton sowing still continues in places. Slight damage has been done to crops by locusts in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar; by grasshoppers in Sholapur; by rats in Karachi; by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Khandesh; by floods in Hyderabad; and by excessive moisture in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch; the standing crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of spring crops continues in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, but is improving in condition; abundant green grass is available everywhere. The stocks of grain in the markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 18 to 47 per cent; in the Karnatak 22 to 35 per cent; and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent. less than the normal. Demand for labour in fields is adequate and numbers on relief are diminishing. Public health is generally good. State relief has been stopped in Poona and Satara. The numbers on relief for the week ending 15th instant were :—British districts :—Deccan—on works 3,141, on gratuitous relief 15,161, total 18,302; Karnatak on works 4,919, on gratuitous relief 11,672, total 16,591; Native States :—on works 871, on gratuitous relief 1,746, total 2,617.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—33 cents. Prospects are favourable. The autumn and early rice crops are fair to good and are being weeded. Lands are being prepared for spring sowings which are in progress. Prices :—wheat 8¼, coarse rice 7½, and *juar* 16½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rain generally good throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition and the prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—one inch 91 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in Madras, Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Nilgiris; fair in Guntur, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Deccan, South Arcot, Salem, and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Coimbatore and Tanjore. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in eight; and has slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*Ragi* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in thirteen; and has slightly risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in eight; and has slightly risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in nine; and has slightly risen in two.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	228	3,390	3,618	254	1,937	2,191	—1,427
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	351	121,536	121,887	1,179	98,087	99,266	—22,621
Ajmer-Merwara	5,888	6,865	12,753	2,991	3,333	6,324	—6,429
Bombay	14,261	33,556	47,817	8,060	26,833	34,893	—12,924
Total British Provinces .	20,728	165,347	186,075	12,484	130,190	142,674	—43,401
Native States.							
Rajputana States . . .	1,615	1,581	3,196	362	1,258	1,620	—1,576
*Central India States . .	2,141	3,428	5,569	2,000	2,000	4,000	—1,569
Bombay Native States . .	1,496	1,824	3,320	871	1,746	2,617	—703
Total Native States .	5,252	6,833	12,085	3,233	5,004	8,237	—3,848
GRAND TOTAL .	25,980	172,180	198,160	15,717	135,194	150,911	—47,249

* Last week's figures for Bundelkhand have been repeated.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 7550—7575-88.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 25th September, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

For some time past the organisation and work of the Telegraph Department in all its branches have been occupying the close attention of the Government of India. From the time when construction first began in 1850-51 the history of the Department covers a period of a little more than half a century, during which Telegraph Officers have rendered admirable services to the State, and have shown themselves second to none in public spirit and *esprit de corps*. In the Mutiny of 1857 their work was of incalculable value, and in more recent times they have again and again proved their devotion to duty and their power of overcoming the gravest physical difficulties during the Afghan War, in Burma, in frontier expeditions and in Tibet. In the less trying circumstances of the every day work of the Department their achievements have not been less excellent. In fifty-five years the number of miles of open line has risen from nothing to 64,730, the number of miles of wire from nothing to 243,840, and the number of paid messages now exceeds ten millions in the year. Successive reductions of the charges for all classes of telegrams have placed telegraph facilities within the reach of all, and the Government of India believe that the efficiency of the service is thoroughly appreciated by the public. It is a record of which the Department may well be proud, and it may be confidently anticipated that the future will not be unworthy of the past.

2. But, if this is to be accomplished, it is essential that the Department should not be handicapped by obsolete methods or faulty organisation. The continuous growth of the Department yearly increases the strain on every branch of the service, magnifies the scale of operations, and tests the adequacy of the established methods of work and administration. The expansion of the work, which has always been rapid, has in recent years become enormous. Traffic has gone up by leaps and bounds, and with commercial and industrial development and the spread of education the rate of progress must be expected to increase in the future. The organisation which was suitable in the infancy of the Department, and has proved itself equal to the care of its vigorous youth, cannot be expected without modification to meet fully the requirements of its maturity. Mere multiplication of establishment without an effort to understand what the conditions are, and to provide for them appropriately is no remedy, and must in the end be absolutely fatal both to economy and efficiency. New conditions call for new methods, fresh problems demand appropriate solutions, and traffic on an unprecedented scale must be disposed of by other methods than have hitherto sufficed. It is for this reason that the Government of India deem it necessary to review the work of the Telegraph Department in all its branches and to examine the manner of recruitment, the mode of work, and the distribution of responsibility amongst the various authorities. From the need of a periodical examination of its organisation and duties no service is exempt, and in the case of the Telegraph Department the increase of work renders it imperative that the task should be no longer postponed, if it is to do justice to the reasonable expectation of the public and to its own past history.

3. One particular respect may be mentioned in which the need for reform is specially urgent. So long as the Department was comparatively small, it could

be administered conveniently and efficiently from one centre under the immediate personal control of a single head; but the time when this could be done is already past. In the year 1904 when an increase of establishment in the Director's office was applied for, the Government of India were impressed by the immense volume of the work with which the Direction was burdened, and the number and variety of the questions (some of them of the most trivial character) with which the Director General was expected to deal. An experienced officer of the Accounts Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Waller, was deputed to inspect the head office and to formulate proposals for the relief of the head of the Department from all questions of a routine character, and all matters of minor importance, the disposal of which might safely be entrusted to subordinate authority. Lieutenant-Colonel Waller in his report entirely confirmed the impression which the Government of India had already formed that the Direction was over-burdened and in urgent need of relief, and he also drew attention to the defective organisation of the Department, by which no less than twenty-eight separate offices were immediately subordinate to the Director-General. He therefore advocated the grouping of the Telegraph divisions in several great circles of control, and the creation of a grade of officers intermediate between the Director General and the Divisional Superintendents, to whom much larger powers could be delegated than could safely be entrusted to Superintendents. These recommendations were approved by the Government of India, and a small Departmental Committee was constituted to prepare a detailed scheme of decentralisation. The proposals of the Committee were considered to be generally suitable, but, before final orders could be passed, it became necessary to postpone a decision, until the prior question of the amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments had been settled.

4. The decision arrived at with regard to amalgamation was made public by the Hon'ble Mr Hewett in his speech in the Budget Debate on the 28th March 1906, and to the conclusions then expressed the Government of India adhere. Amalgamation could only be justified if it could be shown that it would result in a financial saving without loss of efficiency; or that it would secure increased efficiency with a similar standard of expenditure. The organisation of the two Departments at the present time is entirely different, and without a radical change in the Telegraph Department amalgamation could not possibly be attempted. Reorganisation must therefore in any case precede amalgamation, and may in view of the special conditions prevailing in India render it unnecessary, provided that the work of the two Departments be properly co-ordinated. In the work of co-ordination progress has already been made, and will be continued under the control of the Department of the Government of India to which both services are subordinate; and the principle that post and telegraph offices should be combined, wherever possible, should be steadily enforced. Not fusion, therefore, but co-ordination is the policy which the Government of India have adopted as suitable for the present time and as conducive under existing conditions to efficiency and economy.

5. The scheme of decentralisation submitted by the Departmental Committee provided for the constitution of six circles each in charge of a single officer, for the delegation to these officers of large powers and for the reorganisation of the staff of the Direction and its office establishment. Some system of this kind the Government of India regard as indispensably necessary, not only in order to leave the Director General free to devote more time to the more serious problems of administration, though the importance of this can hardly be overrated, but also to afford an opportunity to the officers of the Department to acquire a sound training in administrative work, which under the present system they have small chance of obtaining. The scheme which has been prepared has been drawn up on thoroughly sound lines, and will, the Government of India think, be found to be generally suitable, but it is not possible to proceed at once to its introduction. In certain minor respects it requires further examination in the light of what has occurred since the Committee sat. It is thought, for example, that if possible, Telegraph and Postal Circles should be coterminous, not merely because amalgamation must remain a possibility of the future, but also because, if the

system of combined offices is to be extended, it is essential to harmonious working that the jurisdictions of the various Divisions of the two Departments should not overlap.

6. But there is another and more cogent reason for postponing the introduction of the scheme. Facts which have recently come before the Government of India, and especially those elicited in the enquiries made regarding the question of amalgamation, point to the conclusion that decentralisation by itself will not suffice to place the Department on a sound basis, and that more comprehensive measures are called for. There is reason to believe that, on the one hand, highly paid officers, who have received an elaborate technical training, are sometimes employed in work of a routine character, which could equally well be performed by officers without special training, and on lower pay, while, on the other hand, the system is not fitted to turn out men with the requisite experience and training in matters where special knowledge is essential. The work done by a Telegraph Officer during the earlier stages of his career (*e.g.*, when he is in charge of a sub-division) is exactly the same as that performed by Sub-Assistant Superintendents whose qualifications are far inferior. It would appear therefore that for sub-divisional work proper the special technical training which officers of the superior staff receive is not required. On the other hand although Assistant Superintendents have every chance of making themselves experts in construction work, they seldom have an opportunity to acquire by practical experience a full knowledge of the vitally important matter of traffic working, nor have they been always encouraged to devote themselves to the scientific study required to qualify them for dealing with modern developments of telegraphy. It ought therefore to be considered whether the present distribution of duties amongst the higher officers of the Department might not be improved with advantageous result both to economy and efficiency. It should be decided how many officers are required for strictly scientific work, how many for construction and maintenance, and how many for traffic. To the total number thus arrived at must be added the proper proportion of junior officers, who may be considered as still under instruction, and it has to be determined how they can be most usefully employed both in the interests of the Department and with a view to their own training. The decentralisation scheme necessarily involves some readjustment of the higher appointments and the time is opportune for a complete settlement of the whole question.

7. The organisation and duties of the Upper Subordinate Establishment are inseparably connected with those of the Superior Staff, and any radical change in the one involves some corresponding modification in the other. Sub-Assistant Superintendents are at present recruited by promotion from the ranks of the Signalling Staff; and they are employed partly in traffic work in the larger offices, partly as sub-divisional officers, and partly on construction, while a few are attached to the offices of Divisional Superintendents and Sub-divisional officers. Their duties are thus somewhat various and call for qualifications of diverse kinds, but it is not clear that they receive any systematic training to fit them for their work. The Government of India believe that considerable improvements might be effected in their recruitment and training, and that the question should be fully considered. Any scheme of reform must necessarily include a consideration of the duties which this class of officer may properly be called on to perform.

8. In an earlier paragraph reference has been made to the important bearing which a proper control over traffic working has upon the efficient and economical administration of the Department. The object for which the whole system ultimately exists is the prompt transmission of messages at as low a cost as possible, but the problems of traffic working are essentially of an administrative character, and as already pointed out, Telegraph Officers have not at present sufficient facilities for becoming experts in this particular. Experience in other countries has shown that, when the increase of messages reaches a certain stage, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of economy to employ special officers, working directly under the head-quarters office, to make detailed examinations and to devise improvements in this branch of work. The Government of India are disposed to consider favourably the employment of special officers

of this kind in India, and in order that full advantage may be taken of the experience gained elsewhere, it has been suggested that, as a beginning, an expert Traffic Officer should be obtained from England for a limited period to inspect the system in this country and to advise Government as to its improvement. The Government of India are inclined to believe that the introduction of new ideas by this means would prove advantageous to the Department but it will suffice at present merely to note the suggestion as one which should be further considered.

9. Intimately connected with Traffic Administration is the question of the organisation of the Signalling Establishment. This question was considered by the departmental committee which sat in 1904, and definite proposals were submitted to Government; but the difficulties connected with the subject are very great, and no final decision has yet been arrived at. Meanwhile the rapid growth of work has made further postponement a direct invitation to serious failure. In 1902-03 the increase in the total operations over the previous year was 5 per cent., in 1903-04, 7·6 per cent. in 1904-05, 24·17 per cent. (this enormous rise being no doubt due to the reduction in the rates) and in 1905-06, 14·97 per cent. Nor is there any reason to think that the movement has spent its force. Large additions have from time to time been made to the Signalling Establishment, but it is obvious that, unless the Department is to be worked at a loss, the process cannot be continued indefinitely. The growth of work must be partly met by a rise in efficiency, and an improvement in the outturn of the individual signaller. That the present average outturn, in spite of some improvement which has taken place recently, is far below what it might be, and is absurdly low when compared with the results obtained in other countries does not admit of doubt. The Government of India understand that in Belgium telegraphists serving on a line constantly worked can produce on the Morse apparatus thirty or thirty-five telegrams an hour, and that smart operators may do even forty-five and fifty. In England the standard average of twenty-four telegrams per operator per hour is insisted on, and if that is not reached explanations are called for. On some circuits of course the rate goes below twenty-four, but on a constantly fed main wire a standard of forty or fifty messages an hour is frequently attained. In India the average outturn in combined and departmental offices together does not amount to six messages per hour, while from figures submitted by the Director General it appears that in fourteen of the principal Departmental offices the average outturn per diem amounted in 1905 to fifty-six messages per man or seven per hour. It is possible that widely different conditions may make the English standard impossible of attainment in India, but that an improvement can and ought to be made is clear.

10. In order to improve the outturn of work a system has been tentatively introduced in some of the larger offices, by which all signallers, who exceed a certain minimum number of messages in a day, receive additional remuneration in proportion to the excess number of messages disposed of From this system of "pie money" or from some similar system, the Government of India look for important results. When a signaller's earnings are directly dependent on the amount of work he does, it is reasonable to expect that he will exert himself and endeavour to do his best. On the other hand when the idle and industrious are paid alike, no man has any motive to do more than his neighbour, and an inevitable tendency exists for all to sink to the same dead level of production. The "pie money" system has already produced a decided improvement where it has been brought into force, but there are a number of details which cannot be settled without further examination, *e.g.*, the standard number of messages which a signaller may fairly be expected to attain before extra emolument is earned, and the precise form of the system which will be best suited to the needs of the Department. It will be necessary to consider how far signallers should be remunerated by fixed salaries and how far by earnings proportionate to the amount of work done. A scheme by which all signallers would receive a fixed subsistence allowance, and additional remuneration for each message despatched, would have distinct advantages, for the earnings of every man beyond the fixed minimum would be automatically regulated by the amount of work done, and signallers would have every incentive to exert themselves to the utmost. An additional advantage would be that the present cumbrous and

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inconvenient classification of signallers as Superior, Good, Average and Indifferent would be got rid of and the necessity for periodical testing examinations removed. The Government of India are unable to say at present how far it would be safe to go in this direction, but the matter merits full investigation.

11. There are other questions connected with the organisation of the Signalling Establishment besides that of the mode of remuneration. It has been found increasingly difficult to obtain recruits in sufficient numbers, or of the standard of physique and education which is desirable, and it appears clear that an effort must be made to widen the field of recruitment. Two measures have been suggested with this object, of which one aims at the reduction of the number of general service men in the Department (*i.e.*, those liable to service in any part of India), and the establishment at the Presidency towns and possibly at some other large centres, of purely local non-pensionable services, while the other contemplates the employment of female telegraphists. Both these suggestions are worthy of serious consideration, and it may, the Government of India think, be possible to give effect to them.

Finally the rate of expansion which has prevailed recently in the Department has forced on the notice of Government the necessity of devising some scheme for the automatic increase of establishment in proportion to the actual increase of traffic, provision being made for the increase of controlling establishment in defined proportion to the increase in lower grades. Government are not always in a good position to decide whether an increase is required or not, and so far as possible the system should be made self-regulating, if this can be done with due regard to the interests of economy.

12. In connection with the relations of the Telegraph Department to the Post Office allusion has already been made to the question of combined offices. This is a matter which the Government of India regard as of the greatest importance to economical administration. They consider that the principle of combining Post and Telegraph offices wherever possible should be steadily enforced; new departmental offices should be opened only when the necessity cannot be avoided, while in the case of existing offices, it should be considered to what extent combination can be effected. It will be necessary however to examine the matter carefully, and to lay down the principles which should regulate the policy of Government in dealing with individual cases.

In another respect the relations of the two Departments might be closer, *viz.*, the accounts system. In most European countries, though the extent to which the Departments are amalgamated varies, it has been found possible and desirable to effect a complete combination of the accounts administration. It is not possible to say at present whether this would be practicable in India, and whether the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation, if feasible, are sufficient to make the change advisable. But the Government of India consider that the matter should be fully investigated.

13. The questions which have been raised in the foregoing paragraphs are of very considerable importance, and demand full examination. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint a Committee to consider them and certain other minor matters which have not been specifically referred to, and to advise Government as to the course which should be followed. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :

President :

SIR LEWIS TUPPER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Members :

MR. L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.I., I.C.S.

MR. E. A. LEACH, Indian Telegraph Department,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

MR. W. MAXWELL, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Punjab.

MR. R. O. LEES, Indian Telegraph Department.

MR. P. T. R. KELLNER, Public Works Department, Accounts.

Secretary :

MR. G. RAINY, I.C.S.

14. The points which the Committee will investigate are the following :

(1) Whether the scheme of decentralisation drawn up by the Departmental Committee of 1904 may be adopted as it stands, or whether any, and if so what, modifications are necessary.

(2) What alterations should be made in the staff and office establishment of the Direction, if the decentralisation scheme is adopted.

(3) Whether the existing organisation of the Superior Staff of the Department and the distribution of the work is satisfactory, and if not what alterations should be made : in particular whether a clearer distinction should be made between (*a*) administration, traffic and inspection on the one hand, and (*b*) construction and engineering on the other ;

(4) Whether the existing system of recruitment, training and duties of the Upper Subordinate establishment is satisfactory and if not what changes should be made.

(5) Whether an expert Traffic Officer should be brought out from England to examine the traffic working of the Department and to make suggestions for its improvement.

NOTE.—If the Committee find they are in a position to recommend the immediate appointment of an expert they should submit detailed proposals to Government at as early a date as possible in anticipation of their report.

(6) What measures should be taken to promote closer and more intimate relations between the Post Office and the Telegraph Department in the matter of combined offices, and what principles should govern (*a*) the opening of new departmental offices, and (*b*) the combining of offices already separate.

(7) Whether the accounts and audit system of the Telegraph Department should be amalgamated with that of the Post Office.

(8) Whether any and if so what changes are required in the existing organisation of the Check Office in view of the expansion of message traffic, and in particular.

(*a*) Whether any part of the work can be transferred to any Accounts Department, and

(*b*) Whether any part of the work can be decentralized and transferred to the circle officers whom it is proposed to create.

(9) What changes should be made to improve the existing organization of the signalling establishment and in particular—

(*a*) Whether strictly local and non-pensionable services should be formed in the Presidency towns and other large centres.

(*b*) Whether female signallers should be employed in the Department and if so to what extent and under what restrictions.

(*c*) What alterations should be made in the present mode of classification and remuneration of signallers, and to what extent their earnings should be regulated by their actual outturn of work by the general introduction of ' pie-money ' or some similar system.

(10) Whether a scheme can be devised for the automatic increase of the signalling establishment in proportion to the actual increase in traffic, the strength of the controlling establishment being increased in fixed proportion to the increase in the lower grades.

(11) Whether any and if so what changes are called for in the existing stores system of the Telegraph Department.

(12) Whether it is advisable to decentralize the work of the Department to a larger extent in great cities.

The Committee are not limited by the terms of the reference to the specific questions indicated, but are free to take up any matter connected with the main object of their appointment, which is to submit proposals for the improved organisation of the Indian Telegraph Department in all its branches. Any defects in working or suggestions for improvements which may come to

their notice should be carefully considered, and so far as necessary, appropriate proposals should be made.

15. The Committee, or as many of their number as are able to take up their duties by that date, will assemble at Simla on the 28th September. From the first of November onwards the head-quarters of the Committee will be at Calcutta but from two to three months will be spent on tour. The members will visit important mercantile cities and other places at their discretion, where their enquiries and inspections are likely to be useful. The Government of India trust that Local Governments will afford them all the assistance which they may require, and comply with any requests for information and advice which may be addressed to them by the Committee through their Secretary. In addition to Telegraph officials the Committee will be at liberty to take the evidence of members of mercantile firms by which the telegraph is largely used, who may be willing to give evidence as also of officers in Government offices who have any considerable experience of the despatch and receipt of telegrams. The Committee should submit its report in six months or earlier if practicable.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home, Finance and Public Works Departments, to the Director General of the Post Office in India, to the Director General of Telegraphs and to the President and members of the Committee.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1905.	1906.	16th September 1905.	15th September 1906.	1905.	1906.	16th September 1905.	15th September 1906.			16th September 1905.	15th September 1906.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	276	347	1,976	1,996	3,64,265	3,96,000	184	198	41,47,929	41,48,000	71	...	1,10,87,149	1,12,52,000	1,64,851	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,679	6,400	270	375	63,236	68,100	4,864	...	1,55,999	1,62,000	6,001	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	2,83,742	2,52,000	563	500	31,82,640	31,01,000	...	81,640	87,57,779	88,70,000	1,12,221	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,236	1,271	4,33,630	5,65,000	353	444	44,10,166	48,99,000	4,88,834	...	82,54,457	96,28,000	13,73,543	...
5' 6" gauge.																
East Indian (*a*)	673	739	2,086	2,130	13,58,895	15,02,000	651	705	1,46,44,468	1,54,33,000	7,88,532	...	3,35,78,431	3,52,63,000	16,84,569	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	5,71,762	5,81,000	364	370	67,82,462	64,41,000	...	3,41,462	2,11,37,554	1,92,16,000	...	19,16,554
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	16,696	22,100	139	175	1,98,108	3,09,000	1,10,892	...	3,96,109	8,03,000	4,06,891	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	19,	914	914	1,21,301	1,22,000	133	133	13,86,289	15,38,000	1,51,711	...	34,70,981	44,27,000	9,56,019	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,72,862	2,49,000	323	295	29,44,324	29,40,000	...	4,324	63,64,431	68,62,000	4,97,569	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*b*)	...	...	...	35	...	500	...	26	...	3,700	3,700	...	...	3,700	3,700	...
" North-East line	241	291	494	495	99,804	1,04,000	202	210	12,73,798	11,32,000	...	1,41,798	40,76,943	27,29,000	...	13,47,943
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,637	5,700	94	95	62,365	55,100	...	7,265	1,61,596	1,31,000	...	30,596
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	8,63,002	8,87,000	261	254	1,20,31,892	1,32,35,000	12,03,108	...	2,77,65,714	2,96,52,000	18,86,286	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,44,567	2,08,000	197	161	29,46,933	26,31,000	...	3,15,933	71,01,823	67,64,000	...	3,37,823
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,120	4,000	160	125	61,978	56,600	...	5,378	1,46,447	1,55,000	8,553	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (*c*)	96	92	775	771	71,096	91,700	92	119	7,26,605	8,73,000	1,46,394	...	14,45,641	18,05,000	3,59,359	...
Burma	200	216	1,340	1,340	2,58,059	2,65,000	193	198	28,02,671	28,07,000	4,329	...	68,48,509	67,53,000	...	95,509
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	16,431	13,000	133	105	1,67,871	2,02,000	34,129	...	3,31,923	4,46,000	1,14,077	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	26,922	19,900	135	99	2,80,750	2,32,000	...	48,750	6,82,253	6,82,000	...	253
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	5,967	5,300	351	312	63,956	55,500	...	8,456	1,63,199	1,59,000	...	4,199
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	728	500	43	29	5,973	6,100	127	...	14,138	17,300	3,162	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,59,193	3,29,000	240	172	54,27,988	47,64,000	...	6,63,988	1,25,03,097	1,23,91,000	...	1,12,097
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,55,235	2,68,000	227	237	27,84,382	27,86,000	1,618	...	62,26,171	63,79,000	1,52,829	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	11,630	10,600	118	107	1,35,408	1,24,000	...	11,408	2,96,727	2,93,000	...	3,727
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,056	8,900	84	82	1,03,457	1,08,000	4,543	...	2,25,232	2,32,000	6,768	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,46,780	1,42,000	126	122	16,04,872	16,57,000	52,128	...	40,64,713	42,76,000	2,11,287	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	663	1,000	20	30	6,848	7,700	852	...	6,848	17,000	10,152	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	846	900	20	21	7,419	12,700	5,281	...	15,404	26,100	10,696	...
" Mysore section	119	121	295	296	37,337	29,800	126	101	3,76,504	3,23,000	...	53,504	8,42,887	8,17,000	...	25,887
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	81,207	90,000	144	146	10,06,388	9,51,000	...	55,388	27,09,103	27,72,000	62,897	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	15,213	14,600	258	247	1,62,064	1,20,000	...	42,064	3,70,112	3,55,000	...	15,112
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*d*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	7,600	7,600	...	...	17,100	17,100	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari (*e*)	...	...	...	26	..	700	...	27	...	9,100	9,100	...	...	23,100	23,100	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,751	1,700	58	57	17,297	17,500	203	...	35,276	41,500	6,224	...
Total	313	337	22,315	22,787	60,45,206	61,98,400	271	272	6,98,17,042	7,10,53,700	12,36,658	...	16,92,31,646	17,34,19,800	41,88,154	...

Gauge	Railway																	
5' 6" gauge	Kolar Gold-fields	302	307	10	10	4,145	3,200	415	320	43,323	39,000	...	4,323	92,808	95,800	2,902	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	13,503	11,100	171	141	1,31,310	1,14,000	...	17,310	2,28,728	2,89,000	60,272	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,406	1,700	41	50	27,973	19,900	...	8,073	86,215	73,800	...	12,415
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	60 745	60,700	182	182	7 93,482	7,21,000	...	72,482	19,38,180	18,72,000	...	66,180
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	2,473	2,400	77	73	27,183	28,300	1 117	...	83,481	84,900	1,419	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19,913	20,700	186	193	2,54,278	2,24,000	...	30,278	5,73,170	5,27,000	...	46,170
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	54,559	48,800	128	115	7,17,419	6,06,000	...	1,11,419	15,18,893	16,69,000	1,50,107	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodganj)	38	40	77	155	838	9,200	11	60	6,581	1,11 000	1,04,419	...	7,091	2,50,000	2,51,909	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	11,020	9,500	71	61	1,11,065	1,07,000	...	4,055	4,04,222	3,81,000	...	23,242
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,694	5,100	213	232	56,833	61,500	4,667	...	1,51,857	1,66,000	14,143	...
3' 3⅜" gauge	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,663	1 400	49	41	15 626	17,200	1,574	...	45,758	46,900	1,142	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,888	2,200	53	40	29,772	33,700	3,928	...	86,824	1,02,000	15,176	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	96,391	1,10,000	107	128	11,25,849	11 51,000	25,151	.	28,26,736	31,80,000	3,53,264	...
	Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	32	10,356	5 800	289	181	96 223	73 310	...	22,923	1,65,711	1,57,000	...	8,711
	" extensions	93	87	117	71	11 635	8 700	99	122	1,06 495	85 900	..	20,595	2 08,671	1,21,000	...	87,671
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	26,951	35,000	81	105	2,86,725	2,85 000	...	1,725	8,14,710	8,82,000	67,250	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,538	1,600	40	42	15,198	18 800	2,602	...	37,699	50,400	12,701	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	826	800	39	38	8,842	10,800	1,958	...	21,851	34,200	12,347	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	18,662	21,100	239	271	2 07,490	2,03,000	...	4,490	4 37,874	4 55,000	17,126	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	7,020	5,200	52	39	80 393	78,700	...	1,693	2,26,636	2,48,000	21,364	...
	Hyderabad Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	31,636	35,700	81	91	3,85,258	3,95 000	9,742	...	13,96,230	13,43,000	..	53,230
	Jaipur (*f*)	53	55	...	32	...	500	...	16	...	8,900	8,900	...	...	28,400	28,400	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,848	2,300	53	43	26,136	27,700	1,564	...	65,473	69,700	4,227	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3 436	3 300	75	72	34 371	34,200	...	171	81,078	87,600	6,522	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	75	709	709	56,207	37,700	79	53	6 07,120	7 03 000	95,880	..	12,31,600	16,59,000	4,27,400	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,657	3,400	92	117	25 316	34,400	6 064	..	77,597	78,200	603	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5 432	4,700	60	52	58,065	57 700	...	365	1 4[illegible],459	1,57,000	16,541	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	3,205	6,400	61	125	45,900	44,800	.	1,100	89,274	95,600	6,326	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (C)'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	11,180	10 400	169	158	1,29,564	1,19,000	...	10,564	3 00,554	3,04,000	3,446	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (*g*)	...	...	...	64	...	5,500	...	86	...	61,300	61,300	...	...	1,56,000	1,56,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	5,606	6,700	88	103	71,469	76,900	5,431	...	1,76 466	1,83,000	6,534	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,570	4,000	53	60	43,524	45 600	2,076	...	1,02,612	1,18,000	15,388	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (incl'g M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	8,382	6,500	125	103	76 618	79,000	2,382	...	1,89,019	2 12,000	22,981	...
2' 6" gauge	Barsi	141	173	28	48	2,082	2 900	74	60	38 109	37,200	...	999	1,13,145	80,500		32,645
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,142	2 700	63	79	21,406	22,900	1 494	...	54,771	64,700	9,929	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5,134	3,700	55	39	50,354	54,300	3,946	...	1,74,749	1,81,000	6,251	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,131	600	31	16	9,412	8,300	...	1,112	29,016	27,600	...	1,416
2' 0" gauge	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	16,847	19 000	330	373	1,83,982	1,66,000	...	17,982	4,57,763	4,65,000	7,237	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5,314	5,520	5,63 487	5,73,600	105	104	65,45,129	65,19,000	...	26,129	1,60 39 645	1 74,62,800	14,23,155	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,659	28,307	66 08,693	67,72,000	239	239	7,63,62,171	7,75,72,700	12,10 523	...	18 52,71,291	19 08,82,600	56,11,309	...

(*a*) Includes figures for the South Behar railway
(*b*) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(*c*) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(*d*) Opened from 18th January 1905.
(*e*) Opened from 18th September 1905.
(*f*) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(*g*) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 26th September, 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

DIEU ET MON DROIT

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th September 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3844 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th September 1906 :—

No. 481 of 1906.—Enrico Forlanini, engineer, of 21 Via Boccaccio, Milan, in the kingdom of Italy. *Improvements in or appertaining to apparatus for travelling above the surface of the water.*

No. 482 of 1906.—George Humphries, building contractor, of 61 Adelaide road, Wellington, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in and relating to scaffolding brackets.*

No. 483 of 1906.—Gonesh Chandra Aduck, mechanical engineer, of 77/1/2 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in hand power jute and similar presses.*

No. 484 of 1906.—Robert Schaellibaum, engineer, of 288 Dyer street, Providence R.I., United States of America. *Improvements in and connected with grids for openers, scutchers and the like machines for the preparation of cotton or other fibrous materials.*

No. 485 of 1906.—Laurence Horace James Burroughes, Vice-Chairman of Burroughes & Watts, Limited, billiard table manufacturers, of 19 Soho Square, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to the cushions of billiard and the like tables.*

No. 486 of 1906.—Priya Nath Roy, Darjeeling. *A semi-automatic spinning wheel, a rustic machine with common material to be called "Sarala Charka."*

No. 487 of 1906.—A. S. Bateman, Survey of India, 17 Royd street, Calcutta. *The elegant waist regulator and figure improver.*

No. 488 of 1906.—L. D. Horne, engineer, Pahartali, near Chittagong. *The manufacture of compressed bamboo-fibre articles.*

No. 489 of 1906.—Albert Piperno, (known as Captain Albert Piperno), civil engineer, residing at the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in grain driers for paddy and the like.*

No. 490 of 1906.—Ernest Charleston, carriage inspector, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Shalimar, in Bengal, British India. *Improvements in the lubrication of axle boxes.*

No. 3845 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 553 of 1905.—Khursedjee Sorabjee Jussawalla, merchant, Sea View Terrace, Colaba, Bombay. *A floating apparatus for developing water power from the currents of rivers obviating the necessity of any masonry work and for raising water to any height for irrigation and other purposes.* (Specification filed 14 August 1906.)

No. 73 of 1906.—Joseph Alexandre Primat, motor manufacturer, of 5 Rue de l'Alma, Asnieres, (Seine) France. *Improvements relating to rotary motors.* (Specification filed 15 September 1906.)

No. 89 of 1906.—Arnold Robinson Burrowes, Captain, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Glenview, Monaghan, Ireland. *A combined valise and bivouac tent.* (Specification filed 11 September 1906.)

No. 96 of 1906.—Patrick Alfred Kenna, accountant, of 14 O'Connell street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia. *An improved tobacco pipe.* (Specification filed 14 September 1906.)

No 120 of 1906.—William Miller Davison, engineer, of Government road, Port Pirie West Extension, Port Pirie, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved device for vending measured quantities of liquid and for recording the number of measures sold.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 121 of 1906.—William Miller Davison, engineer, of Government road, Port Pirie West Extension, Port Pirie, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved pump for vending measured quantities of liquid and for recording the number of such measures sold.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 159 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel, gentleman, of Villa Sirius, Baden near Vienna, Empire of Austria. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of light emitting bodies for electric incandescent lamps.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 175 of 1906.—Robert Frederick Blair, merchant, of 6 and 8 Eastcheap, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in and relating to circular hosiery machines.* (Specification filed 7 September 1906.)

No. 183 of 1906.—Nathaniel Bowditch, gentleman, of 297 New York street, Aurora, in the county of Kane and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Cotton picking machine.* (Specification filed 14 September 1906,)

No. 184 of 1906.—Fritz Pfleumer, engineer, of 48 Marienstrasse, Dresden, Germany. *Method of and apparatus for producing an elastic cellular or spongy substance for filling tyres of wheels.* (Specification filed 14 September 1906.)

No. 250 of 1906.—Frank Osborne Maxwell, Superintendent of the Salvation Army "Industries Department," Muktipur, Bareja, near Ahmedabad, Gujerat. *Automatically driving the shuttle of hand looms.* (Specification filed 19th September 1906.)

No. 268 of 1906.—Charles Robert Mayo, mechanical engineer, 9 Mostyn Avenue, Wembley, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in spark arresters.* (Specification filed 15 September 1906.)

No. 400 of 1906.—Jan Mijs (Az), chemist, of 1 Parklaan, Bussum, Holland. *Improvements in refining paraffin wax.* (Specification filed 17 September 1906.)

No. 401 of 1906.—Armond Tharaud, engineer, of 33 Rue de Hollande, Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements in incandescent hydrocarbon lamps.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 402 of 1906.—Alphonse Louis Maurice Chaulin, merchant, of 98 bis, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (Seine), France. *Improvements in electrical appliances for protection against insects.* (Specification filed 17 September 1906.)

No. 404 of 1906.—Frederick Walter Shallis, engineer, of Whitefield Bank, Heaton Norris, Stockport, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in presses for baling cotton and other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 405 of 1906.—Heinrich Rentz, landed proprietor, of Saebischdorf, near Schweidnitz, in the German Empire. *Improvements in means for preventing over-running of signals on railways.* (Specification filed 13 September 1906.)

No. 3846 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 338 of 1900.—Rasmus Bugge. *Improvements in apparatus for drying rice and other grain.* (From 9 November 1906 to 9 November 1907.)

No. 335 of 1901.—The Talbot Continuous Steel Process, Limited. *Improvements in the art of manufacturing iron and steel.* (From 22 November 1906 to 22 November 1907.)

No. 305 of 1902.—Daniel Rector Smith and Marquis Lindsay Smith. *Improvements in volcanite dental plates and the process of manufacturing the same.* (From 20 September 1906 to 20 September 1907.)

No. 3847 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 437 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.* (Specification filed 16 June 1902.)

No. 15 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.* (Specification filed 15 May 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 142 of 1900.—Thomas Clarkson and The Clarkson and Capel Steam Car Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the heating or cooling of fluids and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 15 June 1900.)

No. 157 of 1900.—Thomas Clarkson and The Clarkson and Capel Steam Car Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the burning of liquid hydrocarbons, gas and the like.* (Specification filed 16 June 1900.)

No. 163 of 1900.—Thomas Clarkson and The Clarkson and Capel Steam Car Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to generators for the production of steam vapour and the like.* (Specification filed 16 June 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 208 of 1895.—The Central Cyclone Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to machines for grinding, crushing or disintegrating, grain or other materials.* (Specification filed 15 June 1896.)

No. 356 of 1895.—Peter Cameron Douglas Castle. *Improvements in or appertaining to the utilisation of a waste or nearly waste product, and the manufacture of a useful gum or gummy compound therefrom.* (Specification filed 19 June 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

No. 105 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea-leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea; or for the finishing or "facing" of green tea preparatory to its being packed into chests.* (Specification filed 19 June 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
391	Rupees struck in the name of the Moghal Emperors by the Mahrattas at the end of the 18th century . .	Silver	1 0 0	512	
	FOUND IN NARSINGPUR DISTRICT.				
402	Gadhaiya Paisa of the 11 or 12 Century A. D. . .	Copper and Silver.	0 2 0	6	
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
403	Coins of Aurangzeb of Surat Mint	Silver	1 4 0	8	
404	Coins of Aurangzeb . .	Do.	1 4 0	33	
	FOUND IN HOSUNGABAD DISTRICT.				
407	Coins of Mahmud II of Malwa, no Mint, date A. H. 919	Do.	1 8 0	2	
	FOUND IN RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.				
409	Old Silver Coins issued by the East India Company rupees	Do.	1 4 0	12	
	FOUND IN BHANDARA DISTRICT.				
414	Coins of Emperor Aurangzeb	Do.	1 4 0	11	
415	Coins of Native States .	Do.	1 0 0	6	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT;
Calcutta, the 19th September 1906.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 „ „	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 „ „	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 „ „	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 „ „	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

Quinine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principa', Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. C. A. Croft to officiate as Cashier *vice* Mr. W. A. Gibbs, granted short leave from 3rd to 16th October inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd September 1906.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September 1906.

No. 36.—The three months' privilege leave granted to 3rd class Assistant Surgeon J. P. Discarcie, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in this office Notification Nos. 4 and 13, dated, respectively, the 19th January 1906 and 26th March 1906, is converted into leave, on medical certificate, *vide* paragraph 217, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

The 24th September 1906.

No. 37.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henry Bonnar, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for civil employment in that province with effect from the afternoon of the 28th July 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd September 1906.

No. 4256.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section, 9 clause (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Captain R. Chenevix Trench, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge of the Quetta Sessions Division, with effect from the 8th September 1906.

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd September 1906.

No. 4257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is

pleased to appoint Captain R. Chenevix Trench, Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge of the Pishin Sessions Division, with effect from the 8th September 1906.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th September 1906.

No. 4177.—An examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta on Monday, the 29th October 1906, and the following day.

By order,

J. A. BRETT, Lieutenant,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 20th September 1906.

No. 98.—Lieutenant J. S. Anderson, is granted leave for 5 months out of India, with effect from the 29th September 1906, or date of departure.

By order,

PIERCE MOORE,
Offg. First Assistant Resident.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE, FRONTIER SURVEYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 19th September 1906.

No 2.—Mr. A. G. Harrington, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 25 days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

The 20th September 1906.

No. 3.—Mr. H. C. Stotesbury, Sub-Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th September 1906.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle,
Frontier Surveys.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st September 1906.

No. 2974.— Lieutenant J. P. Stockley is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1906.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

WANTED.

A guardian for the lunatic zamindar of the Barsalupara Estate under the supervision of this Court on a monthly salary of R50 (fifty) only. Preference will be given to a Hindu, who has retired from Government service. The selected candidate will have to furnish a security of R1,000 (one thousand only) in Government Promissory Notes and will live with the lunatic zamindar, who is at present residing at Benares but may come to live on his Estate in the Thakurgaon Sub-Division of this District. Free quarters will be allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd October 1906.

B. B. NEWBOULD,

District Judge.

DINAJPUR JUDGE'S OFFICE;
The 14th September 1906.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Six Portable Stone Mills, for grinding atta, with centrifugal machine attached, by Ruston and Proctor, England.

The mills are Government property and are in working order, and can be seen at the premises of the St. John's Mills at Quetta.

Offers for the sale of the mills either for one or more or for the whole number will be received by the Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, up to 1st October 1906. Ten per cent. of the amount of the offer should accompany the application for purchase as earnest-money which will be liable to confiscation should the applicant whose offer is accepted decline to complete the transaction.

Further particulars can be obtained from—

F. W. HALLOWES, *Major*,

Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Quetta, 22nd August 1906.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Superintendent for the Hindu Hostel of the Sibpur Engineering College. Salary Rs. 45 with prospects. Security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 will be required. Apply, stating age, by letter enclosing copies of testimonials before October 20th.

P. BRÜHL,

Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur,

The 20th September 1906.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 21st September 1906.

No. 7.—Mr. T. E. Gleadowe, Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in para. 95 (*a*), Chapter VIII, Public Works Department Code, Volume 4, on the 3rd September 1906.

No. 8.—Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in para. 95 (*c*), Chapter VIII, Public Works Department Code, Volume 4, on the 3rd September 1906.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 9th July 1906, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R15-9-0 was found by Koragadi and Pakira Pujari while digging earth in Government Hill Survey No. 4 of Kadbettu village, Mangalore Taluk, South Canara District, in the Madras Presidency :—

	Value.		
15 whole Rupees	15	0	0
1 silver Urku (talisman) weighing ⅜th of a tola	0	4	0
1 gold earring weighing ½ Hanauka	0	5	0
	15	9	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 4th March 1907, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

South Canara Collector's Office,
Camp Puttur, 15th September 1906.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 18th day of March 1906 a treasure of 45 old silver coins, worth about R33, was found in *Thikan Uddal* Survey No. 289, in the village of Mond Taluka Deogad, District Ratnagiri, and all persons claiming the same treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Deogad in the Ratnagiri District on the 21st day of January 1907, 12 A.M., at Deogâd, or when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

RATNAGIRI :
The 19th September 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th September 1906.

No. 1942-s-*Ap*.—Moulvi Hafiz Muhammed Abdul Gany, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st October 1906, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerji, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Babu Brajendra Kumar Sen to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 21st September 1906.

No. 1963-s-*Ap*.—Mr. L. F. B. D'Sa, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th August 1906.

No. 1967-s-*Ap*.—Mr. Chatar Singh, officiating 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th August 1906, during the absence on leave Mr. J. C. Morgan, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. W. High is appointed to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

No. 1975-s-*Ap*.—Mr. R. D. Kalapesi, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 16th August 1906.

Mr. Darashaw P. Dewan is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of R. D. Kalapesi, or until further orders.

No. 1979-s-*Ap*.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 23rd August 1906, during the absence of Mr. S. D. Surti, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, on deputation, or until further orders :—

Mr. A. J. Hughes, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. L. F. B. D'Sa, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade ;

Mr. R. N. Mehta to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 24th September 1906.

No. 1994-s-*Ap*.—Mr. E. M. Duhan, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th September 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathiagali, the 19th September 1906.

No. 1184-*N*.—The undermentioned officers are declared to have passed the prescribed test at an examination in the Khowar dialect held at Chitral on the 1st September 1906 :—

1. Captain G. H. Sawyer, Officiating Commandant, Chitral Scouts.
2. Hospital Assistant Ghulam Ahmad, Civil Dispensary, Chitral.

By order, etc.,

E. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 22nd September 1906.

No. 3907.—Under the provisions of section 3 (*c*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Chief Commissioner hereby appoints Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Settlement Officer, Bannu, to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, within the District of Bannu.

Peshawar, the 22nd September 1906.

No. 3917.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*j*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to declare that cocaine and every preparation and admixture of cocaine are hereby included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs" in that section contained.

No. 3918.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (*a*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), and with reference to his Notification No. 3917, dated the 22nd September 1906, by which cocaine is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of cocaine shall not apply —

(i) to cocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorised by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act, to sell cocaine; or

(ii) to cocaine which has been purchased from a duly authorised vendor, for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that, in the latter case, the cocaine is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorised to purchase or possess it on his behalf; or

(iii) to cocaine up to the limit of one ounce, required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an India, University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods; or

(iv) to cocaine possessed until the 3rd of November 1906, by persons who were in possession prior to the date of this notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in cocaine.

C. RAWLINSON,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

Simla, the 20th September 1906.

No. 02024-*E. I. F.*—With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No. 01396-E. I. F., dated 10th August 1906, Mr. W. P. Sangster, Executive Engineer, on return from privilege leave, resumed executive charge of the Lower Swat River Canal Division, from Mr. J. P. Cook, Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 6th September 1906.

TRANSFER.

Simla, the 24th September 1906.

No. 02059-*E. I. F.*—Mr. J. P. Cook, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the Lower Swat River Canal Division which he left on the afternoon of the 6th September 1906, to the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th September 1906.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia-Gali, the 21st September 1906.

No. 155.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Staff quarters and Magazine for Thull-Parachinar Railway:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kurram	Parachinar	Manduri	Acres. 2·51	North and South.	East by a "dag-bahl" running along nala at Ghulam Hyder Killa. West by a "dag-bahl" running along nala at Nur Mast Killa. North and South by a "dagbahl." (Permanent demarcation pillars will be put in when the land has been acquired).	In the office of Engineer-in-Chief Construction N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Political Agent, Kurram, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1906 up to the 31st August 1906.

Canals.	Water distributed during August 1906.				Land irrigated (approximate).		Rainfall.			Chief Crops (approximate.)				Remarks.
	Depth in canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.											
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Aug. 1906.	Authorized free supply.	Actual average throughout Aug. 1906.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	Name.	Area irrigated during August 1906.	Area irrigated to end of August 1906.	Area irrigated to end of August 1905.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Irrigation Work.										Sugarcane	1	4,464	3,650	The Canal ran for 28 days during the month.
Lower Swat River Canal—	6·10	5·30	865	669	Peshâwar	56,049	20	3·24	4·15	Rice	...	92	303	
										Cotton	12	5,650	7,310	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	652						Maize	26,251	29,160	30,336	
Escapage	...	...	...	17						Jowar	1,880	2,439	1,824	
										Miscellaneous	1,212	14,244	11,978	
Total	6·10	5·30	865	669		56,049	...	...	...		29,356	56,049	55,401	
Minor Irrigation Work.										Sugarcane	...	2,127	1,901	The Canal ran throughout the month.
Kabul River Canal—	4·50	5·80	330	401	Peshâwar	21,576	9	0·81	1·24	Rice	...	445	433	
										Cotton	...	1,136	1,318	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	361						Maize	6,216	7,489	7,078	
Escapage	...	..	...	40						Jowar	533	1,698	1,749	
										Miscellaneous	609	8,631	5,308	
Total	4·50	5·80	330	401		21,576	...	...	...		7,358	21,576	17,787	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...		77,625	...	...	...		36,714	77,625	73,188	

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA;
The 19th September 1906.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for July 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET, 1906-07.			Receipts in July 1906.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	6,46,003	8,94,021	38,705	9,32,726
II.—Opium	7,000	...	7,000	1,743	4,548	...	4,548
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	45,830	1,50,466	...	1,50,466
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	18,049	76,591	...	76,591
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	1,36,566	73,275	99,087	1,72,362
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	12,137	35,497	...	35,497
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	6,485	48,265	...	48,265
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	2,830	10,009	...	10,009
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	300	300	...	300
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...	103	...	337	337
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	11,851	36,479	...	36,479
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	2,083	5,476	...	5,476
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	6,811	26,010	298	26,308
XIX.—Education	...	6,000	6,000	436	54	1,649	1,703
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	138	442	53	495
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	722	28	1,201	1,229
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	912	4,009	...	4,009
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	...	10,000	899	2,723	...	2,723
XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08,000	9,880	28,984	6,794	35,778
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	15,000	15,000	1,919	...	3,318	3,318
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	9,193	44,263	2,794	47,057
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	9,14,890	14,41,440	1,54,236	15,95,676
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	30,67,515	...	...	1,44,35,453
TOTAL	...	...	...	39,82,405	...	...	1,60,31,129
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 14,49,444	...	...	(b)11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	54,31,849	...	...	1,71,57,959

(a) On 31st July 1906. (b) From 1st April 1906.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 18th September 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for July 1906 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1906-07.			Disbursements in July 1906.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st July 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	990	6,955	15	6,970
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	216	9,842	...	9,842
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	...	6,86,000	1,27,818	2,20,981	98,497	3,19,478
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	1,055	3,598	...	3,598
7.—Excise	9,000	...	9,000	647	2,501	...	2,501
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	240	...	240
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	7,405	28,069	...	28,069
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	661	2,842	...	2,842
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,000	1,000	50	...	213	213
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	24,719	84,976	6,330	91,306
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	39,421	1,65,368	...	1,65,368
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	15,109	47,679	...	47,679
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	1,34,231	4,07,295	223	4,07,518
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	8,500	14,809	20,410	35,219
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	...	33,000	3,324	12,350	...	12,350
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	9,131	28,168	10,857	39,025
25.—Political	26,50,000	...	26,50,000	1,69,823	8,45,146	...	8,45,146
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	2,116	7,304	5,681	12,985
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	2,121	18,966	...	18,966
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	8,711	39,535	164	39,699
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	4,359	16,796	210	17,006
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	1,990	3,165	4,313	7,478
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	403	6,009	4,963	10,972
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	4,949	4,839	14,202	19,041
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	5,67,809	19,77,433	1,66,078	21,43,511
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	31,39,120	...	...	1,32,89,528
TOTAL	...	...	...	37,06,929	...	...	1,54,33,039
Balance on 31st July 1906	...	...	...	17,24,920	...	...	17,24,920
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	54,31,849	...	...	1,71,57,959

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 18th September 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

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Ditto. In Hindi. *7a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a. 6p.*)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *4a.* (*1a.*)

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), as modified up to 1st June 1906. *10a.* or *11d.* (*2a.*)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu 3p. (9p.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3p. (9p.).

"List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906 of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and orders." 3p. (1a.)

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Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9p. (1a.)

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